THE PRICE OF THE NEW YORK TIMES IN NEW YORK CITY, WEEK DAYS, IS TWO CENTS

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, cold today and tomorrow; diminishing northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,927. ... NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1918.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

NEED WAR CABINET IF WE WOULD WIN, SAYS HITCHCOCK

Nebraska Senator Speaks for Reform Bills and Catalogues Our Errors and Delays.

INSISTS BAKER HAS NO PLAN

Scoffs at Idea of Supplying a Million Men in France, Even if We Could Transport Them.

SAYS WILSON CAN'T DO ALL

Congress, Too, Has Responsibility —Williams and Reed Answer for Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock of Nebraska opened the fight for the passage of the Chamberlain War Cabinet bill with a three-hour speech in the Senate today in which he attacked the Administration as having failed to co-ordinate the war activities of the nation. He maintained that President Wilson "does not know the real situation," which Senator Hitchcock characterized as "worse than alarming."

Senator Hitchcock spoke of the President as belonging to a "school of philosophers who adhere to the belief that all important legislation ought to emanate with the Executive." While expressing loyalty to the Executive, the Senator asserted the right to bring to light defects in the war administration which, he said, menaced the ultimate aim of victory over the enemy.

Challenging the statement of Secretary Baker that the War Department had achieved a triumph in the work done in the last nine months, Senator Hitchcock asserted that the Secretary was "out of touch" with details of department activities.

Mr. Hitchcock declared "exaggerations of the wildest sort," the "sanguine predictions of Mr. Baker, as to our ability to ship men to Europe and to supply them when there."

In reality, Senator Hitchcock contended, the problem of getting men to France was extremely grave, and he expressed doubt whether the Secretary realized the difficulties ahead. He calculated that 5,000,000 tons of shipping would be needed to supply 1,000,000 men in France, if the men could be got there, and he said that nowhere near that tonnage would be available. "I cannot believe," said the Senator of the Secretary's prophecy, "that he intended it as a gigantic bluff to Germany or to deceive us, but he was out of touch with conditions."

Williams Makes Reply.

Senator Hitchcock's attack on the Administration brought a rebuke from Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, who criticised the War Cabinet bill and the bill to create a directorship of munitions as "stupid." He characterized advocacy of the measures as an effort to "put the President in a hole."

Senator Williams referred to the attitude of Senators, among whom was Senator Hitchcock, in the early days of the war, in favor of a measure to declare an embargo against shipping munitions to the Allies. At that time, Mr. Williams insisted, they were "playing the German game." Now Germany's sympathizers in this country, Senator Williams said, are "muckraking the Administration."

"You know these two bills cannot pass this Senate," the Senator went on. "Why do you insist on forcing them in this way? Show where you stand. Are you trying to pass them so the President will have to veto them and you can make him temporarily unpopular in the country? If that's it, say so."

"Let us not wage this war as Republicans or Democrats," Senator Williams went on. "Let us not wage it as Southerners or Northerners, but as Americans."

Senator Reed of Missouri expressed sympathy with the efforts of Senator Chamberlain, Senator Hitchcock, and the others standing with them to uncover War Department delinquencies, but stated his opposition to the proposed measures as interference with the constitutional right of the executive to assume, unhindered, the authority of Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy. To foist a War Cabinet or Director of Munitions upon the executive, Senator Reed argued, would be to usurp his prerogatives.

The statement by the Missouri Senator of his opposition to the bills was the first intimation that he would align himself with the Administration Democrats. As a member of the Military Affairs Committee, Senator Reed may be able, with his vote, to keep the War Cabinet bill from being reported to the Senate.

Aside from the brief speeches of Senators Reed and Williams, the stage in the War Cabinet controversy was held by Senator Hitchcock. Tomorrow Senator Wadsworth of New York, another member of the Military Affairs Committee, will speak for the Chamberlain measure. In the meantime, the appearance of Secretary of War Baker for cross-examination before the committee has been put off until Wednesday.

The galleries were jammed when Senator Hitchcock began his speech. Dem-

Continued on Page Eight.

All Deerfoot Farm Sausages are made at the Farm, in Southboro, Mass. Their success is due to the choice materials and great cleanliness in preparation.—Advt.

Enough Ships Assured for First 500,000 Men

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Secretary Daniels today authorized the statement that the navy is assured of enough transport facilities to make sure that there will be 500,000 American troops in France early this year, as was stated by Secretary Baker recently before the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

Mr. Daniels made the statement when informed that Secretary Baker's forecast had been challenged by Senator Hitchcock. He would not say whether the Navy Department's outlook for ships was such as to warrant the expectation of having 1,000,000 more men in France by the end of 1918.

Secretary Baker himself declined to comment in any way upon Senator Hitchcock's address.

WANT TO KEEP UP IDLE MONDAYS

District Administrators Oppose Discontinuance and President May Have to Decide.

McADOO WOULD END THEM

Decision Today After His Conference with Garfield—States Report Meagre Fuel Supplies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Division of opinion has appeared as to the advisability of continuing the Monday closing order promulgated by Fuel Administrator H. A. Garfield. President Wilson may be called upon to make the decision. Fuel Administrators from ten States and the District of Columbia met here today with Dr. Garfield, and they were unanimous in the belief that the closing order should be continued. Several of them reported that they had only from one to three days' supply of fuel on hand, and that they had counted heavily upon the results they hoped to accomplish next week. Dr. Garfield, it was said, was in a mood to support their views.

On the other hand, it is understood that Director General of Railroads McAdoo is of the opinion that the order should be rescinded because of the many industrial and financial problems involved.

There will be no definite action at least until after a conference which is to be held tomorrow by Dr. Garfield and Mr. McAdoo to discuss the order.

The State Fuel Administrators today pointed to the fact that they had hoped to accomplish much next week, as industries and commercial establishments would in many instances be closed for three days, as Lincoln's Birthday falls upon Tuesday. Lincoln's Birthday is a legal holiday in New York and a number of other States east of the Mississippi covered by the idle Monday order.

There were those who believed tonight that Dr. Garfield would hold firmly to his original plan unless the President intervened and that he felt the interests affected by the closing order should meet it in the spirit that it was essential to the welfare of the nation at war. It was reported that the State Fuel Administrators were of the opinion that the nation as a whole was prepared to submit to inconveniences and that the complaints had been few in number.

Garfield and McAdoo Silent.

Both Dr. Garfield and Mr. McAdoo refused to discuss the situation tonight on the ground that it would be better to withhold comment until after the conference tomorrow. It is probable that some announcement will be made at that time. The State Fuel Administrators also decided to remain silent. The only report of the conference today was contained in a brief statement issued by the Fuel Administration. It read in part:

The State Administrators reported that the continued adverse weather conditions throughout the Eastern part of the country had prevented the accumulation of any considerable stocks of coal in the consuming centres. Several State Administrators declared that as a result of the continued interference of the weather with their coal supply, their communities had on hand only from one to three days' supply of coal and were almost entirely dependent upon the day by day supply reaching them. The local administrator for New York City reported that both apartment houses and tenement houses in the metropolis were exhausting their supplies and that coal was not available in New York to fill the demand. The New Hampshire Representative, with a three days' supply of coal, made the most favorable report.

The Pennsylvania Administrator reported a one-day supply on hand, and the Delaware and Maryland Administrators said they were dependent upon day to day shipments. Both the Ohio and Michigan Administrators reported a similar condition.

The State representatives of the Fuel Administration at the conference were J. C. Hamlen, Maine; Richard H. Jenkinson, New Jersey; William Potter, Pennsylvania; Ferdinand A. Meyer, Maryland; George H. Holmes, Rhode Island; H. J. M. Jones, Vermont; Charles H. Ten Weegen, Delaware; E. E. Calladay, District of Columbia; Clark Williams, representing Albert H. Wiggin, New York; Reeve Schley, New York; John Tinney, representing Charles M. Floyd, New Hampshire, and William H. Prudden, Michigan.

Garfield Awaited Reports.

There has been an effort in some quarters for several days to get Dr. Garfield to rescind the order, but he refused to make a decision until he had received later reports and consulted with the Fuel Administrators from several of the Eastern States.

A brief statement was issued on Fri-

Continued on Page Four.

PERFECT GOLF IN A PERFECT CLIMATE at the Manor, Asheville, North Carolina. In America—an English Inn.—Advt.

MAY CUT IMPORTS IN HALF TO SAVE SHIPS FOR TROOPS

Government Considering Plan to Withdraw All Our Tonnage from Foreign Trade.

WOULD RELY ON NEUTRALS

They Could Carry Only 50 Per Cent. of Our Present Consumption.

SHIPS FOR THE ARMY VITAL

Difficult at Best to Maintain Enormous Stream of Supplies to France.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Plans for the radical curtailment of imports not absolutely essential to the conduct of the war and for the diversion of 1,000,000 tons of shipping from non-hazardous zones of travel to the transatlantic service to transport troops and supplies to France are under consideration by the Government. Estimates have been made that the shipping under control of the United States for overseas service could be increased to approximately 4,000,000 tons by such a step.

The general scheme is to take the 1,000,000 tons from coastwise, South American, and Pacific trade routes. As far as possible these vessels would be replaced by the Dutch ships which have been held up in Atlantic seaports, French sailing vessels, and other shipping not available for traffic through the danger zone.

It is understood that the death of the plan have been taken up by the Shipping Board, the War Trade Board, which, under the Trading with the Enemy act, has a large measure of control over imports, and other Governmental agencies.

It has been specified, it is said, that there can be no safe curtailment of nitrates, manganese ores, and chrome ores, necessary for war production, which are obtained in large quantities from South American countries. On the other hand, some are of the opinion that the imports of wool can be held in check without hampering the Government's war work. There has been no official statement concerning the character of "luxuries" the import of which would be restricted by the program under contemplation.

Supplies Still Piled Up.

By the adoption of this plan, almost as drastic in its effect as the Garfield closing order, it is believed by its proponents the congestion of supplies for Europe at the Atlantic seaports could be cleared up and many thousands of troops moved without long delays being encountered.

One statement made today was that there was now an accumulation of approximately 1,000,000 tons of ammunition and other supplies for Europe at Atlantic ports which must be moved before the additional output of war factories could be sent to the terminals.

The program under discussion when the substitution of Dutch tonnage and French sailing vessels is taken into consideration would remove about 500,000 tons of shipping from the nonhazardous routes. With this readjusted fleet, it is felt that the United States could obtain all imports considered essential to the conduct of the war and still leave some surplus tonnage for other commodities. It is agreed, however, that the restriction of some of the imports would be severe.

The bad weather conditions of the last six weeks and the check they have placed upon the shipbuilding program of the United States are said to be among the factors which brought about consideration of the import curtailment scheme. In a number of the shipyards, it is said, blizzard and zero weather has made rapid construction work all but impossible. The men have been forced to labor under conditions which have driven many to cut their working days short, and in some instances the heavy snowstorms have forced an entire suspension of work for extended periods.

Building Prospects Brighter.

The prospect of speeding up new ship construction, and of completing vessels now partly constructed on the ways, has become somewhat brighter within the last week, however, and, with the diversion of 1,000,000 tons from the non-hazardous trade, Shipping Board experts feel that the situation can be handled, troops moved and supplied, and the allied needs met.

It is predicted that, with the 4,000,000 tons at the starting point, the tonnage for overseas service can be increased gradually until it has reached 8,500,000 tons or more by the end of the year. This estimate is made without taking into account the sinkings which may be scored by German submarines.

By far the larger part of the new tonnage, however, will come along toward the end of the Summer and in the Fall, and the Government's drive at present will be in the direction of getting men and supplies to France at once to be ready for the Spring and Summer campaigns.

No estimate has been made by Shipping Board officials as to their ability to provide tonnage to transport 1,000,000 or more additional troops to France, but the diversion of the 1,000,000 tons of shipping from the safe routes, if adopted, will be part of the effort to carry out the program.

In the campaign to speed up the work at the shipyards, and if possible put on two or three shifts as soon as the weather moderates, it is probable that other industries not so essential to the war program will be asked to contribute heavily in skilled workmen. The appeal will be made to the patriotism of the leaders of these industries to list the men who would be available to the shipping program and lend them for the period of the war.

The plan proposed of moving the 1,000,000 tons of shipping from the non-hazardous trade has been made possible by the recent acquisition of Dutch and other neutral tonnage through agreements with neutral Governments. The United States, however, agreed not to send these ships through the danger zone.

By the transfer of the 1,000,000 tons it is believed that the gap can be bridged until the new ships now under construction begin to come off the ways in large numbers. The matter of the curtailment of imports will receive the most careful consideration in order to disturb American industries as little as possible.

Continued on Page Three.

CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE Mat. To-w., 2:15 to $1. Biggest Success in N. Y.—Advt.

New Places of Sale for The New York Times and All Other New York Newspapers:

New Manhattan Stations
At the new stations of the United Newspaper Delivery Company:—
362 Ninth Avenue, near 31st St.
3,877 Tenth Ave., near 207th St.
585 W. 181st Street, corner St. Nicholas Ave.
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Places of Sale Previously Announced:

In Manhattan and the Bronx
At all subway and elevated news stands.
At all hotels.
At The New York Times offices:—
Times Building, Times Square.
229 West 43d Street, near Broadway.
7 Beekman Street, near Nassau Street.
2,109 Seventh Avenue, near 125th Street.
2,914 Third Avenue, near 150th Street.
3,525 Broadway, near 144th Street.
At branch offices of all other New York newspapers.

In Brooklyn
At the new stations of the United Newspaper Delivery Company:—
1,007½ Flatbush Avenue, near Linden Ave.
12 Belvidere Street, near Broadway.
7,003 Third Avenue, near 70th Street.
Myrtle Avenue and Stephens Street.
At all subway and elevated news stands.

Residents of apartments may arrange for delivery of The New York Times by requesting the superintendent of the apartment house to telephone

Bryant 1000
Or Columbus 7000

FIGHT ON M'ADOO IN FINANCE BILL

Republicans Would Exclude Him from Board on Loans to Private Concerns.

HIS POWERS TOO SWEEPING

Measure for $500,000,000 Corporation Is Introduced in House and Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The War Finance Corporation bill prepared by Secretary McAdoo was introduced in Congress today. Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and Representative Kitchin, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, presented the bill in the Senate and the House as it came to them from Mr. McAdoo. In the House the bill was referred to the Ways and Means Committee, where opposition exists to it because of the broad powers conferred on the corporation proposed.

Mr. Kitchin himself is reported to be opposed to many features of the bill, and members of the Committee on Banking and Currency, to which it should naturally have been referred, were so radically opposed to the proposed legislation that he, as House leader and Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, was forced to take personal direction of the bill, with the hope that amendments might be made in the least possible time and the measure speedily reported to the House. The Democratic leaders have been informed that Mr. McAdoo deems the legislation necessary, and prompt action on it is requested before the next Liberty loan is floated.

Leader Kitchin Reticent.

Mr. Kitchin declined to make any comment upon the measure other than to say:

"The bill was introduced as an Administration measure, just as it was prepared by the Treasury Department. The wisdom and necessity of amendments will be duly considered by the proper committees of the House and Senate. The main idea of the bill I consider wise and perhaps essential as a means of a more effectual prosecution of the war."

Opposition among Republicans, who have not had time carefully to read the measure, is based chiefly on the ground that it centres all power in the Secretary of the Treasury. They declare that that official has too much to do in his dual capacity as Secretary of the Treasury and Director General of Railroads, and they give notice that they will carefully debate the measure and offer many amendments. One amendment will be to eliminate the Secretary from membership in the corporation. A determined fight will be made by the Republicans to defeat the measure. Failing in that, amendments will be offered to strengthen it and prevent legislation which they declare might give legal authority for very bad banking conditions.

Recognizing that they will be unable to defeat the measure if the Administration is behind it, the Republicans say that they will propose amendments to require that the board of the corporation shall be nominated by the President subject to confirmation by the Senate. The bill designates the Secretary of the Treasury as Chairman and gives

Continued on Page Three.

You will be warm and well at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C. Finest Resort Hotel in the World. No Invalids. No children under ten years.—Advt.

FUEL OIL PLACED UNDER LICENSE

Transportation Shortage Makes Doling Out Necessary, Despite Abundant Supply.

PREFERENCE LIST ISSUED

Proclamation by the President Marks New Step in Restricting Non-War Industry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—One more step in the restriction of non-essential industries was taken today when President Wilson issued a proclamation placing under license manufacturers and distributers of fuel oil with gross sales each of more than 100,000 barrels a year.

Coincidentally H. A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, compiled a list of wartime activities to be served first by the oil interests east of the Rocky Mountains. He blamed the danger of shortage on transportation conditions. The licensing system becomes effective Feb. 11.

The action taken was cited as of the greatest importance because of the necessity of furnishing an ample supply of fuel oil for war industries and war and cargo vessels. Most of the American and English destroyers now afloat are oil burners, and all of the big fleet under construction here will use oil as fuel.

The question of insuring a continuous supply of fuel oil has been one of the problems before the Interallied War Council in Paris. The United States was asked to meet this big demand. Under the licensing system Government officials are satisfied that the task can be handled successfully.

The distribution of the fuel oil supply will be under the direction of the Oil Division of the Fuel Administration, of which Mark L. Requa is the head. Unless some emergency arises no effort will be made at present to extend the restrictions to gasoline and kerosene, which are not included under the term fuel oil.

Deliveries of fuel oil as directed by the Government must be made regardless of private contracts. The priority list for deliveries follows:

Official Preference List.

1. Railroads and bunker fuel.
2. Export deliveries or shipments for the United States Army or Navy.
3. Export shipments for the navies and other war purposes of the Allies.
4. Hospitals where oil is now being used as fuel.
5. Public utilities and domestic consumers now using fuel oil, (including gas oil.)
6. Shipyards engaged in Government work.
7. Navy yards.
8. Arsenals.
9. Plants engaged in manufacture, production, and storage of food products.
10. Army and navy cantonments where oil is now used as fuel.
11. Industrial consumers engaged in the manufacture of munitions and other articles under Government orders.
12. All other classes.

This priority list was included in a statement issued by Dr. Garfield, which had been approved by President Wilson. The statement reads:

Dr. Garfield's Announcement.

"Rules and regulations governing licensees engaged in the business of distributing fuel oil:

"Promulgated by the President under the power conferred on him by the act

Continued on Page Three.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. "Its Purity Has Made It Famous."—Advt.

TEUTON ALLIES CONFER IN BERLIN ON RUSSIAN PEACE

Return of Delegates Thought in Germany to Portend Rupture of Negotiations.

STOOD BY THE UKRAINIANS

Said They Saw No Reason for Withdrawing Recognition of Original Envoys.

FAILED TO MOVE TROTZKY

Bolshevist Foreign Minister Defied Them to Define Little Republic's Geographical Frontiers.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 4.—Dr. Kühlmann, Count Czernin, Count Wedel, the German Minister to Vienna, and General Ludendorff are taking part in an important conference today in Berlin regarding the situation that has arisen at Brest-Litovsk by reason of Trotzky's attitude to the Ukraine. Practically the whole of the German press, including the official North German Gazette, expresses the greatest dissatisfaction with the latest turn of events.

The conservative Kruez-Zeitung points out that as the Petrograd telegraph agency sent out a statement for which Trotzky must be responsible, "the struggle for peace will not be fought out at the conference table, but in the streets of Vienna and Berlin," it is really useless to go on with the Brest-Litovsk comedy. It demands that Germany ask for a definite "yes" or "no" from Trotzky to the question whether he will come to a decision.

The Cologne Volkszeitung thinks the German delegates must ask themselves seriously if they should really encourage Russian anarchy by consenting to carry on negotiations in the way they have been conducted hitherto.

The Hamburger Nachrichten says that Trotzky is merely making a fool of the Central Empires, and the sooner he is brought to his senses the better it will be.

Count zu Reventlow, always original if fantastic, denounces in the Deutsche Tageszeitung the alliance of the Pan Jew Trotzky with the Pan Jew Victor Adler in Vienna, and holds forth in his accustomed style in favor of outright annexation of the Baltic provinces. He draws a picture of the terrible situation which will come about if Germany renounces these territories and allows England to set up influence there and at Reval. "Where would German safety on her eastern front be then?" he asks.

Expect Rupture of Relations.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says the sudden return of Dr. von Kühlmann and Count Czernin to Berlin is considered in German political circles as the forerunner of the rupture of the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk.

The special conference, according to this correspondent, was for the purpose of considering the general peace situation. The Bulgarian Premier, Radoslavoff, and the Turkish Grand Vizier, Talaat Pasha, were also expected at Berlin.

Other Amsterdam reports state that the conference was to consider political and economic questions besides the matter of Russia and peace with the Ukraine.

The Central Powers find no reason why they should withdraw or qualify their recognition of the original Ukrainian delegation to the Brest-Litovsk peace conference as an independent delegation and as a plenipotentiary body representative of the Ukrainian People's Republic, it was announced by Count Csernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, at Friday's session of the conference, according to the German account of the proceedings. He made this announcement when the question was brought up of the standing of the Ukrainian delegation, the Bolsheviki contending that they had displaced the former Ukrainian Government.

"We find ourselves," added Count Csernin, "rather induced to recognize the Ukrainian People's Republic as an independent, free, and sovereign State which is in a position to make independent international agreements."

Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, speaking for the Russians, replied, the account adds, that he was unaltered in his conception of the character of the Ukrainian State, and expressed the opinion that it would be difficult for the Central Powers to define the geographical frontiers of the republic just recognized by them.

FEW STRIKE IN AMSTERDAM.

Gendarmes Prevent Workers from Assembling in Crowds.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 4.—The strike which it had been announced by the Syndicalists would be called for today was far from being general. Only a small percentage of the workmen in the city went out.

Mounted gendarmerie patrolled the streets throughout the day, and workers who struck were prevented from forming in crowds.

EAGLE AVIATION SCHOOL, 114 West 42d St. See advertisement Page 2.—Advt.

American Forces Fighting On the St. Mihiel Salient

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Feb. 5, (Associated Press).—The sector occupied by the American troops is northwest of Toul. It is inadvisable to mention the number of men in line, the length of the sector, and other details. The location of the sector was kept secret until it became certain that the enemy had discovered it.

A position northwest of Toul puts the American forces on the southeast side of the St. Mihiel salient.

GERMAN STRIKE BROKEN BY ARMY

Leaders Give Up the Struggle When Confronted by Military Severity.

DITTMANN GETS FIVE YEARS

Deputy Sentenced by Court-Martial—Refusal to Convene the Reichstag.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—With the possible exception of a new movement at Jena, reported by the Tageblatt of Berlin, the German strikes appear virtually to have ended. The leaders of the strikers advised that work be resumed today.

The strike at Jena began on Saturday, about one-third of the workmen participating. Whether they resumed work today is not known.

German newspapers record no disturbances in Berlin on Saturday.

The Directors of the Krupp Works report, the Cologne Gazette says, that only 400 out of 110,000 workmen went on strike, and that these were fined or dismissed.

The Berlin Vorwärts says that the building in which the court-martial for strikers is sitting is closed to the public and guarded by troops. Heinrich Schultze, the first prisoner to be tried, was sentenced to imprisonment for six months for having distributed leaflets urging workers to strike.

BERLIN, Feb. 4, (via London.)—Wilhelm Dittmann, the Radical Socialist Deputy who was tried by an extraordinary court-martial on the charge of inciting to high treason, resistance to public authority, and transgression of the prohibition against participating in the direction of the general strike, was sentenced today to five years' confinement in a fortress. Dittmann was also sentenced to two months' imprisonment for resisting public authority.

Mitigating circumstances and the absence of dishonorable intentions were admitted.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 4.—The President of the Reichstag has refused to comply with the demand of the Socialist Party that the Reichstag be convoked in special session, according to the Berlin Tageblatt. The other parties, he announced, had opposed the demand.

HITCHCOCK DOWNS TWO GERMAN AIRPLANES

Youthful Long Islander's Third Victory—Too Young for Our Army.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—Taking advantage of the fine weather, members of the Lafayette squadron have continued their brilliant exploits over the French front during the past few days, bringing down three German machines and losing none themselves. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., downed two enemy airmen within a short time of each other.

David E. Putnam of Brookline, Mass., brought down his third machine.

Details of these combats in the air have not yet been received in Paris. Both Hitchcock and Putnam have been on the battle front for less than three months and have not yet been transferred to the American Army.

Corporal Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., is the son of Captain Thomas Hitchcock, executive officer of the aviation field at Mineola, N. Y.; also very well known in this country and Europe as polo player and horseman.

Corporal Hitchcock, who is just 17 years old, tried to enlist in the American Army, and although he successfully underwent the 100 hours' endurance test in the air, he was rejected because of his youth. He went to France last June, and at the conclusion of his training was regularly assigned to the French Aviation Corps. On Jan. 6 last he wrote to his father a modest account of how he had downed his first German machine. For this he received the Croix de Guerre with one palm.

"I am extremely gratified to know the boy is making good," said Captain Hitchcock when informed by The Associated Press last night of the youth's exploit.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 4.—The shooting down of a crack German aviator in a thrilling duel far above the clouds by Francis Peabody Magoun, Jr., Harvard, '15, now a Second Lieutenant in the British Flying Corps, was described in a brief letter from him which his parents in this city made public tonight.

He was flying a scout plane Dec. 6 more than 10,000 feet above the lines, he wrote, when he encountered a German flier.

It was the young American's first combat, but jockeying for position he suddenly outmanoeuvred his opponent and let go with his machine gun, hitting his opponent squarely in the forehead.

ARE YOU RUN DOWN? DEWEY'S DEW-FER-OL, Blood Maker, 135 Fulton St., New York. Liggett-Riker Druggists or your dealer.—advt.

OPEN NEW FIGHT ON ADDED POWER OF WAR COUNCIL

Critics of Lloyd George to Call Upon Him for Explanation in Commons.

MAY MAKE BRIEF REPLY

Wilson's Reported Agreement to Enlarged Functions of Council Is Cited.

WATCHFUL AS TO GEN. FOCH

Paris Hints in Reference to His Status Interest London Observers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Premier Lloyd George, according to reports generally circulated, is to make a statement in the House of Commons tomorrow or Wednesday which will throw more light on the subject of the Versailles conference than has yet been vouchsafed to the British public. Late this afternoon it is said that these reports are conjectural, and that the Prime Minister may not find time to discuss the War Council question in view of other pressing calls upon him, such as the Government's quarrel with the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and his projected meetings with the leaders of the Irish Convention.

Coincident with these developments came several announcements of determination by members of Parliament to press for further information respecting the Versailles meetings. A statement on the subject by the Premier is awaited with as much eagerness as was the explanation which he made in Parliament on his return from the Rapallo conference and after his famous speech in Paris.

Information so far available regarding the proceedings at Versailles is scanty, and, pending fuller data, the disposition to suspend judgment is general, although suspicions are voiced in one or two quarters, such as the Radical Star, which prints an editorial whose general flavor can be judged from its heading, "Generalissimo George."

It would be inopportune to speculate upon the outcome of whatever explanations the Prime Minister may offer. That he will make out a good case is taken for granted, but it will have to be a very strong case to stave off the critics, who are already sharpening their knives in readiness to slash what they suspect to be an arrogation of supreme power.

Interest in Wilson's Attitude.

America has a special and particular interest in this situation, for President Wilson's advocacy of a Supreme War Council, expressed at the time of the previous conference, is one of the most important factors in the matter. Very little news on the subject from America has been printed here. On Saturday there was received a Reuter dispatch from Washington referring to the President's reported intention to appoint an American representative of Cabinet rank to sit on the Supreme War Council. This message led to much discussion, one suggestion among many being that the designation "supreme" applied to the body in session in Versailles was incorrect, Lloyd George himself having in that matter employed the soft pedal.

The London Times and The Daily Mail today provided a further contribution to the question by an identical dispatch quoting a New York paper to the effect that a member of the Cabinet had been selected to go to France to assist in the work of the War Council. "The United States," it was said, "in agreement with the Entente Governments, will grant plenary powers to the Supreme War Council to execute vitally important decisions concerning military operations on the western front without referring such decisions to the respective Governments for approval or disapproval."

It was added that "the Supreme War Council will owe its increased powers chiefly to persistent efforts by President Wilson. Hereafter its authority will be supreme and without home interference."

The text of the communication issued through the press bureau recording the work of the Versailles meetings, particularly in regard to military decisions, is being subjected to the closest scrutiny. Attention has been attracted to an article by a military correspondent in Sunday's Observer who underlined the statement regarding the presence of Haig and Robertson at the military sessions at Versailles by a declaration that the British Commander in Chief and the Chief of the Imperial General Staff were in full agreement with the policy determined at Versailles.

Comments of the Paris press, and particularly implications contained in references to General Foch, have further aroused public interest to a high point.

The Times regards the official statement concerning the Versailles council as eminently satisfactory, and says it tends to dispel the deceptive "fog of peace" which has been gathering in many allied capitals.

The Morning Post says:

"It is well to know that those who speak for the allied nations see things so clearly. One thing is certain today—that the surest way to peace is to dismiss the thought of it. As President Wilson has said in effect, the greatest

foes of peace are the pacifists, for they do not know how to get what they want."

Daily News Deplores Decision.

The Daily News expresses regret at the council's conclusions. It says:

"The Supreme War Council commits itself to the judgment that the necessary change of temper in the German people can be effected only by the pressure of military effort. That may be the view of Clemenceau and Lloyd George and Lord Milner, but it is completely at variance with the expressed views of President Wilson and still more completely at variance with the view of democracy in Great Britain.

"Meeting at a moment when the stirrings of democracy in every nation are among the most momentous features of the crisis that overhangs us, the allied statesmen betray no consciousness of the existence of democracy in Russia, whose representative President Wilson is stated to be prepared with courageous wisdom to recognize. They are blind to the possibilities of an appeal to democracy in Germany, and they ignore completely the insistent demand of the democracy in this country for an explicit declaration of allied war aims."

The Daily News also wishes to know more about the enlargement of the Supreme War Council's functions and further concrete and practical developments of "the principles of unity of policy and action initiated at Rapallo." It says:

"As to the direction of these developments and the nature of the enlargement of the council's functions, no information is given. Coment, therefore, is premature, but the matter must clearly be further explored. It is understood that Mr. Lloyd George will address the House of Commons on Tuesday, and the members will look for an unequivocal explanation of the new basis and new functions of the War Council."

The Daily Chronicle, commenting on the same subject, says:

"The nature of the council's enlarged functions is a matter which can and undoubtedly should be communicated to the public. We may presumably expect a statement on it in Parliament or possibly simultaneous statements in four capitals. Until then it will be impossible to pronounce any opinion on it beyond welcoming the fact that the conference, at which all sides were fully and fairly represented, was able with unanimity to agree to further developments in the direction of unity of action."

The Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent writes:

"Last week's conference in Paris demonstrated in a remarkable manner the value of the Interallied council at Versailles. The fact that this council, from its creation, has been in almost continuous session reviewing military, naval, and economic conditions materially eased the labors of the governmental chiefs of England, France, and Italy when they met last week.

"Invaluable assistance was given by these experts, and important decisions were facilitated as a result of previous careful study. In short, the fruits of the work done at Versailles are so satisfactory that even some of those who originally viewed the constitution of this allied council with misgiving have now been converted to belief in its indispensability. Premier Lloyd George believes that the Versailles conference is the league of nations in an embryonic form."

Ready to Question Premier Today.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Premier Lloyd George, on his return from the meetings of the Supreme War Council at Versailles, was confronted with so much pressing business, notably a meeting of the delegates to the Irish Convention and an attempt to settle the dispute with the Amalgamated Engineers' Society, that he was had to abandon his original intention to make a speech in the House of Commons tomorrow reviewing the war situation and the results of the Versailles conference.

Parliament will be prorogued either to morrow or Wednesday. Thus the Premier's formal statement will be postponed until the reassembling about a fortnight hence. It is understood, however, that he will be present in the House tomorrow to answer questions. Therefore something may be elicited about the war conference, as numerous members are keen to ascertain the exact meaning of the statement that the scope of the council has been extended.

The anti-government press is inclined to criticise the official report of the conference and recalls that after Mr. Lloyd George's famous Paris speech it was understood that the title "Supreme" would be dropped and that the council would be purely consultative. These papers demand a precise definition of the powers of the council.

PROGRAM SUITS WASHINGTON.

Bliss Backed by Wilson, It Is Said, as to Versailles Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—No authoritative statement was forthcoming from the Government today with respect to the declaration issued yesterday by the Supreme War Council at Versailles, in which the United States is represented by General Tasker H. Bliss, Chief of the General Staff of the Army, that the only task before the Allies was the vigorous and effective prosecution of the war until a peace "based on the principles of freedom, justice, and respect for international law" was assured. That declaration was the answer to Count Czernin, as well as Count von Hertling, the Imperial German Chancellor, as the official announcement plainly set forth.

While making no direct comment on the declaration, officials talked in a way to indicate that they accepted it as expressive of the attitude of the United States. Nothing was said by any official that could be construed as meaning that the declaration was issued with the knowledge, approval, and consent of the United States. On this subject officials indicated a lack of knowledge. But no doubt is felt that the declaration was in full accord with the attitude of this Government, as it fits in with the known determination of President Wilson to continue American participation in the war until Germany is brought to terms.

It may be accepted as certain that General Bliss would not have assented to such an important utterance involving a political policy unless he had been instructed that the declaration had the President's approval.

MISTAKE ON CZERNIN, WASHINGTON BELIEVES

Authentic Copy of His Speech Not Yet Transmitted, and of No Effect if Received.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—An official of the State Department said today that an authentic copy of the address of Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which he responded to the statements of the Allies' war aims made by President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George, had not been delivered to the President, nor had any copy of the speech of Count Czernin been delivered to the State Department in behalf of the Vienna Government through any neutral embassy or legation or any other source.

This denial disposes of an assertion attributed to Count Czernin which was interpreted as meaning that President Wilson had a copy of the Foreign Minister's speech before it was delivered. Considerable importance was attached to Count Czernin's reputed remark, as his speech contained a rather direct bid to the United States to enter into separate peace negotiations with Austria-Hungary. To have brought the speech to the President's attention in advance of its delivery would have been practically equivalent to calling on the President to respond to the suggestion.

The disposition of officials here is to believe that Count Czernin was misunderstood.

If Count Czernin had actually sent his speech to President Wilson in such a way as to suggest a response and the President had risen to the invitation, the Austrian Foreign Minister would have received an answer that would have left no doubt of the intention of this Government to adhere to the war aims of the Allies through thick and thin. The war aims or peace suggestions set forth by Count Czernin are entirely unsatisfactory to the United States. Even if some of them met the views of this Government, the statement of Count Czernin that the aims of Austria-Hungary were the same as those of Germany would have caused this Government to reject the overtures instanter.

An additional reason for rejection would be the determination of the United States Government to make no separate peace with any of the Central Powers. This Government is not bound by treaty, as are the Entente nations, to make no separate peace without the consent of all the Governments engaged in war with Germany and her partners, but it regards its entrance into the war as placing upon it the binding effect of the solemn written obligation entered into formally by the Entente Powers.

BRITISH SUBMARINE LOST IN DARDANELLES

Admiralty Admits the U-14 Was Sunk Seeking to Destroy the Goeben.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—An Admiralty announcement tonight confirms the claim made in a Turkish official statement that the submarine E-14, which was sent into the Dardanelles on the night of Jan. 27 under orders to complete the destruction of the former German cruiser Goeben, was sunk off Kum Kale and that seven men were saved. It denies the additional claim in the Turkish statement that the E-82 also was sunk, declaring that she returned to her base.

Alluding to a German statement that on Dec. 26 a large British warship accompanied by torpedo-boat chasers ran into a mine and sank in the Firth of Forth, the Admiralty says:

"There is no truth in this statement, nor has there occurred any incident on which a rumor to this effect could be based."

PERSHING REPORTS 3 DEAD.

One the Result of an Explosion and Two from Disease.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The death of Private Karl Hansen, killed in France as the result of an explosion, was reported to the War Department today by General Pershing. Hansen's emergency address was 609 Oakdale Avenue, Chicago.

Second Lieut. Lawrence Dwight, trench mortar battalion, died Feb. 2 of pneumonia. His godfather, John Dandridge Henley Luce, lives at 267 Clarendon Street, Boston.

General Pershing also reported the death from scarlet fever of Private William C. Bonney of Silver Lake, Plymouth, Mass.

PREDICTS NEW OUTBREAKS.

Germans Will Revolt Soon, Says New Yorker Volk zeitung.

Under the heading "Germany's Proletariat Is Learning," the New Yorker Volkszeitung said yesterday:

"The strike movement in Germany is on the wane. No matter how contradictory in detail are the reports reaching here about the internal situation in Germany, they all admit of one conclusion: For the present the great German revolt amounts to nothing.

"And anything else could hardly have been expected. No powerful tree falls at the first stroke. And who could deny that German bureaucracy and militarism are firmly anchored and that they still have large sections of the people behind them?

Therefore, several more charges and attacks will be necessary before the colossus falls shattered to earth. But of one thing we are certain: That this first great mass action of the German proletariat, coming so close on the heels of the various army and navy revolts, will soon be repeated and will continue to be until final victory is won. The revolutionary wave which, despite all orders barring it, swept over the Russo-German border into Germany will ebb and rise, but will never entirely disappear again. Even before the war is ended the revolution in Germany will be an accomplished fact.

"The one-week strike movement will prove to have been a good schoolmaster for the German working class in at least two different ways. It will have taught the workers that the German Majority Social Democracy and the trade union movement, under the leadership of Legien, have, in the course of the last three and a half years, developed into conscious tools of the rulers and that, furthermore, the workers have only their own strength to depend upon, that is, they can expect no kind of help from the bourgeoisie.

"No class conscious workingman will attach any weight to the 'revolutionary' speeches of Scheidemann & Co. These gentlemen have brought themselves into such disrepute since the unhappy days of 1914 that serious deeds, not speeches, were needed to inspire the masses with a certain amount of confidence in them again. But after this double-tongued concern now has used the time of this grave crisis for making political capital for itself through making the demonstrating masses leaderless and driving them back into the capitalist yoke, every doubt regarding its real intentions must have vanished. A future uprising can only be carried on against it, never with it."

BOMB GERMAN AIRDROME.

British Naval Aviators Score Many Hits at Houttave, Belgium.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—"Yesterday naval aircraft carried out a bombing raid on the enemy airdrome at Houttave, (Belgium,") the Admiralty reports. "Many bombs were dropped on the objective.

"During the day, in the course of aerial fighting, one enemy aircraft was destroyed and two were driven down out of control. Two of our machines failed to return."

Nearly four and a half tons of bombs were dropped Sunday on various targets, according to an official statement tonight on the British aerial operations.

"Five hostile machines were brought down in air fighting," the statement adds, "and five were driven down out of control. One of our machines is missing."

PERSIUS NOW DOUBTS SUBMARINE VICTORY

Famous German Naval Critic Admits Undersea Craft Is Germany's Last Card.

NEW HONOR FOR U-BOAT MEN

Kaiser Creates a Special Decoration on Anniversary of Ruthless Warfare's Inauguration.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 4.—Captain Persius, the naval writer, deals again—this time in Professor Hans Delbrueck's Preussische Jahrbücher—with the question of the efficacy of submarine warfare. On no other subject is the German censor so severe as on submarine activity, and comment on this matter is very largely suppressed unless it reflects that happy and careless optimism still officially served up for public consumption. Despite repeated proof that such hopefulness had little foundation, Persius, in order to pass the censor, had of course to indulge in praise of the U-boat campaign and to express some belief in its eventual effectiveness, but he interlards that observation with some remarks which are interesting in view of Sir Eric Geddes's latest statement.

He frankly admits that the U-boat is Germany's last card and that England can only be forced to peace by the German submarine.

"England's inclination to conclude peace will only be reached," says Persius, "by exercising strong pressure on her shipping."

Then he puts out of court any discussion as to whether England can be starved. That he regards as out of the question, for even "from official quarters it has been repeatedly declared that starvation of England is not to be thought of." The matter is, he maintains, merely one of reduction of enemy shipping to such an extent that Germany's foes will not be able to carry on the war with the hope of complete success.

He goes into one current set of figures of tonnage and destruction and ridicules it, showing that if it were true England by October of last year would not have had a single ship left for other than strictly war purposes. Persius points out that in 1914, according to Lloyd's Register, the world's shipping reached a total of about 49,000,000 tons, and he reckons that today the figure is 42,000,000, "of which by far the greater portion is at the disposal of our enemies." He arrives at that figure after making apparently ample allowance for everything, and emphasizes the fact that there are improving means of defense against the U-boats and greatly increased activity in hostile and neutral building yards. He concludes:

"It is still a very great task which lies before our U-boats to achieve the object of so reducing the shipping of our enemies that they will be forced to show their disposition for peace."

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 4.—A dispatch received here today from Berlin gives the German reply to the statement last week of Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the British Admiralty, who in reviewing the first year of unrestricted submarine warfare said the submarine menace was being held, that the sinking of merchantmen was decreasing and the destruction of U-boats increasing, and that the morale of the submarine crews was deteriorating on account of the British policy of secrecy in regard to the fate of the men on submarines which failed to return to their bases. The German reply, in the form of a semi-official statement, follows:

"What Sir Eric Geddes said is not new. It is merely repetition of familiar assertions which are disproved by the facts and appear periodically in the speeches of talkative wire-pullers in England. If that brave optimist Geddes expects by such means to lower the morale and the power of resistance of our U-boat crews, he will have as little success as has been met with in the attempts to bluff the German people, who long ago realized that English secrecy was nothing but an expression of consciousness of weakness."

Emperor William created a special decoration for U-boat crews on the anniversary of the inauguration of ruthless submarine warfare as "recognition for meritorious work during the war." The Vossische Zeitung says the decoration is available for officers and crews after three voyages.

The Emperor also has conferred the order Pour le Mérite on Admiral von Holtzendorff, head of the Naval General Staff, and Admiral Scheer, commander of the German battle fleet.

LA GUARDIA DEFIES FOES.

Says Petitioners for His Unseating Don't Represent His District.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 3, (Delayed.)—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent saw Representative La Guardia just as he was leaving the Ministry of Aeronautics on his way to American headquarters in France, and showed him an article in THE TIMES of Dec. 16 referring to the petition demanding that he be unseated. It was the first intimation he had had of any action taken against him.

He read the article carefully, and then said:

"Three thousand signatures, assuming that they are all from my district, do not represent the whole 248,000 inhabitants of the district, nor do they represent the desires of the voters of the Fourteenth New York District. I am now working not only for my district, but for my country."

As he walked away he added:

"You might say that if any signers of the petition will take my seat in a Caproni biplane, I shall be glad to resume my upholstered seat in the House."

CHARLES HONORS GENERALS

Boehm-Ermolli and Boroevic Made Field Marshals.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 4.—Emperor Charles, it is announced officially in Vienna, has appointed Generals von Boehm-Ermolli and Boroevic to be Field Marshals.

General von Boehm-Ermolli has been commander of the Second Austrian Army operating in Galicia. It was the army under his command that captured Lemberg from the Russians on June 22, 1915. General Boroevic was appointed the Austrian Commander in Chief on the Italian front only two weeks ago. He formerly commanded the Austrian forces on the Isonzo front.

INTENSE ARTILLERY FIRE NORTH OF THE AISNE

French Repulse a Raid on That Front—Germans Claim 18 Airplanes Downed.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—Intense artillery action north of the Aisne and in Alsace is reported in tonight's War Office statement, which says:

During the day the artillery action became quite intense on the front north of the Aisne, in the region of Carnillet, in the Argonne, and in Upper Alsace.

Following is the text of the afternoon communication:

After violent artillery preparation the Germans last night attempted to make a raid in the sector west of Fresnes, northeast of Coucy-le-Château. They were repulsed easily by the French. The artillery was active on the right bank of the Meuse.

In the period between Jan. 21 and 31, inclusive, nine German airplanes were brought down in aerial combats by French pilots and four by the French anti-aircraft fire. In the same period fifteen German airplanes, badly damaged, were compelled to descend behind the enemy lines.

The Belgian official statement on military operations issued late last night reads:

In the last two days our artillery has silenced several enemy batteries and has carried out fires of destruction and reprisal against enemy organizations and defenses in reply to artillery fire and bomb firing before Dixmude. An enemy aviator was brought down within our lines by British airmen.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—"Early last night a part of our troops raided the enemy's trenches east of Hargicourt," says this afternoon's official announcement. "The hostile artillery was active during the night in the neighborhood of Lens and northeast of Gavrelle."

Tonight's report from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters in France says:

A strong enemy party attempted to raid one of our posts this morning north of Havrincourt, but was driven off with heavy loss by our machine-gun fire. Shortly before dawn another hostile raiding party rushed one of our posts south of Armentieres. Five of our men are missing.

The hostile artillery was active this afternoon east of Hargicourt and also has shown increased activity during the day north of Lens, in the neighborhood of Armentieres and east of Ypres.

BERLIN, Feb. 4, (via London.)—Eighteen enemy airplanes and two captive balloons have been brought down by the Germans in the last two days, according to this afternoon's report from Army Headquarters. Artillery activity increased yesterday afternoon in Flanders. In a raid on the French lines at Bézonvaux nineteen prisoners were taken.

The text of the statement follows:

There has been artillery activity at many points, which increased in Flanders toward evening on the sectors between Houthulst Wood and the Lys, and on both sides of the Scarpe. West of Bullecourt the British launched a strong reconnoitring attack, which broke down.

On the Ailette positions our posts north of Braye were penetrated by the French for a short time. Northwest of Bézonvaux our infantry and pioneers brought back nineteen prisoners from the French trenches.

In the last two days eighteen enemy airplanes and two captive balloons have been brought down in aerial fighting and by gunfire.

BRITISH CASUALTIES DROP.

They Were 6,354 Last Week, the Lowest for Many Months.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—British casualties reported for the week ended today were 6,354, divided as follows:

Killed or died of wounds—Officers, 51; men, 1,325.

Wounded or missing—Officers, 173; men, 4,805.

The lowest mark for many months is reached in last week's casualties. Those of the week before were 8,588; of the week before that, 17,043, while for the week ended Dec. 31 they were 9,951, the previous low figure for any week in recent months.

NO REPRISAL MOVE AGAINST GERMANS

Washington Officials Deny Inference Based on America's Power of Retaliation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—High officials of the State Department voiced vigorous objection today to the intimation thrown out in reports carried by some of the afternoon newspapers that the United States Government contemplated indulging in reprisals against Germany for the maltreatment of Americans in German prison camps. One of the stories to which strenuous objection was raised credited a high official of the State Department with having declared: "We are holding more prisoners than the Germans are, and if we cannot come to an understanding we will have to adopt a policy of reprisal."

It was made plain by this official that nothing he had said was intended to be construed into such a statement. What happened was that this official was asked what would occur if reports that American prisoners in Germany were being treated inhumanely are found to be true. He replied that "if" American prisoners of war in Germany were treated inhumanely this country had a remedy. Asked what that remedy was he replied that this country could retaliate.

TOASTS OUR FLAG IN ITALY.

Gen. Montanari Hopes It Will Soon Be Unfurled on the Piave Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 3, (Delayed.)—The dinner given by the American Military Attaché, Colonel Buckley, in honor of Colonel Robert Perkins and other officers of the American Red Cross, assumed considerable political importance through the presence of Ambassador Page and General Montanari, Under Secretary of State for War, representing General Alfieri, the Minister of War, who was in Paris attending the meeting of the Supreme War Council.

Ambassador Page toasted King Victor Emmanuel, "the Soldier King," who from the beginning of the war has been with his men at the front. Colonel Buckley paid tribute to the heroic feats of the Italian Army in conquering the Col del Rosso and Monte Val Bella. General Montanari, after proposing the health of President Wilson and the American Army, said:

"There is a corner between the Alps and the Piave where the French and British colors wave already, and where we hope the Stars and Stripes will soon be unfurled to win new glory."

OUR GUNS SMASHED GERMAN TRENCHES

Officers Elated Over the Results of Their First Artillery Duel.

AMERICAN BARRAGE PROMPT

Infantry Commanders Praise Its Effectiveness—Our Trenches Little Damaged.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Feb. 3, (Associated Press.)—American officers are elated over the results of the first artillery duel between American and German gunners, which followed a preliminary shelling by the Germans Saturday evening. In official reports to the headquarters of their organizations, the infantry commanders today paid tribute to the promptness with which the artillery responded to the call for a barrage and to the effectiveness of the artillery fire.

Aerial reconnoissances today showed that the American gunfire had had a very destructive effect. It will require several nights of hard work under artillery fire for the Germans to repair the first line trenches caved in by the American 75s and to patch the gaps in the barbed wire.

It is known that at least three enemy dugouts were demolished, probably with some casualties. On the other hand, the damage done to the American trenches will be repaired before tomorrow morning.

In a regimental headquarters village shelled by the enemy many buildings were wrecked completely or in part, the débris being piled in the streets. There were no casualties among the officers. The whistling of two big shells gave warning of the coming bombardment, and officers and men sought shelter in the dugouts. The bombardment of the headquarters village came at the end of a period of shelling, which had extended gradually along several kilometers of the front.

The German artillery opened the engagement with a desultory bombardment of the American trenches at a certain point, firing many shrapnel shells. In the midst of this a red rocket, calling for a barrage, ascended from the German first lines.

Before the German artillery could respond the American 75s, summoned into action by a signal from the first line, laid a curtain of fire along the enemy first lines. Then began the battle of the gunners. The increased intensity of the German fire was met immediately by the Americans, who not only showered shells on the original sector, but quickly extended their activity to a wide front. Within twenty minutes the 75s and larger pieces were booming all along the valley. As darkness settled down the guns grew quiet.

Heavy mists again overhung the American sector today. Consequently there was little artillery work and no aerial activity.

GARIBALDI'S SON JUBILANT.

Rejoices Over the Volunteer Legion His Peppino Is to Raise.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 3, (Delayed.)—I was shown into a small room—a room which no lover of Italy can enter without feeling a certain emotion. Everywhere—on the chairs, on the walls, in the cabinets—are flags, medals, manuscripts, warlike trophies recalling the gallant acts of the national hero, Giuseppe Garibaldi. His red shirt, stained with blood, his cap and saddle are carefully kept under a glass case, too precious even to be touched. From the window of the apartment one can contemplate the Eternal City peacefully stretching over its seven hills, while the statue of the Italian patriot seems to watch over Rome from above the historic Janiculum.

General Ricciotti Garibaldi received me, sitting in a big armchair, his crutches by his side. He is a venerable man with a long white board and the same fascinating eyes and smile as his father, who could lead thousands gladly to give up their lives for what seemed a lost cause and win. The moment I mentioned the legion of Garibaldian volunteers about to be formed the General's face lit up and, rubbing his hands together, he said:

"At last! At last my Peppino is allowed to form a corps of volunteers. It has always been our desire since the war began. While Italy was neutral I did my best to make the Salandra Cabinet appreciate the enthusiasm which such a call would awaken among the youth of Italy and abroad, where the name of Garibaldi is still fresh in every one's heart; but my proposals were absolutely discouraged. Only now have we received permission from the Government to carry out our cherished plan.

"This corps will be composed chiefly of volunteers, including Italians from foreign countries who have not yet answered the call to arms. Its members will wear a gray-green uniform for military reasons, but their coats will be open in front like those of the English uniforms, showing underneath the glorious red shirts my father made famous. Oh, how I wish I could go with them and once more see the red shirts chase the Austrians from Italian soil!" he said, sorrowfully looking down at his crutches.

"This volunteer corps under my son Peppino will not be entirely autonomous but will be commanded by a General of the regular army."

Then he turned to a table near him and, pointing to several big piles of letters, said:

"See how many eager requests for enlistment keep coming in!"

OVERBEARING TO AUSTRIANS

Prisoners Tell Italians of German Soldiers' Insolence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS, Feb. 2, (Delayed.)—Austrian prisoners captured by the Italians in the recent offensive, when questioned regarding the situation in their country, depict it in very dark colors. They say that food of any kind is scarce, while in Vienna it is very hard to find bread, and the munition factories are often obliged to discontinue operations owing to lack of coal. The number of deserters is daily augmented because offenders are not severely punished.

The most interesting part of the prisoners' recital concerns the bad feeling, every day growing stronger, between Germans and Austrians. The former openly scoff at the latter, treating them as an inferior race, and accusing them of being unable to conquer the Italians without help. In a small village in the Trentino several German soldiers are said to have kicked Austrians out of a hut where they sought shelter for the night.

REPORTS AMERICANS AT HELSINGFORS SAFE

Consul Reassures Minister Morris —Workingmen in Southern Finland Against Reds.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 4.—The American Consul at Helsingfors, Mr. Haynes, replying to a message from Ira Nelson Morris, the American Minister here, reports that the fifteen American residents of the city are well. He apprehends no violence against them, but says they naturally are uneasy in view of the looting and murders which are being carried out by the Red Guard. Mr. Morris is endeavoring to get money and provisions to Consul Haynes, but this may prove to be impossible.

Five Finlanders who escaped from Abo to Sweden declare that the majority of the workingmen in Southern Finland have no sympathy with the Reds, who have been able to terrorize the law-abiding populace only because the people were unarmed. The Red Guards are being paid with the proceeds of the bank looting and enforced contributions from the bourgeoisie. A courier to Tornea reports that the Reds were defeated at Tervola and left behind eleven dead and seven wounded. They carried away many wounded with them. There were no casualties among the White Guard.

In an action a few miles north of Helsingfors the White Guards are reported to have been defeated, owing to the fact that the Reds and the Russians were better armed.

Assassination continues at Helsingfors. The latest victim was a young surgeon, who was taken from a Red Cross hospital and shot.

Swedish steamers, accompanied by a gunboat and an ice-breaker which had crossed the Gulf of Bothnia to take on Swedish subjects desiring to leave Finland on account of the revolution, were fired upon yesterday by members of the revolutionary Red Guard on the island of Raefso, near the Finnish port of Myantyuluoto. Six shells burst within a short distance of the ice-breaker.

Later Russian sailors and Red Guards boarded the gunboat and explained they had fired in the belief that the steamships were carrying troops and munitions. They permitted all the vessels except the gunboat to enter the port.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—King Gustav of Sweden, according to a Stockholm dispatch to The Times, has received a deputation from the Aland Islands, who presented a petition from the inhabitants asking for reunion with Sweden.

RUMANIANS DISARM 2 RUSSIAN DIVISIONS

Bulk of Army Fighting Russians Overrunning Moldavia and Bessarabia.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Official telegrams dispatched from Jassy Saturday say that the greater part of the Rumanian Army is now engaged in fighting Russian troops, who are overrunning Moldavia and Bessarabia, while Bolshevist troops are concentrating in Bukowina.

After twenty-four hours' fighting the Rumanians disarmed the Ninth Russian Division, which attacked Galatz, taking over fifty guns, and surrounded and disarmed the Eighth Russian Division, which attacked the centre of the Moldavian front. This division was sent under convoy to Russia.

In response to an appeal from the Bessarabian republic, it is officially declared, Rumania sent troops there to prevent the devastation of the country by bands of Russians, and also occupied Kishinev and the Unghent-Jassy railway and depots, from which Rumania draws supplies.

Fighting is in progress between the Rumanians and the Bolsheviki all over Bessarabia as far as the Dneister.

NEW BRITISH BARRED ZONE.

Restricted Area Blocks Entrance to the Caledonian Canal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The British Admiralty has established a new barred area off the west coast of Scotland, completely blocking the western entrance to the Caledonian Canal from all shipping.

The Caledonian Canal cuts the northern section of Scotland in half. It connects the west coastal waters of Scotland with those of the northeastern coast of Scotland. The British naval base at Oban is near the western entrance to the canal, while Inverness is at the northeastern end of the canal where it empties into the Firth of Moray.

The fact that the entrance to the western end of the canal as well as to the British naval base at Oban has been cut off from shipping was disclosed in a dispatch which the State Department received today from the American Consulate General at London stating that the British Admiralty had announced an alteration of the prohibited zone in the Irish Channel and the North Channel.

The North Channel is the exit from the Irish Channel, which is between England and Ireland and the Atlantic Ocean. The Admiralty announcement does not say that the new barred zone blocks the entrance to the Caledonian Canal. This was not discovered until the points of the irregular rectangle marking its four corners, as stated in terms of latitude and longitude, in the Admiralty announcement, were tonight charted on a naval hydrographic chart.

The message read:

"Admiralty Notice No. 128 announces alteration of prohibited zone in Irish Channel and North Channel. Navigation is now forbidden to all vessels in the area bounded on the northwest by a line joining latitude 56 degrees 22¼ minutes north, longitude 6 degrees 17 minutes west, and latitude 55 degrees 31 minutes north, longitude 6 degrees 2 minutes west; bounded on the southeast by a line joining latitude 55 degrees 13½ minutes north, longitude 5 degrees, 30 minutes west, and latitude 55 degrees 2 minutes north, longitude 5 degrees 40½ minutes west; bounded on the southwest by a line joining first and fourth points, bounded on the northeast by a line joining second and third points."

BOLO RESOURCEFUL FACING HIS JUDGES

"I Am Willing to Die," He Declares, "but Not as a Traitor."

SAYS HE AIDED THE ALLIES

Paris Court-Martial Denies His Request That Pavenstedt and Ex-Khedive Be Called.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—"I am no traitor. I have asked to be judged, and I am willing to die, but not as a traitor."

This was the answer of Bolo Pacha, pleading before the court-martial, which opened today, to the charge of treason in having been a chief factor in German propaganda in France. Bolo's quick wit and repartee were features of the sitting, as he tried to extricate himself from the conclusions of the report of Captain Bouchardon of the Paris Military Court, who took the preliminary testimony and asked for explations by Colonel Voyer, the President of the court-martial.

Otherwise than for the fumbling of his monocle nervously, Bolo was impassive during the reading of Captain Bouchardon's report of the investigation dealing with Bolo's activities in Switzerland and the deals he is charged with having carried out in the United States.

The defense outlined by Bolo's counsel was that Bolo's activities had been wholly in the interest of the Entente Powers.

When ex-Premier Caillaux was called as a witness for the defense Bolo said he would waive his testimony, but Darius Pochère, a co-defendant, objected to this, contending that Caillaux's testimony must be heard, if not in the present case, then on behalf of himself.

During the reading of Captain Bouchardon's report Bolo appeared somewhat bored, but when called upon by the President of the court-martial to explain discrepancies in his previous testimony the prisoner soon became voluble. He spoke with a patronizing air to the prosecuting attorney and the President of the court, and admitted many discrepancies and altogether was considered to have had the better of the repartee.

"Master of Money, Not Its Slave."

On being asked by Captain Mornet, the prosecutor, why, considering the volume of business transacted by him, he kept no books or records, Bolo replied:

"I am the master of money, not its slave."

Bolo said that the money he received from Abbas Hilmi, former Khedive of Egypt, through Filippo Cavallinie, an Italian, who is alleged to have taken $400,000 to Bolo Pacha's hotel in Paris in April, 1915, was in repayment of a loan made to the Khedive in 1914. He asserted that he brought about the abdication of Abbas Hilmi and said that he used all his influence to have the former Khedive exert his energies in the interest of the Entente.

Bolo's explanation of his activities in Switzerland had not been completed when court was adjourned for the day.

The court room was crowded when Bolo appeared, but the assembly was made up principally of witnesses or interested parties, as the general public was excluded so far as was possible.

Mme. Caillaux Too Ill to Testify.

As soon as the indictment had been read Bolo's counsel moved for an adjournment, taking the ground that certain witnesses would be unable to appear for him. The State announced that Mme. Joseph Caillaux, wife of ex-Premier Caillaux, whose name has been mentioned prominently in connection with that of Bolo, was too ill to come into court, but that M. Caillaux would be brought before the court from his cell in the Santé Prison whenever he was wanted.

The third defendant, Filippo Cavallinie, was absent, being under arrest in Italy.

The indictment charges Bolo Pacha with having maintained communication with the enemy in Switzerland in 1915 and in Paris the same year, when he received German money from Cavallinie to further the pacifist movement; with negotiations with German agents in the United States in 1916, where he is charged with having received through Adolph Pavenstedt, once head of the New York banking house of Amsinck & Co. and the Deutsche Bank, German money to be used in influencing the French newspapers, part of it having been advanced to the director of the Paris Journal.

Broad smiles passed over the faces of those in the courtroom when Pavenstedt; Abbas Hilmi, the former Khedive of Egypt, and the latter's Minister, Youssuf Saddik Pacha, were called as witnesses, and their absence from the courtroom was formally noted.

Bolo's counsel, in demanding an adjournment, said that many witnesses for the defendant, as well as some of his accusers, were in allied or neutral countries, but their presence was possible, by extradition or otherwise. He mentioned particularly the Director of the Royal Bank of Canada, Mr. Pignatel, and Pavenstedt, one of Bolo's chief accusers. He said it would be easy to obtain the testimony of the latter, because he was interned in the United States and could be extradited without difficulty. Counsel likewise demanded that witnesses in Spain be produced, and that even the former Khedive of Egypt, who is in Constantinople, could be brought to Paris, since no formal state of war exists between France and Turkey.

The State replied to the demand of counsel for the defendant by saying that telegrams had been addressed to each of the witnesses, but that none of them had answered. The State's counsel added that Pavenstedt, the former Khedive, and Youssuf Saddik Pacha could appear only in the rôle of accusers, which would be unnecessary, as the State was in possession of sufficient evidence.

AIR RAIDERS ATTACK VENICE AND TREVISO

Former Escapes Casualties and Damage—Eight Killed in the Latter City.

PADUA AND MESTRE SUFFER

Most Casualties Among Civilians—Italian Airships Bomb Invaders' Rail Lines.

ROME, Feb. 4.—Venice and a number of towns in the Venetian Plain have been bombed by enemy airmen, according to the Italian official communication issued today. While no damage and no casualties resulted from the attack on Venice, considerable destruction was wrought in Padua, Treviso, and Mestre, where also a number of civilians were killed or wounded.

The text of the communication follows:

There has been increased artillery and trench mortar activity in the Lagarina Valley and toward the coast. Reconnoissances and surprise attacks carried out by us at Castione and Capo Sile resulted in our taking prisoners.

Our aircraft have vigorously bombed the enemy's rear lines. Traffic on the railway lines east of the Piave was effectively disturbed last night by our airships. All of them returned safely.

Enemy aviators again gave vent to their mischievous impulses by bombarding Venice and other towns on the Venetian Plain, where the civilian population is densest and the military objectives of the least importance.

Padua, Treviso, and Mestre were repeatedly attacked. As usual, the greatest damage was done to private property, and the largest number of casualties was among the civilians. The civil hospital at Treviso was hit, and altogether eight persons were killed and ten wounded among the population.

There were neither casualties nor damage at Venice.

Cheer Victors of Col del Rosso.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Feb. 3, (Delayed.) (Associated Press.)—The Sassari Brigade of young Sardinians, which distinguished itself by cutting its way up the Col del Rosso last Tuesday, came out of the trenches today.

It was a event which stirred the neighboring country, and the peasantry, with children and babies, came from fifty miles around to see these young heroes. The city was gay with flags, the walls were covered with posters reading: "Hail Sassari Heroes," and children carried flowers to strew along the route of their march.

The brigade marched twenty miles from its trenches, and it was an inspiring sight as the boyish-looking soldiers came down the road. Their helmets and uniforms were still splashed with the mud of the big fight, but they marched proudly and appeared happy over the enthusiastic tribute.

Brig. Gen. Ferrigo, commander of the brigade, marched at the head with a group of wounded officers with heads bandaged and arms in slings. Then came the machine gun section and the long ranks of sturdy youths. One regiment was commanded by a Major who took the place of the Colonel who was killed in Tuesday's fight. A squadron of airplanes hovered overhead, scattering confetti on the victors.

General Pecori Giraldi, commander of the First Army, was at the head of the reviewing party. He was accompanied by officers of the allied staffs, high Government and municipal officials, and representatives of civic organizations, while the thoroughfares were thronged with cheering people.

BERLIN, Feb. 4, (via London.)—Reporting on the progress of the Italian campaign, General Headquarters says:

Between the Adige and the Piave there were numerous artillery duels. There is nothing new elsewhere.

AIR RAID ON ZEEBRUGGE.

Amsterdam Reports a Violent Bombardment from the Sea.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 4.—Zeebrugge was violently bombarded yesterday afternoon by a number of airplanes which hovered over the coast, according to a dispatch from the frontier. Bombs also fell in Bruges Harbor.

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BORAH DEFENDS ADMINISTRATION

Declares It Is a Mistake to Say the War Department Has "Fallen Down."

GREAT PRAISE FOR WILSON

Senator Had Intended to Take Issue with Chamberlain, Who Was Detained in Washington.

Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, speaking at the dinner of the Far Western Travelers' Association at the Hotel Astor last night, declared that, in his opinion, the progress that the United States has made in the last ten months in preparing to do a major part in the European war has been one of the most marvelous things in history. He eulogized President Wilson as a man with whom no other American could be compared as a moral leader, and urged the more than 1,000 persons present to realize that success depended on a united America, and, he added solemnly that, should the war be lost, everything for which the United States stood would have passed from the earth.

Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon had expected to attend the dinner, but he telegraphed at the last minute that he was unable to come owing to the fact that the War Cabinet and Director of Munitions bills, the enactment of which he desired, made it impossible for him to leave Washington at this time. Senator Borah said that had Senator Chamberlain been present it had been his intention to take issue with some recent utterances of the Oregonian, particularly the now famous contention of Senator Chamberlain that the War Department had "fallen down" in the present war.

Senator Borah spoke at the close of the dinner. He had been preceded by ex-Ambassador James W. Gerard and Bainbridge Colby of the Shipping Board

America Has Not Broken Down.

"Much has been said tonight," said Senator Borah, "regarding criticism and investigation. It is quite true that some investigations have been made and I have tried in the line of my official duty to keep in touch with every angle of those investigations. I do not think that I will be charged with being a prejudiced witness in favor of the Administration at Washington, yet I must say that in my opinion it is a mistake to say that America has broken down in this war.

"The United States for more than one hundred years has been a peace-loving nation. It never had reason to expect that it would be drawn into a war such as is the one upon the winning of which we are now engaged. Yet by the invasion of our just right and through the brutality of a foreign foe it became necessary that this peace-loving people of ours should be transformed into a vast fighting machine. We had to accomplish the transformation in a very few months. And it was a task so great that it was impossible to do it without making some mistakes. And mistakes were made, but I do not consider them fundamental, nor do I consider them irreparable. And whatever the mistakes which may have occurred, I am sure that in the end the Congress and the Administration will get together and will correct them.

"To me the wonder has been that greater and more fundamental mistakes have not been made. It had been my intention to say some things regarding these mistakes which I shall now leave unsaid. I had intended to make these remarks had Senator Chamberlain been present. And here, and before I proceed further, I want to say that in all America there is no more high minded Senator or a more patriotic American than George E. Chamberlain of Oregon.

"In my judgment it will be but a few days when everything that has happened in the way of captious criticism will have disappeared, and we shall all be united in a common purpose, which will be the organization of our great war machine on a scale so efficient that Germany will see and realize once and for all that with America in she cannot win this war.

"It is extremely important that Germany shall be made to know that we of America are a united people in this matter. Our soldiers in Europe are standing shoulder to shoulder, and it should be the duty of those of us who are left at home to present a front just as unbroken to the enemy. I agree with those who have said that there is today in America no man who is the equal of the President of the United States as a moral leader."

Disbelieves Strike Tales.

Senator Borah then referred to the reports which had come out of Germany in the last ten days, which in many instances seemed to forecast a revolution against the Hohenzollern autocracy.

"I do not know so very much about the origin of these reports," he said, "but I do know that if Germany succeeds in convincing the American people that she is on the point of a breakdown from within, when the contrary is the case, she will have won a triumph equal to a victory on the western battlefront.

"In my own judgment this news out of Germany is enormously exaggerated. In my judgment it is but a very few and a very inconsequential part of the German people who are making the trouble we are hearing so much about. We should bear all this in mind, and until that day when the military autocracy of Germany shows signs of a breakdown let not America hesitate a moment in going forward in her work of preparation.

"I believe that in this emergency the Administration at Washington has done a great work in getting ready for this war. In my humble judgment, the Administration has performed a marvelous task in so far as it has progressed toward preparation for the struggle that is upon us.

"It is a struggle between centuries old principles of liberty and justice on the one hand, and that other form of government, the power which in the language of its Emperor, rests upon the force of arms, and which holds that in the eternal order of things war was instituted by the Almighty. It is against that system, whose dominating power is force, that we are fighting. That is the issue of this war. We should no longer doubt it. Nothing should be permitted to obscure it.

"I believe this republic as it has stood for a hundred and fifty years has, through the power of example, through the force of public opinion, shaken more thrones and released more people to higher hopes and a nobler destiny than all the crusading armies and benevolent policemen of the modern internationalists and league builders could accomplish in a thousand years. I believe it has marked a higher civilization, a more complete justice, a fuller liberty to its own people and exerted a more beneficent and uplifting influence among other nations than any other form of government ever conceived by the human mind.

"Occupying that great temperate zone of man's intellectual explorations, resting securely between the extremes of absolutism which oppresses and burdens its subjects and that unlicensed liberty which intoxicates and devitalizes its devotees, standing free from the vices of either and the cruelty of both, geared through and through with order and law, expansive and spacious enough for the highest human progress, it is the most precious heritage ever intrusted to the keeping of a great people.

"Let us keep it, keep it amid storm and change, keep it amid the passions and iconoclasms of war, keep it not out of pride but out of love, not out of conservatism but out of the devotion of a people conscious of the value of this boon bequeathed to us by that indomitable ancestry which, challenging the judgment and rejecting the experience of all the past, established the first real republic that ever existed upon earth."

Mr. Colby, who preceded Senator Borah, made a plea for united action on the part of all the people in making possible the construction of the millions of tons of ships that this country has to build in order, he said, to make certain the defeat of Germany. There were today 130 shipyards working in the United States, he said, and these yards needed some 250,000 more workmen.

"Our shipyards," said Mr. Colby, "are languishing—that is, they are not proceeding at top speed. From some workers we are getting 130 rivets a day, whereas these men should be giving us 400 every day. This spirit of the slacker must stop. We must redouble our efforts. We can build ships faster than the U-boats can sink them, and we have got to do it. It is only a question of whether we are sufficiently aroused to our danger and are ready to meet the issue and do what is expected of us."

The telegram from Senator Chamberlain expressing his regret at being unable to be present was read at the close of Mr. Colby's speech. In it he said that "the success of America and her allies depends on a proper mobilization of our industrial resources no less than on the mobilization of our man power."

Mr. Gerard referred to the revolutionary reports which are coming out of Germany.

"What about all this talk of revolution in Germany?" he asked. "I do not think that it means anything. It is coming out of Germany too easy. It is meant to make us halt and falter in our war preparation. I see where some of the papers say Germany is under martial law. They have apparently not been informed that Germany has been under martial law since the first day of the war."

CANADA NOW TO HAVE THREE WORKLESS DAYS

All Manufacturing in Eastern Canada to be Suspended on Feb. 9, 10, and 11.

OTTAWA, Feb. 4.—An order in Council was passed by the Cabinet tonight, upon recommendation of C. A. Magrath, Dominion Fuel Controller, suspending the operation of manufacturing plants on Feb. 9, 10, and 11, as a conservation measure.

The order includes all munitions plants. It does not apply to Western Canada or to the Maritime Provinces.

The order follows closely along the lines of the American five-day closing order, and grants virtually the same exemptions.

It also is provided that during the months of February and March all golf, yacht, canoe, hunt, and country clubs must be closed except on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

For the present, heatless Mondays are ordered only for theatres and other places of amusement. They must remain closed every Monday from Feb. 18 to March 25.

It is understood it was the intention to pass the order last week, but that it was held up because of doubt as to further action in the United States and the possibility of the discontinuance of conservation regulations there. Mr. Magrath is in Washington co-operating with the American authorities in meeting the present emergency.

READERS BREAKING NEWSPAPER STRIKE

Dealers Find That Customers Insist Upon Having Their Favorite Dailies.

BELIEVE THE END IS NEAR

Meanwhile United Newspaper Delivery Company Will Open New Stands in This City Today.

The sale of evening papers in this city yesterday became almost normal in the business districts. News dealers operating stands at Times Square, as well as other central points, gave up the boycott they declared gainst the papers ten days ago, and the opinion expressed by persons in close touch with the strike was that it might be considered near its end.

"The strike will probably be called off tomorrow," said a news dealer who has been one of the leaders in the movement but who decided to recommence selling papers. "The papers have won, and I don't think there will be a striker left by Wednesday. I would have continued had there been any hope of winning, but you can't prevent people from buying the papers they want so long as those papers are printed. We couldn't stop the circulation, and all we were doing with our strike was to cause inconvenience and unnecessary trouble to our customers.

"I thought the papers were wrong, and I haven't changed my opinion, but what can I do? I told my customers, whom I have known for years, to buy another paper than the one they have been accustomed to read. And did they do it? They did not. The first day, when some of the papers I sold were a novelty, they bought out of curiosity, but not after that. Why, I have seen men come here, inquire for one or another New York paper, and then, when they couldn't get it, walk on up Broadway for blocks looking everywhere for their favorite paper Of course, I had to give in."

The newsdealer then resumed his cry, which had not been heard at that particular stand since a week ago last Friday: "Buy your papers! All New York papers! What do you read?" Among the dealers who left the ranks of the strikers yesterday were those operating news stands at Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue, 145th Street and Eighth Avenue, 140th Street and Eighth Avenue, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, 138th Street and Eighth Avenue, and 129th Street and Manhattan Street.

Another element which has had a large share in breaking up the strike lies in the fact that every dealer now understands that he can accustom himself to the changed conditions in price of papers at the expense of the publishers and not have to worry along by himself. For a reasonable period the papers are going to redeem the unsold copies at full price from the dealers. This was not understood when the strike started, and the strike leaders kept impressing upon the dealers that the papers were not acting in good faith when they promised the return privilege. However, the campaign of publicity has borne fruit, and one dealer after another has agreed to reopen his stand under guarantee from the publishers to stand by him until he is ready to continue business without aid.

The United Newspaper Delivery Company, incorporated at Albany last week to sell, deliver, and distribute newspapers, opened four new stands yesterday, all in Manhattan. Officials of the company announced that today they expected to open several new stands in Manhattan and Brooklyn and that by the end of the week they would greatly increase the number.

The plans of the company for the present contemplate only the selling of popers at these stands, but later, after the organization has been fully completed, routes will be laid out, and where strikers have refused to supply carriers, the delivery will be taken over by the company. The company will establish a system of zoning and much waste of labor and time under the old system will be avoided. Heretofore in some cases two or three carriers, with the same papers, would go over identical routes. The company's stands, located in different parts of the city, will be now operated so that such mistakes will be avoided.

In addition to the dealers who broke away from the strike in the business sections of Manhattan yesterday, four big dealers in the Bronx decided to recommence selling and distributing papers in that borough today. In Brooklyn, also, the defection from the ranks of the strikers was marked.

A committee of the newspaper publishers has been formed, with F. B. Flaherty of The Herald as Chairman, to wait on Commissioner of Licenses John Gilchrist, and urge upon him the necessity for taking vigorous action in the case of newsdealers who by refusing to sell papers have violated the conditions under which they received their licenses from the city. If the Commissioner takes action, the publishers will request that where the newsdealer has his license revoked, that license shall be sold at auction to persons who will live up to the terms of their agreement.

Mayor Hylan had a conference yesterday afternoon with Morris Hillquit, counsel for the newsdealers, but beyond the fact that no agreement was reached nothing could be learned about it except that Mr. Hillquit urged the Mayor not to permit Commissioner Gilchrist to take any action on the matter of revoking newsdealers' licenses. Another conference will be held today.

THE TIMES last night had received orders for copies of the paper from nearly 2,000 apartment houses located in every section of the city, and today twenty-five trucks will deliver the papers wherever a request has been made. Tenants of any apartment house who want THE TIMES can get the paper by asking the superintendent to call THE TIMES office (1000 Bryant) on the telephone and state the number of copies desired.

THE TIMES will be on sale today in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx as follows: At the new stations established by the United Newspaper Delivery Company at 862 Ninth Avenue, (near Thirty-first Street;) 3,877 Tenth Avenue, (foot of 207th Street;) 585 West 181st Street, (corner of St. Nicholas Avenue,) and the northwest corner of 156th Street and Broadway. At hotels and all subway and elevated stations At the offices of THE NEW YORK TIMES in Times Square Building, 229 West Forty-third Street, 7 Beekman Street, (near Nassau Street,) 2,109 Seventh Avenue, (near 125th Street,) 2,914 Third Avenue, (near 150th Street,) 3,525 Broadway, (near 144th Street.) At the branch offices of all New York papers.

In Brooklyn THE TIMES will be on sale at all subway and elevated stations and the four new stations of the United Newspaper Delivery Company at 1,007½ Flatbush Avenue, near Linden Avenue; 12 Belvidere Street, near Broadway; 7,003 Third Avenue, near Seventieth Street, and at Myrtle Avenue and Stephens Street.

FUEL OIL PLACED UNDER LICENSE

Continued from Page One.

of Congress, approved Aug. 10, 1917, entitled 'An Act to Provide Further for the National Security and Defense by Encouraging the Production, Conserving the Supply, and Controlling the Distribution of Food Products and Fuel.'

"These rules and regulations are promulgated by the President for the purpose of assuring an adequate supply and equitable distribution of fuel oil, for purposes vitally essential to the national security and defense, and to the successful prosecution of the war.

"The shortage in the amount of fuel oil which can be delivered, because of transportation conditions, is such that it is clearly a wasteful and unreasonable practice to deliver such fuel oil for uses which are not intimately and directly connected with the prosecution of the war.

"Rule 1.—The licensee engaged in the distribution of fuel oil, in that part of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, shall not, without the consent of the United States Fuel Administrator, make any deliveries of fuel oil to any customer of any one of the classes mentioned below, until he shall have delivered to customers of every class designated by a lower number, with whom he may have a contract, all fuel oil for which deliveries shall be then due upon such contract. Differentials as between members of the same class may be made only with the consent and under the direction of the United States Fuel Administrator.

"This rule shall apply to all deliveries, regardless of the dates of the contracts therefor and whether heretofore or hereafter made.

"Provided, that this rule shall not prevent the delivery of fuel oil by any licensee to any jobber or distributer if it is to be used for a purpose for which the licensee could deliver such oil direct."

The classes referred to and the order of their preference, as stated above, are then given.

Transportation Inadequate.

Efforts are being made to obtain further supplies of fuel oil from the fields of Mexico. The War Trade Board has been authorized by the President to handle this situation, both in dealing with Mexico in the matter of exports and imports, and in the matter of the control of such oil as is imported into this country.

The Fuel Administration takes the viewpoint that the transportation facilities are becoming inadequate to supply promptly and satisfactorily all consumers now having contracts for fuel oil, and that the license system is, therefore, essential.

"The oil supply is abundant," a statement issued today reads, "but the army, the navy, and the Shipping Board have found need for so many tank ships ordinarily employed in coastwise service that we face a possible temporary shortage of sufficient tonnage to care properly for the requirements of the industry.

"Movement of oil tank cars has also been greatly interfered with of late, so that the problem of oil distribution is at the moment not an easy one to solve. It is, of course, obvious that in the event of insufficient transportation facilities it is highly desirable that the vital industries connected with the national welfare shall receive the first consideration. Our railways must be supplied with oil, not only for the operation of the locomotives using fuel oil, but for plants dependent on fuel oil, building locomotives and cars. Army and navy requirements must also be cared for, as well as public utilities and domestic consumers.

"When there is sufficient oil for all, this priority list, of course, will not be operative. If, however, there is a shortage, the priority immediately begins to operate as in Class 12, and in rotation each class of less number will be affected, and priority will continue to operate so long as the shortage exists. There is at the present time ample oil available for all possible needs, but there is not sufficient transportation available to carry it from the source of production to consumers."

Nearly half of the fleet of oil tankers which have brought oil from Mexico to the United States have been withdrawn from the service, it was said tonight, to supply the American and allied navies.

The text of the President's proclamation placing the oil industry under license follows:

Text of President's Proclamation.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Under and by virtue of an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel," approved by the President on the 10th day of August, 1917, it is provided among other things as follows:

That, by reason of the existence of a state of war, it is essential to the national security and defense, for the successful prosecution of the war and for the support and maintenance of the army and navy, to assure an adequate supply and equitable distribution, and to facilitate the movement of foods, feeds, fuel, including fuel oil and natural gas, and fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients, tools, utensils, implements, machinery, and equipment required for the actual production of foods, feeds, and fuel, hereinafter in this act called necessaries; to prevent, locally or generally, scarcity, monopolization, hoarding, injurious speculation, manipulations, and private controls, affecting such supply, distribution, and movement; and to establish and maintain governmental control of such necessaries during the war. For such purposes the instrumentalities, means, methods, powers, authorities, duties, obligations, and prohibitions hereinafter set forth are created, established, conferred, and prescribed. The President is authorized to make such regulations and to issue such orders as are essential effectively to carry out the provisions of this act.

And, whereas, It is further provided in said act as follows:

That, from time to time, whenever the President shall find it essential to license the importation, manufacture, storage, mining, or distribution of any necessaries, in order to carry into effect any of the purposes of this act, and shall publicly so announce, no person shall, after a date fixed in the announcement, engage in or carry on any such business, specified in the announcement, of importation, manufacture, storage, mining, or distribution of any necessaries, as set forth in such announcement, unless he shall secure and hold a license issued pursuant to this section. The President is authorized to issue such licenses and to prescribe regulations for the issuance of licenses and requirements for system of accounts and auditing of accounts to be kept by licensees, submission of reports by them, with or without oath or affirmation, and the entry and inspection by the President's duly authorized agents of the places of business of licensees.

And, whereas, It is not possible to move promptly our abundant supplies of fuel oil by reason of the traffic congestion on our railways and the transfer to transatlantic service of a large number of tank steamers ordinarily engaged in coastwise trade, and it therefore seems desirable that a plan of control be made effective in case the distributing companies are unable to transport as required fuel oil to all consumers now being served,

And, whereas, It is essential, in order to carry into effect the provisions of the said act, that the powers conferred upon the President by said act be at this time exercised, to the extent hereinafter set forth,

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the powers conferred upon me by said act of Congress, hereby find and determine, and by this proclamation do announce, that it is essential, in order to carry into effect the purposes of said act, to license the importation, manufacture, storage, and distribution of fuel oil to the extent hereinafter specified.

All persons, firms, corporations, and associations engaged in the business of both manufacturing and distributing fuel oil (including gas oil) whose gross sales of fuel oil (including gas oil) amount to more than one hundred thousand (100,000) barrels per annum are hereby required to secure, on or before Feb. 11, 1918, a license, which license will be issued under such rules and regulations governing the conduct of the business as may be prescribed. Application for license must be made to the United States Fuel Administration, Washington, D. C., License Division.

Any person, firm, corporation, or association, other than those hereinbefore excepted, who shall engage in or carry on any business hereinbefore specified on and after Feb. 11, 1918, without first securing such license will be liable to the penalty prescribed by said act of Congress.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia this 31st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-second.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President; Robert Lansing, Secretary of State.

Exempted from Shut-Down Order.

A special ruling was issued by the Fuel Administrator that nothing contained in the shut-down order issued by him on Jan. 17 should apply to fuel oil, including gas oil, in any of its various forms.

There has been much discussion as to the power of the Fuel Administration, under the Lever Food Control act, to control gasoline and kerosene. The words "gasoline and kerosene" were included in the original draft of the bill, but were stricken out by Congress. Dr. Garfield has said that he would not hesitate to take over the control of gasoline and kerosene under the Lever act if emergency demanded. It is probable that the courts will be asked for a decision on the matter. At present Dr. Garfield and his advisers feel that there is no reason for the extension of Government control to gasoline and kerosene.

ARREST TWO BLAMED FOR HALIFAX BLAST

Pilot and Captain of Munition Ship Accused of Manslaughter on Commission's Report.

NAVIGATION RULES BROKEN

Pilotage Authorities, Chief Port Officer, and a Second Pilot Also Condemned for Negligence.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 4.—Blame for the collision between the French munition ship Mont Blanc and the Belgian relief ship Imo, resulting in the explosion of the former vessel, which destroyed a large part of Halifax on Dec. 6, with the loss of 1,500 lives, was placed upon Pilot MacKay of Halifax and Captain Lamodec of the French ship in a judgment announced today by the Government commission which investigated the collision. The commission held that Captain Lamodec and the pilot violated the rules of navigation as applied to Halifax Harbor.

Pilot MacKay was arrested, charged with manslaughter, the commission having recommended that he be criminally prosecuted and his license canceled. Captain Lamodec also was arrested, charged with manslaughter. The commission had recommended to the French authorities the cancellation of his license and, further, "that he be dealt with according to the law of his country."

Accused Men Are Bailed.

MacKay and Lamodec are specifically charged in the warrant with the death of William Hayes, pilot of the Imo. Both were admitted to bail for their appearance tomorrow, Captain Lamodec in $10,000, furnished in part by French Consul Gaboury, and MacKay in $6,000, furnished by the Chairman of the Pilotage Commission.

The commission, which consisted of Mr. Justice Drysdale of the Nova Scotia Admiralty Court, Captain Demers, Dominion Wreck Commissioner, and Captain Hose, R. C. N., Nautical Assessor, condemned the pilotage authorities for permitting MacKay to pilot ships since the disaster. Captain Wyatt, Chief Examination Officer of the port, is found guilty for alleged neglect of duty, and Pilot Renner, who had charge of an American tramp steamer on the morning of the disaster, in connection with the assertion that the Halifax pilots vary the rules of the road.

The commission further recommends that competent authorities establish specific regulations for the handling in Halifax Harbor of ships laden with explosives.

Text of the Findings.

The text of the conclusions of the commission follows:

1. The explosion on the steamship Mont Blanc on Dec. 6 was undoubtedly the result of a collision in the harbor of Halifax between the steamship Mont Blanc and the steamship Imo.

2. Such collision was caused by violation of the rules of navigation.

3. The pilot and master of the steamship Mont Blanc were wholly responsible for violating the rules of the road.

4. Pilot MacKay, by reason of his gross negligence, should be forthwith dismissed by the pilotage authorities and his license canceled.

5. In view of the gross neglect of the rules of navigation by Pilot MacKay, the attention of the law officers of the Crown should be called to the evidence taken in this investigation, with a view to a criminal prosecution of such pilot.

6. We recommend to the French authorities such evidence, with a view to having Captain Lamodec's license canceled, and such Captain dealt with according to the law of his country.

7. It appearing that the pilotage authorities in Halifax have been permitting Pilot MacKay to pilot ships since the investigation commenced and since the collision above referred to, we think the authorities, i. e., pilotage authorities, deserving of censure. In our opinion, the authorities should have promptly suspended such pilot.

8. The master and pilot of the Mont Blanc are guilty of neglect of the public safety in not taking proper steps to warn the inhabitants of the city of a probable explosion.

9. Commander Wyatt is guilty of neglect in performing his duty as Chief Examination Officer in not taking proper steps to insure the regulations being carried out and especially in not keeping himself fully acquainted with the movements and intended movements of vessels in the harbor.

10. In dealing with the Chief Examination Officer's negligence in not insuring the efficient carrying out of traffic regulations by the pilots, we have to report that the evidence is far from satisfactory that he ever took any efficient steps to bring to the notice of the Captain Superintendent neglect on the part of the pilots.

11. In view of the allegations of disobedience of the Chief Examination Officer's orders by pilots, we do not consider such disobedience was the proximate cause of the collision.

12. It would seem that the pilots of Halifax attempt to vary the well-known rules of the road, and in this connection we think Pilot Renner, in charge of an American tramp steamer on the morning of the collision, deserving of censure.

13. The regulations governing the traffic in Halifax Harbor in force since the war were prepared by the competent naval authorities; such traffic regulations do not specifically deal with the handling of ships laden with explosives, and we have to recommend that such competent authorities forthwith take up and make specific regulations dealing with such subjects; we realize that while the war goes on under present conditions explosives must move, but in view of what has happened we strongly recommend that the subject be dealt with, specifically by the proper authorities.

Pilot MacKay was bringing the Mont Blanc into port when the vessel was rammed amidships by the Imo, outward bound. The accident set fire to tanks of benzol on the deck of the Mont Blanc. MacKay, Lamodec, and the ship's crew took to boats and proceeded at top speed to the shore; landing, they continued to run. They were more than a mile from the water when the ship blew up. Every man in the party was knocked down. Two were struck by flying bits of steel, one being injured fatally.

FIGHT ON M'ADOO IN FINANCE BILL

Continued from Page One.

him authority to appoint the four other members with the approval of the President.

The bill fixes the capital stock of the corporation as $500,000,000, to be subscribed by the United States and loaned by the corporation to industries and enterprises necessary to the prosecution of the war under certain conditions.

Provides for Credits.

Conditions upon which credits may be extended as defined by the bill are:

"(B) To make advances, upon such terms not inconsistent herewith as it may prescribe, for periods not exceeding five years from the respective dates of such advances.

"(1) To any bank, banker, or trust company which has made, and which has outstanding, any loan or loans to any person, firm, corporation, or association, whose positions shall be necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war, and evidence by a note or notes, or

"(2) To any bank, banker, or trust company which has rendered financial assistance, directly or indirectly, to any such person, firm, corporation, or association by the purchase of its bonds or other obligations:

"Provided that advances so made by the corporation on the basis of any such loan or loans shall not exceed 75 per centum of the face value thereof, and provided that any advances so made by the corporation, in cases where such financial assistance shall have been rendered by the purchase of such bonds or other obligations, shall not exceed 75 per centum of the market value of such bonds or other obligations at the time of such advance, as estimated and determined by the Board of Directors of the corporation; and

"Provided, further, that such advances shall be made up on the promissory note or notes of such bank, banker, or trust company, secured by the notes, bonds, or other obligations which are the basis of any such advance by the corporation, together with all securities, if any, which such bank, banker, or trust company may hold as collateral for such notes, bonds, or other obligations.

Power to Make Advances.

"The corporation shall, however, have power to make advances:

"(a) Up to 100 per centum of the face value of any such loan or loans made by any such bank, banker, or trust company to any such person, firm, corporation, or association; or

"(b) Up to 100 per centum of the market value at the time of such advances (as estimated and determined by the Board of Directors of the corporation) of such bonds or other obligations by the purchase of which financial assistance shall have been rendered to such person, firm, corporation, or association, provided every such advance shall be secured in the manner described in the preceding part of this paragraph, and in addition thereto by collateral security, to be furnished by the bank, banker, or trust company, of such character as shall be prescribed by the Board of Directors, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, of a market value, at the time of such advance (as estimated and determined by the Board of Directors of the corporation) equal to at least 25 per centum of the amount advanced by the corporation. The corporation shall retain power to require additional collateral security at any time.

"(c) To make advances from time to time, upon such terms, not inconsistent herewith, as it may prescribe, for periods not exceeding ninety days, to any savings bank or other banking institution which receives savings deposits, on the promissory note or notes of the borrowing institution, whenever the corporation shall deem such advances to be necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war or important to the public interest: provided, that such note or notes shall be secured by the pledge of securities of such character as shall be prescribed by the Board of Directors of the corporation with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, the market value of which, at the time of such advance (as estimated and determined by the Board of Directors of the corporation) shall be equal in amount to at least 125 per centum of the amount of such advance; and provided, further, that the rate of interest charged on any such advance shall not be less than 1 per centum in excess of the rate of discount for ninety-day commercial paper prevailing at the time of such advance at the Federal Reserve Bank of the district in which the borrowing institution is located. The corporation shall retain power to require additional collateral security at any time.

Loans for Five Years.

"(d) In exceptional cases, to make advances directly to any person, firm, corporation, or association whose operations shall be necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war, for periods not exceeding five years from the respective dates of advances, upon such terms and upon the security of such bonds, notes, or other obligations, and subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Board of Directors of the corporation, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. The corporation shall retain power to require additional collateral security at any time.

"(e) To subscribe for, acquire, and own, buy, sell, and deal in bonds and obligations of the United States to such extent as the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time determine.

"(f) To issue and have outstanding at any one time its notes or obligations, in amount aggregating not more than eight times its paid-in capital, such notes or obligations to mature not less than one year nor more than five years from the respective dates of issue and to bear such rate or rates of interest, and may be redeemable before maturity at the option of the corporation, as may be determined by the board of directors, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. Such notes or obligations shall have a first and paramount floating charge on all the assets of the corporation, and the corporation shall not at any time mortgage or pledge any of its assets.

"Such notes or obligations may be issued at par in payment of any advances authorized by this act, or, for any of the purposes of this act, may be offered for sale publicly or to any individual, firm, association, or corporation, at such price or prices as the Board of Directors may determine, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. Such notes or obligations may be dealt in by Federal Reserve banks in the same manner and to the same extent as bonds or notes of the United States not bearing the circulation privilege, and Federal Reserve banks shall be authorized, subject to the regulations of the Federal Reserve Board, to rediscount and purchase paper and make advances secured by such notes or obligations in the same manner and to the same extent, and at the same rates, or at such higher rates, as the Federal Reserve Board may approve, as they may purchase or rediscount paper or make advances secured by such bonds or notes of the United States, under authority of the Federal Reserve act.

Rediscounting of Notes.

"Any Federal Reserve Bank acquiring by purchase or rediscount such paper secured by the notes or obligations of the corporation may, with the approval of the Federal Reserve Board, use such paper so acquired for any purpose for which it is authorized to use paper secured by such bonds or notes of the United States: provided, however, that whenever Federal Reserve notes are issued against the security of such paper the Federal Reserve Board may make a special interest charge on such notes, which, in the discretion of the Federal Reserve Board, need not be applicable to other Federal notes which may from time to time be issued and outstanding. All provisions of law, not inconsistent herewith, in respect to the purchase or rediscount by any Federal Reserve Bank of paper secured by such bonds or notes of the United States and in respect to Federal Reserve notes issued against the security of such paper shall extend, in so far as applicable, to the purchase or rediscount of paper secured by the notes or obligations of the corporation and the Federal Reserve notes issued against the security of such paper.

"(g) To exercise, by its Board of Directors and its duly authorized officers or agents, all powers specifically granted by the provisions of this act, and such incidental powers as shall be necessary or proper to carry out the purposes of this act; provided, that the powers specifically enumerated herein shall be deemed additional to, and not in limitation of, any implied powers granted by this act; and provided further, that it shall not exercise any of those powers or perform any business except such as is incidental and necessarily preliminary to its organization until it has been authorized by the President of the United States to commence business under the provision of this act."

UPHOLDS SEIZURE OF THREE STEAMERS

British Prize Court Condemns the Kankakee, Hocking, and Genesee.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Prize Court has condemned the steamers Kankakee, Hocking, and Genesee, owned by the American Transatlantic Company, which were seized in 1915 while flying the American flag.

The President of the court condemned the vessels on the ground that, though nominally American owned, they were really German owned, and that the claimant company was only a covering name for Hugo Stinnes, Director of the German Woermann Shipping Company.

The American Transatlantic Company, organized by Richard G. Wagner, formerly a beet sugar operator of Milwaukee, fell at once under the ban of the British and French Governments. Charges were made that the line was organized with German money to bring neutral ships under American registry for German purposes. Since the company was organized in the Summer of 1915, one of its ships after another has been in trouble. They have been charged with supplying German raiders and submarines. The general allegation has been repeatedly made that the main purpose of the company was to embroil the United States with the Allies by demanding American protection for ships under the American flag which were alleged by the Allies to be controlled by Germany. These charges have been as repeatedly and vigorously denied by Richard G. Wagner, the President of the line.

When the company first made its application for American registry for the neutral ships which it had purchased, it was asserted in Washington, on July 17, 1915, that the line was backed by Hugo Stinnes, a German shipowner of Hamburg and Mulheim. On this occasion Mr. Wagner made the following statement:

"All of the capital is subscribed for already, and every person in any way interested in the company is an American by birth."

However, in the proceedings before the Prize Court in London on March 7 it was admitted by counsel for Wagner that he had borrowed heavily from Stinnes, though it was denied that the latter was the owner of the line. It was asserted that Wagner had paid back the money to him. One of the exhibits at the trial was a letter to Wagner from a United States Commissioner of Navigation, who said:

"It is impossible for me to reconcile your conflicting statements, oral and written, since you first called at this office."

AMERICAN SHIP STRANDED.

Three Government Vessels Unable to Free Steamer Off Coast.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Feb. 4.—Efforts by three Government vessels to float an American steamer which ran ashore off the New England coast last night failed today, and tonight the ship's position was reported less favorable.

The heavy ice which had forced her ashore worked her bow further in toward land, and she took a list to starboard. As she lies now she is exposed to east and southwest winds, with the ice floes forcing her higher up on the shoal. She is so close in shore that her crew today carried on a conversation with the Coast Guard by megaphone. Her Captain reported that the vessel was not leaking.

The Captain said the vessel was unable to make headway yesterday and last night because of the ice and fog, and was fifty miles off her course when she struck the ledge. She was bound east with a general cargo when she ran into a field of ice.

PLEA FOR PASSOVER FLOUR.

Bakers Ask Hoover to Grant Supply for Jewish Obligation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Food Administrator Hoover was asked today to permit bakers of unleavened passover bread to get sufficient flour to meet the requirements of Jews. The bread, it was pointed out, was necessary, in order to enable persons of that faith to observe their religious obligations.

The appeal came from a Cincinnati firm supplying about 65 per cent. of the Jewish people in the United States with the bread.

"This food is a Jewish religious ritualistic and compulsory obligation," the message said. "We most earnestly appeal to you in the name of Almighty God and millions of Jews in this country to help supply them with this important food."

Another $3,500,000 Loan to Belgium

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Another credit of $3,500,000 was granted to Belgium by the Treasury today, making her total loans from the United States $89,900,000.

NO SLACKENING NOW, SAYS BAKER

Secretary Warns Against Taking German Unrest as Reason for Lessened Effort.

ALLIES SUPERIOR IN WEST

Inter-Allied War Council Bringing About Unity—Our Troops Beginning Operations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Pointing out that hostile concentrations have continued along the western battle front during the last week, Secretary Baker in his weekly war review today, warns against taking the Berlin strikes too seriously.

"We must not allow any reported disturbances within the German Empire to affect the effectiveness or speed of our own operations," says the Secretary.

While the German Government has stripped the eastern and other fronts, and moved them west for the coming struggle, Secretary Baker says that "the Allies are believed still to hold a very appreciable numerical superiority, both in men and guns" on the western front. This disagrees with the assertion of Colonel Repington, the British military critic, who recently indicated his belief that the Germans were now numerically superior in the west.

Secretary Baker emphasizes the fact that the American troops which have now completed their training are "occupying a portion of the actual battle front," and shows how twice during the last week Germans who made reconnoitring thrusts at the American forces on the battle front were dispersed and compelled to withdraw.

Mr. Baker's statement reads in part:

"American troops which have now completed their training are occupying a portion of the actual battle front. The operations in which our troops have so far been engaged were of a minor character.

"On Jan. 30 the Germans attempted a strongly pushed raid against our line for purposes of identification. Under cover of a heavy mist the enemy was able to reach our advanced positions. A short brush ensued and the raiders were compelled to withdraw in haste, after inflicting slight casualties.

"Two days later the enemy apparently attempted another reconnoitring thrust, but was dispersed before any headway could be made.

"Our patrols have been active in No Man's Land, and our scouts have made themselves familiar with the details of the hostile positions opposite them.

"Another event of importance took place in France. The Interallied Supreme War Council met at Versailles, attended by General Bliss, Chief of Staff of the army, and General Pershing, as well as the representatives of France, Great Britain, and Italy. Complete and close co-operation between the Allies and ourselves and a harmonious understanding between the supreme commands of all the forces engaged promises to show positive results. Unity of purpose on all fronts will thus be attained.

"During the last seven-day period the world has been flooded with the news of very serious internal unrest in Germany. Widespread strikes among munitions workers are reported. While dissatisfaction is no doubt rife in Germany and strikes of increasing seriousness have occurred, we must not allow any reported disturbance within the German Empire to affect the effectiveness or speed of our own preparations.

"During the week hostile concentrations in the west continued. In certain quarters the reports spread by the enemy, that he holds a preponderous numerical superiority in the west, have gained some credence. While positive proof has been received that the enemy has removed troops from the eastern theatre, and is stripping other fronts for the coming struggle in the west, nevertheless the Allies are believed still to hold a very appreciable numerical superiority both in men and guns."

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¶ Noah Webster in New Haven was correcting advance proofs in 1826 of his great worke A Dictionary of the English Language"

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WAR AIMS COMPARED.

Comparison of the war aims of England, America and Russia, presented in parallel columns for easy reference, is one of the many invaluable features of CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE for February. (On sale Tuesday, Feb. 5.) Also remarkable symposium of the war aims of the labor parties in various countries, with the official manifestos. Published by The New York Times, 25c. a copy; $3.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

CAMP UPTON MEN ON REVIEW HERE

Eager Soldiers of the 308th Infantry Show Results of Five Months' Training.

ALL LOOK PHYSICALLY FIT

Bitter Cold Thins Crowd of Spectators—Governor and Mayor in Reviewing Stand.

New York had its first opportunity yesterday to see a representative unit of the metropolitan division in military formation when the 308th Infantry from Camp Upton paraded through the city's streets. Nearly 3,000 strong, the regiment formed at the 71st Armory and stepped off promptly at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon. It marched across Thirty-fourth Street to Eighth Avenue, quick-stepped north to Fifty-ninth Street, proceeded east to Fifth Avenue, swung down past a reviewing stand crowded with civil and military dignitaries, and finished with a route march to its troop trains.

Eager as the city had been to see the changes that had been wrought in the men it gave to the country just five months ago, the bitter cold proved too great an obstacle, and the crowds, except in the immediate vicinity of the reviewing stand at Forty-first Street and Fifth Avenue, were so small that they caused much comment. The thin lanes of men, women, and children who lined the route did their utmost to make up for their lack of numbers, but there were not enough of them to contrive an impressive welcome, even though some among them, women in particular, literally were heroic in the manner they stuck out the joy, biting waiting time.

Persons who stood on the curb were mostly impressed by the physical fitness of a sturdy, well put up body of city boys who had been vastly improved by the rigors of camp life. Some companies did not seem to measure up to the military precision many had expected. Their marching was at times irregular, but it was pointed out that perfect alignment was difficult for soldiers who carried their rifles slung over their backs instead of at the customary right shoulder arms. However, when the regiment passed the reviewing stand and at other points the men came to right shoulder arms and marched much better.

Trained men who watched them found no cause for pessimism. Once having admitted to themselves that they were, after all, observing the performance of recruits chosen from all ranks and all occupations and only a few months in their new profession, they were able to find much to admire. The spirit that shone out of their eyes, the proud lift of their heads, the back of every man's neck touching his collar after the manner of modern regulations, the briskness of their step, the incipient control of once awkward and unaccustomed bodies, told much to the watcher whose knowledge enabled him to exercise critical and analytical judgment.

If the officers of various arms scattered along the line of march had to admit that the regiment was a trifle ragged in the manual of arms and were forced to acknowledge that when they came down Fifth Avenue in platoon fronts the broad ranks bowed and sagged here and there, they were quick and glad to see that not a single breach of discipline marred their behavior from start to finish.

It was a dress parade day for the 308th, and officers and men alike marched with the evident determination to shed glory upon the National Army in every step they took, even though they were in field khaki with none of the glint of dress parade to set them off.

A larger number of the women were those directly interested in the boys of the regiment. There were frozen tears meshed in the veils of more than one of them, but always when "he" went by there was a waving handkerchief, a cheer, and a very determined smile. Times without number one saw a woman truly transfigured with fierce pride and the spirit of ungrudging giving.

It was just 1:20 o'clock when Colonel Nathan K. Averiall and his staff came out of the armory at Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue.

"I want to start sharp on police time," he said, consulting with the commander of an escort of a platoon of mounted policemen.

Then the police, the Colonel, and his staff and the regimental band and field music moved off toward Madison Avenue, while the first company, trim and clean-looking, as were they all, came smartly out of the wide doors of the armory. The regimental bugler sounded attention, the long column stiffened, and they were off. Passing through Thirty-fourth Street in column of squads the men, in spite of themselves, showed that they were a bit puzzled. There was no great throng and no great hurra), and the noticeably inadequate police arrangements failed to mess the start only because the expected crowd was absent.

Averaging about two deep, the onlookers tried time and again to cheer, but the results were feeble. With stiffened arms they waved flags and Camp Upton pennants, yet somehow the start was gloomy.

Undoubtedly the crowd expected a rousing blare from the band to start things going, but it had been determined to save that for Fifth Avenue, and those watching the first half of the parade had to be contented with the less stirring and more intermittent drums and bugles. As a sharp "column right, march!" from the Colonel started the regiment north through Eighth Avenue it became evident that only a slim outpouring of spectators awaited it, while even the windows along the line of march were strangely deserted. In Fifty-ninth Street the condition was about the same, though the crowd thickened a bit as the soldiers neared Central Park Plaza.

As company after company came briskly into Fifth Avenue, the men executing "left front into line" double-timed into platoon fronts, giving by far the snappiest part of their exhibition of drill manners. Bereft of the car tracks by which to steer a parallel course, their marching became a bit more uneven than it had been hitherto, but the added snap of the music which now sounded off helped them through this more difficult stretch.

The parade neared Forty-second Street and at last the occasion took on something of the fervor that had been expected for it. Though even there the crowd was not what it has been on many less notable occasions, it was a big and noisy gathering by comparison. Here the machine gun company, second in the column, came in for a particular share of interest, the men being cheered again and again as they double-timed precisely into position despite their heavy and awkward burdens.

Meantime there had gathered in the reviewing stand—a stand, by the way, that in its gay colors contrasted strongly with the sparseness of decorations along the line of march—a company of State, city, army, and navy authorities, representatives of patriotic societies and others, among whom were Governor and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mayor John F. Hylan, Congressman George W. Loft, Police Commissioner Richard E. Enright, General Radiquet of the French Army, Major Edward Moore, Colonel Hollis Wells, former Minister to Italy Lloyd Griscom, Major Gen. Daniel Appleton, Brig. Gen. Evan M. Johnson, now in command at Camp Upton; Brig. Gen. Sherrill, Commander John Brady, U. S. N., and Colonel Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Previously Governor Whitman had been the guest of the Union League Club at a luncheon attended by most of the men in the reviewing stand at which there were many patriotic speeches.

SOCIALISTS AT ALBANY BLOCK WAR MEASURES

Prevent Action on Resolution to Invite Camp Upton Soldiers to Parade Here on Feb. 22.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Socialist objection prevented the adoption of a resolution by the Assembly tonight extending on behalf of the Legislature an invitation to the men of the Seventh Division of the National Army, now at Camp Upton, to march in a parade through the streets of New York on Washington's Birthday. The resolution was offered by Assemblyman Meyer and the objection came from Assemblyman Shipiacoff.

The ten Socialists voted in the negative on two other war measures. One bill they objected to was that of Senator Sage of Albany, making available for the New York Guard the unexpended balance of the $500,000 appropriated for the National Guard a year ago. The other was a resolution offered by Assemblyman Wells of Kings, calling upon the War Department to distribute appropriate medals to the men who saw service on the Mexican border. Both propositions passed, while the ten Socialists stood in their seats and heard shouts at them from various parts of the House:

"All present and accounted for."

DEMAND PUSHCARTS AS AID FOR POOR

Return of Cheap System of Food Distribution to be Tried in This City.

ICE SITUATION SERIOUS

Governor Holds Conference on Next Summer's Supply, and Mayor Also Takes a Hand.

The Food Council of New York, working under the auspices of the State Food Commission, announced yesterday that it would fight for the return of the pushcart system as a means of food distribution in the poorer sections of the city. Owing to the prohibitions of the present city ordinance the pushcarts have been banished from the city streets, although a special license still permits them to operate in certain streets in the lower part of the city.

Dr. Jonathan C. Day, City Market Commissioner and Chairman of the Food Council, is of the opinion with the rest of the committee that the pushcart should have a wider range of operation in order to relieve the conditions of congestion and high prices in food products which make it difficult for the poor to obtain their supplies.

"Restoration of the pushcarts is a war measure," the Food Council announced. "It is an expedient for temporary relief of the serious food situation in some of the tenement districts. The committee has the pushcarts lined up ready to come forth when the word is given. Great quantities of food that are now being wasted at the wharves can be quickly and cheaply put on sale in the tenement districts by pushcarts."

Miss Rosalie Manning of the Lenox Hill Settlement House is Chairman of the committee of the Food Council which has the problem in hand. On the committee with her are I. H. Klein, Chairman of lower Manhattan for the Food Council; Miss Mabel Kittredge, and Mrs. Ernest P. Goodrich. Miss Manning said yesterday that there was no antagonism on the part of the storekeepers in the poorer districts against the pushcarts, because it has been demonstrated that they draw large crowds, and the storekeepers often benefit from the overflow.

Whale meat will be the principal article of food at a luncheon to be given on Friday for thirty members of the American Museum of Natural History as a practical demonstration of how whale meat could be substituted for meats which the Food Administration desires to conserve. Henry Fairfield Osborn, who arranged the demonstration, said that 15,000,000 pounds of meat from more than 1,000 whales captured annually on the Pacific Coast is now being used only as fertilizer. This meat, he said was equal in food value to beef and could be marketed in New York City for 12½ cents a pound.

Governor Whitman, who was in the city yesterday to review the 308th Infantry from Camp Upton, held a conference with Benjamin B. Odell on the threatened ice shortage next Summer. Advices from Washington that the Government may take over all ammonia, which is used in the manufacture of artificial ice, has spurred the Governor to urge all those who can harvest natural ice and store it to do so.

Mayor Hylan also took a hand in the ice situation yesterday. He issued a statement saying:

"To any man or group of men who will immediately undertake the harvesting of the enormous quantity of ice that would otherwise go to waste upon the rivers and lakes of this State and of the State of Maine, I give the unqualified assurance further that every facility and resource of the City of New York, such as the assistance of the Department of Markets and the Department of Docks, and other city departments, will be given to the end that those who put their capital, time, and energy into this undertaking will be certain of a profitable return upon their investment.

The committee, composed of John Poth, Nat D. Jacoby, and John Martin, designated by the Federation of Independent Voters to make a survey of the ice fields in the Hudson and Mohawk Valleys with a view to the conservation of ice, returned to the city yesterday and reported to the Executive Committee. The committee's trip up-State, the report says, was productive of good results, as it succeeded in locating a number of large buildings and houses which could be made available for immediate storage of ice. The data collected by the committee was turned over to Senator Wagner.

COURT DELAYS ACTION ON JUDGE KILLITS

Suspends Decision Until March 4, Expressing the Belief He Will Correct a Mistake.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The United States Supreme Court took notice today of the statement submitted to the court last week by Judge John M. Killits of the Western Division of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, in the contempt proceedings against him by Attorney General Gregory. In his statement Judge Killits stated that, as he was charged by the Supreme Court to do, he had vacated his order suspending the sentence to a five-year term of imprisonment in the United States prison at Leavenworth of James J. Henahan, convicted of embezzlement.

The Department of Justice further informed the court that Judge Killits, after thus obeying the mandate of the court, had directed that another order be entered similar to the first, suspending again the sentence of imprisonment.

The Supreme Court today announced that Judge Killit's statement shows that his action is admitted by him to be wholly beyond his authority and postponed consideration of the motion of the leave to file a motion for contempt until March 4. The statement made by the Chief Justice in announcing the action of the court follows:

"Although of the opinion that the suggestions filed by the defendant Judge in the answer to the motion for leave to file an information for contempt are inadequate to sustain his failure to impose and give effect to the sentence as required by our mandates, we nevertheless deem it unnecessary now to pass upon the application for leave to file the information, for the following reasons:

"1. Because the suggestions presented by the Judge leave no room for controversy that his action, although without the limits of his discretion, was yet based upon a mistaken assumption to the contrary.

"2. Because we are sure that pointing out such a mistake will lead to a complete and prompt compliance with our former mandate, and render further action upon the motion unnecessary.

"It is, therefore, ordered that the consideration of the motion to file be postponed until Monday, March 4, next."

Judge Killits declared that he proposed no transgression of the Supreme Court's ruling, but had continued to postpone the sentence in question from day to day while waiting for a Supreme Court ruling.

Judge Killits declared that had the Department of Justice exercised "ordinary diligence" it would not have asked the Supreme Court for the contempt rule, but would have learned of the real status of the case.

"If any lapse from duty on my part, however slight, but of which I am not yet conscious, may seem to this honorable court to have contributed to an occasion for burdening the court with the motion before it, for the same the pardon of the court is respectfully asked," said Judge Killits.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 2nd, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 19.63 cents per pound.—Advt.

WANT TO KEEP UP IDLE MONDAYS

Continued from Page One.

day by Dr. Garfield and Mr. McAdoo, in which it was said that the question of rescinding the order was under consideration. Dr. Garfield, it was understood, believed then that inconveniences which industries and commercial interests might suffer because of the order should be put in the background if it was shown that the general fuel and transportation situation was not well in hand. He was willing, however, to permit the question to remain open.

The indications tonight were that Dr. Garfield and Mr McAdoo might find some difficulty in reaching an agreement tomorrow as to the action which should be taken in regard to Monday next. The power to keep the industries and commercial interests closed rests entirely with Dr. Garfield, and there were some who believed tonight that he would not abandon his original plan unless the White House overruled him.

NEW STORMS BALK PLANS OF RAILROADS

Block the Movement of Freight Over Territory 700 Miles in Extent.

The Eastern railroads renewed their battle with snowstorms and cold yesterday, the unprecedented weather once more defeating in large measure the hope of making workless Monday a day of big gains in relieving freight congestion. On Sunday there was promise of at last getting under way a big movement of freight East and of empties West. Every yard in Eastern territory participated under a plan laid out by Regional Director A. H. Smith and his aids, and Sunday found most of the terminals and main lines well cleared of the snow that had accumulated during four successive storms.

Just when railroad men generally were beginning to see a clear track ahead for the first time in weeks, snow started falling once more on Sunday night, and the high winds swept drifts into cuts, burying rails and switches and signal apparatus, and in some cases piling to the top of freight cars. Another wave of low temperature followed the snow, freezing the new accumulations into solid masses.

The drive against freight congestion, starting off with every prospect of success, came to a sudden end. It was reported in the office of the Regional Director in Grand Central Terminal yesterday that trains were stalled at different places over 700 miles of territory extending from the Hudson River to Indiana. As a result, it took the utmost energy of the operating departments to keep the most essential passenger trains moving and freight traffic very nearly came to a standstill.

Undismayed by the persistent intervention of storms that have helped snarl the whole Eastern traffic situation, the railroad managements set to work once more late yesterday to "dig out." From shops, mines, repair yards, and roundhouses, and even to some extent from office buildings, they enlisted every possible recruit, and mobilized every snow plow. Main lines and terminals received first attention, and it was hoped to have the situation again in hand.

Hampering Weather Conditions.

The representatives of the Railroad Administration yesterday instanced these samples of the weather conditions that were prevailing generally over the country through which they operate: Along the shores of Lake Erie the temperature dropped to 19 degrees below zero, and from this ranged to zero in Northern Ohio and Pennsylvania, with winds that made it impossible to work at yard and track clearing for any great length of time. There was new snow in parts of New York, with a generally falling temperature throughout the State and a hampering of traffic. In New England one to two inches of snow fell in the central and southern parts of the region, while in the northern part there was light snow with a temperature range of 8 to 30 degrees above zero.

In the Pennsylvania anthracite region the temperature was from zero to 28 above, with clear weather, while the Pittsburgh district reported 2 below and clear. In Northern Pennsylvania it was cloudy, with a temperature of 10 to 15 above, while the southeastern part of the State was somewhat warmer, but cloudy. In Chicago the temperature was 15 below zero.

As proof that if another storm had not arrived, the railroad situation would have shown great improvement by this morning, it was pointed out yesterday that in the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Sunday evening at the De Witt yard, just east of Syracuse, the New York Central forces started eastward a total of 39 trains, averaging 52 cars each, or a total of 2,054 loads, of which 1,032 carloads were coal.

This was an average for this one yard of a heavy freight train moved every thirty-seven minutes throughout the night and day, believed to be a Winter record. Within a few hours after the onset of the storm this great movement was stopped, and drifts were blocking the tracks.

Regional Director Smith, commenting on the railroad situation, said last night:

"This is the fifty-seventh day of the railroads' battle with the elements on this Eastern front. We hoped we were getting them whipped last night, but the reverse was sudden. The whole railroad army did a big day's work yesterday. The movement started off in fine shape. Then the wind and snow and cold came along and blew us to a standstill. Yesterday we seized the first moderate spell to get a big general movement under way with prospect of fine results, but today trains are stretched out for 700 miles in another tight freeze-up, and traffic is almost at a standstill. Things had not looked so bright for weeks as they did at 7 o'clock last night, and we thought we were going to break through.

"Now we are going at it all over again to dig out, and many hundreds of men are at work battling with the storm to clear the way. Nobody is discouraged, but the reversal of the past twenty-four hours is a striking demonstration of what the weather can do.

This summary of the car situation for all Eastern railroads for yesterday was issued from Mr. Smith's office last night:

Eastbound loads	53,407	Decrease	3,531
Eastbound empties	8,973	Decrease	1,432
Westbound loads	32,807	Decrease	2,363
Westbound empties	44,717	Decrease	1,833

The report shows that there is a decrease in available freight containers amounting to 9,161 cars as against a gain on the day before of 3,976 cars.

Little Result from Idle Monday.

A rough survey late yesterday afternoon of the local freight terminals showed that workless Monday again had failed to reduce to any marked extent freight accumulations at piers, yards and warehouses. About 51 per cent. of a normal business day's movement was recorded. This contrasted with 55 per cent. on the second workless Monday and 40 per cent. on the first. It was to be noted, however, that even business days unhindered by the Fuel Administration have not registered a normal haulage, owing largely to the snow in the streets and the extreme cold.

The general movement of coal was hampered by low temperature, new snow, and the high wind. E. Halsey Malone, Deputy Fuel Administrator, said last night that about 20,000 tons of anthracite reached New York during the day. Reports showed that during the week which ended on Jan. 28 170,000 tons of anthracite coal were received here and distributed. The figures show a gain of 50,000 tons over the preceding week.

Among the callers at the County Fuel Administrator's office yesterday were several persons who desired exemption from the fuelless day regulations, but their requests were refused. The office telephones were kept busy throughout the day. Perhaps fifty persons reported others whom they charged with defying the closing order. Most of these complainants refused to give their names, and Mr. Malone said that investigation usually showed that the complaints were without justification.

Alleged Offenders Reported.

In the main, Mr. Malone said, the order was obeyed. The Federal officials began yesterday to make public the names of alleged offenders, and this practice will be continued as long as the closing order stands. In the saloon of J. Motcer, 1,513 First Avenue, the inspectors reported a stove was in use and the same complaint was made against F. Conroy Brothers' saloon, 1,456 Second Avenue; Casserman's saloon, 1,455 Second Avenue; the saloon of E. Baumgart, 1,487 Avenue A, and that of J. Goldsmith, 1,202 Second Avenue. In Miller's saloon, 1,191 Second Avenue, the inspectors reported the steam heat was being used. The drug stores of H. Zimmel Brothers, 1,477 Avenue A, and A. Uhl & Co., William Street and Exchange Place, were reported by the inspectors for selling candy.

Another report was to the effect that in the skirt manufacturing shop of I. Sontag, 24 West Twentieth Street, there was illumination and the machines were being operated. Fisher's men's furnishing shop at 152 Second Avenue was reported open, as was also a loft building at 48-50 West Twenty-sixth Street, in which most of the tenants were said to be continuing business; L. L. Radwaner, seed store, 83 Water Street, was reported for using light and heat; the Sartorius Tobacco Company, 136 Water Street, for using light and heat; Bragdon & Son, spice brokers, for using light and heat; the New York Sugar Trade Laboratory, 80 South Street, for light in office and laboratory; Markwell barber shop, 236 West Fortieth Street, for being open at 5 o'clock; E. L. Gross, barber shop, Columbus Avenue, for being open after 2 o'clock, and B. Weismann, barber, of 685 Columbus Avenue, open after 2 o'clock. In these two latter cases it was reported the shops were not closed after warning, and the case was turned over to the Federal authorities. Another report said that at Hilton's clothing store, Thirty-sixth Street and Broadway, the windows were lighted all day.

It was also reported that on Friday the administration cut the electric light wires in a Third Avenue dry goods store and in a shoe shop in East Fourteenth Street because the proprietors continued illumination on a lightless night after being warned. On their promise to observe the order the wires were restored later.

With the Stock Exchange and other Exchanges closed, the financial district was deserted yesterday. The Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, operated thirteen of its fifty-five elevators, up to 11 o'clock and then reduced its service to eight cars. There are many exempt offices in the Equitable Building. The Singer Building, at 149 Broadway, operated only one of its elevators. Of the twenty-one elevators in the City Investing Building only one was operated. Two elevators out of fourteen were used at 115 Broadway. These served the few exempt tenants and the members of the Lawyers' Club, on the top floor. Only one-fourth of the clubrooms was open.

The worst non-rush hour congestion ever experienced occurred on the local subway trains yesterday afternoon between 1 and 2:30 o'clock, when men and women who had stayed away from work began to go to the Times Square district for matinées and moving pictures. The downtown platform of the Seventy-second Street Station, where the crowds transferred from expresses to locals, was crowded to the point of danger. The local trains did not come frequently enough to make inroads into the crowd until the time for the opening of most of the shows was passed.

Coal Arrivals Here.

Marine Superintendent W. B. Pollock reported that at 9 o'clock yesterday morning 23,126 tons of coal were being towed up the harbor. At the same time, Mr. Pollock said, there were 49 barges, containing 20,270 tons of anthracite, and 33 barges, with 18,513 tons of bituminous, at tidewater, loaded and ready to tow. According to railroad officials, 635 cars of anthracite and 194 cars of bituminous were dumped into pockets yesterday.

TO ISSUE COAL TICKETS.

Mayor's Committee of Women Plans to Relieve Suffering.

To answer the needs of the coalless families of New York emergency coal tickets will be distributed throughout the city today. Instructions have been sent to all coal dealers and managers of coal yards by Reeve Schley, Fuel Administrator for New York County. If any dealer refuses coal or priority service on presentation of one of these tickets policemen will see that the law printed on the back of the ticket is enforced.

The Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense has issued these emergency tickets for persons who have a little money to pay for coal. The free distribution of coal now being conducted by the Mayor's Coal Committee will not be affected by the new plan, which is intended to relieve as many families as possible.

Numerous requests have already come to headquarters of the committee in the Times Building for these emergency tickets. The requests show the city-wide need of coal and the suffering that the last few weeks have brought. The tickets will enable many persons to obtain coal who hitherto have been turned away from the coal yards.

ZERO WEATHER HERE AGAIN.

Cold Wave Sweeping Country Sends Temperature to One Below.

The full effect of the cold wave now sweeping the country was experienced in this city at 11 o'clock last night when the thermometer stood at 1 degree below zero. This was a drop of 29 degrees in twelve hours. The weather indications for the next forty-eight hours are for continued cold, but fair, weather. The hourly record of temperatures yesterday follows:

12 midnight	29	3 P. M.	10
3 A. M.	28	4 P. M.	10
6 A. M.	20	5 P. M.	7
8 A. M.	16	6 P. M.	5
9 A. M.	13	7 P. M.	4
11 A. M.	12	8 P. M.	3
Noon	12	9 P. M.	2
1 P. M.	11	11 P. M.	—1

The average temperature yesterday was 15 degrees. Last year at the same time it was 24 degrees.

J. P. Morgan Gives Up Coal.

Special to The New York Times.

LOCUST VALLEY, L. I., Feb. 4.—When a carload of forty tons of coal consigned to J. Pierpont Morgan arrived here today it was taken in charge by Anton G. Hodenpyl, Fuel Administrator of this district, and distribution to those in need of fuel will start tomorrow. If there is any left afterward it will be delivered to Mr. Morgan, who makes no protest.

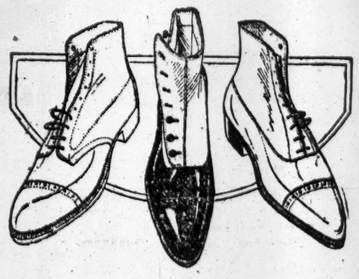
"Round Two!" Prize-fight? No, just the second service of
Club Cocktails
where an introduction always leads through better acquaintance to everlasting friendship.

Hotel Raymond, Pasadena, California, now open. Golf, tennis, motoring.—Advt.

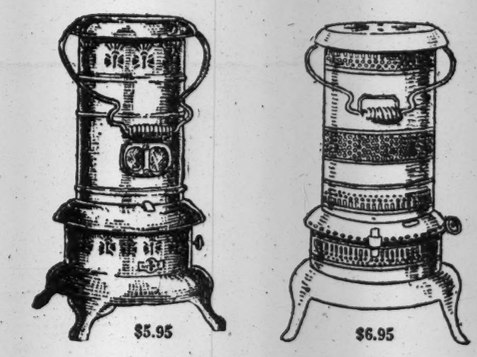
LAWYERS
carefully guarding the interests of others, are among the strongest advocates of safe deposit accommodation. Is there any reason why you should be less careful of *your own* interests?
THE MERCANTILE Safe Deposit Company
115 Broadway, New York
Established 1870.

Crocker Mourning House
375 Fifth Ave.
During alterations
Temporarily located
at 377 (adjoining building)
Boston—Copley Sq.

Amberg
How's the "morale" of your file room?
Your whole business centers on its original records,—its authority to manufacture, purchase or deliver,—as received from the customers in orders, letters or telegrams.
The "esprit de corps" of your entire organization can be improved or injured by the way your files permit your departments to co-ordinate.
AN AMBERG ANALYSIS
will tell you how your files are affecting your correspondence; the handling of inquiries, orders, delays, or deliveries. Amberg service will apply the filing laws that make files function. Our analysis costs you nothing.
Amberg Indexes fit any make of cabinet
Literature covering filing problems on request or representative will call
Amberg File and Index Co.
Pioneers and Originators of Modern Vertical Indexing.
79 Duane Street, New York City.
Established 1868 Telephone 5164 Worth

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street
Announce, Beginning To-day, an Important
Sale of Men's Shoes at $5.95

¶ Two thousand pairs of men's fine shoes made over smart English lasts with medium or round toe and broad flat heel. Made of
Dark Russet, Gun Metal, Vici Kid, and Patent Leather
¶ All were made to sell at higher prices, differing entirely from shoes usually offered at this figure. Sizes 5 to 11, and widths AA to D.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street
Will Continue To-day the
Sale of Men's Japanese Crepe Shirts at $1
¶ These shirts are made of excellent quality Japanese Crepe and are offered at this remarkable price because of a delay in shipping of the material from the Orient. The patterns are shown in a variety of color treatments that allows wide latitude for selection.
Men's Silk Cravats Reduced to 95c
Regularly $1.35 to $2.50
¶ The weaves include Imported Brocades, Printed Warps, Armures, Spitalfield Silks, Embroidered Crepe Meteors, and Detached Figure Effects. The values are most extraordinary
Final Clearance of Silk Reefers at $3.95
Regularly $5 and $6
¶ All are in perfect condition, and the variety of colors is most inclusive. Some have been reduced only because of delay in shipment.
For Tuesday
Reefers, Reg. $2 to $3.50, at $1.35.
About 150 in the lot, reduced for clearance.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.


Plenty of
Big Oil Heaters
With Weeks of Cold Weather Ahead
at $5.95, $6.95, $7.25, $7.95
Reservoirs hold nearly a gallon of oil each. Japanned, $5.95 and $6.95; Nickel trimmed, $7.25; Blue enamel, nickel trimmed, $7.95.
It's Well to Come, Phone or Mail Your Order Early Easy to take along if you wish
GIMBELS NEW KIND OF HOUSEFURNISHING STORE
Fifth Floor

MAIL HOLDUP VEXES OUR WAR PRISONERS

Soldiers in German Camps Report Failure to Hear from Home.

LETTERS RECEIVED HERE

Y. M. C. A. Officials Assert That Neglect Probably Lies with Postal Authorities.

American prisoners in German camps are worrying about their failure to receive mail from relatives in this country, according to letters in possession of the Prisoner-of-War Aid Department of the Young Men's Christian Association. The letters, sent to E. G. Wilson, recently returned to this country after spending two years in war work in Europe, were made public yesterday by the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A.'s of the United States.

In this connection it was also learned yesterday that many of the 1,000 secretaries maintained in France by the Y. M. C. A. have written numerous complaints calling attention of the organization to their failure to receive letters, in spite of the fact that wives and other relatives of the secretaries are constantly writing to them.

Officials of the Y. M. C. A. did not wish to criticise the Post Office Department for the condition, but they indicated plainly that the neglect probably lies with the Postal authorities. Letters to the soldiers in France are handled by the Railway Mail Service, a separate branch of the Post Office Department, and at the Post Office yesterday it was said that the delay might be due to the shifting of troops from one place to another. This would not explain the actual loss of mail, because the Y. M. C. A. has received complaints not only of delay in delivery, but also of failure to receive mail by workers in France.

"No Such Word as Complain."

The letters made public yesterday show the fine spirit with which the American prisoners in German camps are meeting adversity. "There is no such word as 'complain' in our dictionary," writes one. The chief thought of the men is about their loved ones at home and their great desire is to assure them that they are safe and cheerful. The letters of the prisoners were written to Mr. Wilson, who was stationed at Copenhagen, Denmark.

Probably the youngest American held as prisoner of war is Henry R. Henoren, 16 years old, in a prison camp at Lubeck, Germany. "I wish you would kindly notify my mother of my whereabouts," he says. "I have written to her several times, but have not received a reply. The address is 210 Maple Avenue, Berkeley, Norfolk, Va."

One of the most human letters of the batch of 100 is from a wife who lives in East Boston, Mass., to her husband in a prison camp in Germany. He asked the Y. M. C. A. to find out why she did not write. Here is what she wrote and what he forwarded to Mr. Wilson:

I have been writing to you since May and cannot understand why you did not receive at least one of the letters. The letters must be held up somewhere. I hope you will receive one of them, at least this one, for luck.

Sends Picture of Baby.

If you have not received the letter I sent before, I will have to tell you again that a beautiful baby daughter was born to us April 26, 1917. I had her baptized the name of Mary. I had her pose for her picture especially to send you. I don't suppose you have received that, either.

Mary is a beautiful baby. I could write a book about all the cute things she does; and can you believe, Tom, she is sitting up by herself and wearing soft shoes and only 4 months old at present? She has black hair and blue eyes like myself, but I can see you in her smile. She has a head shaped like yours, and her hands are the very shape of yours. I know you would be wild about her if you could only see the dear. She is such a comfort to me. I love and kiss her for you.

William M. Fitzgerald, American prisoner No. 10, held at Gustrow, Germany, asks the location of his brother, Joseph E. Fitzgerald, who was formerly a member of the crew of the fireboat Willett, foot of Bloomfield Street.

The first official American prisoner of war, known as American Prisoner of War No. 1, is Barnby Boyle, who went through the Sitting Bull campaign and the Spanish war without a scratch and who met misfortune when he turned sailor.

"I would like very much a little soap, please," writes Walter W. Perkins of Wichita, Kan., held at Brandenburg, a. d. Havel, Germany. He requests that his mother, Mrs. Bettie Reynolds, 236 Wabash Avenue, Wichita, Kan., be notified.

DANIELS DENIES CLEMENCY.

Nashville's Commander Reduced for Firing on Italian Submarine.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Lieut. Commander Ernest Friedrick, who when in command of the gunboat Nashville fired by mistake late last Summer on an Italian submarine in the Mediterranean, was ordered reduced thirty numbers by the Naval Court which tried him, it was learned today, and the sentence was approved by Secretary Daniels, despite the fact that the Italian Government officially interceded in behalf of the officer and the Naval Court made a unanimous recommendation for clemency. One member of the submarine crew was killed. The Government immediately expressed its regrets to Italy.

It was shown at the trial that when the Italian submarine emerged the Nashville broke out a signal which should have brought instant recognition from a friendly warship. No reply being made the Nashville opened fire, killing one man. The submarine commander then signaled his identity. Commander Friedrick explained at the trial that he acted under explicit instructions from the Navy Department.

The Naval Court spread on the records an unusual request for clemency on the grounds that the offense was largely due to the fault of others and, moreover, that Commander Friedrick's action indicated uncommon zeal and initiative.

The Italian Government took the same stand. An attaché of the embassy in Washington called on Secretary Daniels and expressed the hope of his Government that no punishment would be meted out. Instances of the kind were not unusual in modern warfare, the attaché said, and, in fact, both British and French war vessels had fired on vessels of their allies under similar circumstances. Mr. Daniels declined to interfere with the sentence of the court.

TELLS OF SHIPYARD DELAY.

E. L. Jahncke Says He Was Unable to Get Building Plans.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Delay in furnishing plans to the Jahncke Shipbuilding Company of New Orleans for six Government ships contracted for last October and salaries paid officials of the Hog Island shipyard occupied the attention of the Senate Shipping Investigating Committee today.

Ernest L. Jahncke, President of the company, told the committee he was ready to go ahead with the ships, but had been unable to procure the plans, which were to have been furnished by the Submarine Boat Corporation under an arrangement with the Shipping Board's Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Figures furnished the committee by the Emergency Fleet Corporation showed that the officials of the Hog Island plant, which is operated for the Government by the American International Corporation, received considerably larger salaries now than they did before entering the company's employ.

ASKS FOR GOVERNORS' HELP

Piez Appeals for Proclamations on Shipyard Recruiting.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Governors of all States were asked today by Charles Piez, General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation of the United States Shipping Board, to aid in the campaign to enroll 250,000 skilled workers for the shipyards. A telegram sent to the Governors by Mr. Piez said:

"Will you give to 'The United States Shipyard Volunteers' the force of your official influence by a proclamation enroll for this great service?"

PASTORS ORGANIZE FOR THRIFT DRIVE

Five Hundred in Pledge to Promote War Savings Campaign from Pulpits.

STAND BY MEN, SAYS ROOT

Declares Stamps Were Devised to Enable Poorer Classes to Assist in Aiding the Nation.

Clergymen of the city swung into cooperation with the War Savings Committee at a mass meeting of ministers of all denominations at Aeolian Hall yesterday, and about 500, after listening to addresses by Elihu Root, Frederic W. Allen, Chairman of the War Savings Committee for the New York District; Bishop Luther Wilson, and others, organized a War Savings Committee of Ministers. They pledged themselves to promote an organized thrift campaign movement in all of their church bodies, to form war savings societies in their congregations and in their Bible classes and encourage from their pulpits the cooperation of every member of their congregations in the war savings movement.

The Rev. Dr. Silverman of Temple Emanu-El opened the meeting, after which Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, President of the New York Federation of Churches, introduced as the first speaker Elihu Root. Mr. Root impressed upon his audience the necessity of saving by people in all walks of life as a further demonstration by the people of America that they were standing squarely behind the men in the trenches. He urged the ministers to interest themselves in the movement, because, he said, they could, through their hold upon the "sentiment and conscience" of the people, carry the movement directly to the masses.

Explaining the workings of the thrift stamp, Mr. Root declared that it looked complicated from the outside, but was really simple from within. It was necessary, he said, to remember that the thrift stamp was devised for the benefit of the poor in order that they might have an opportunity to assist the Government in the prosecution of the war, if they could not afford to purchase Liberty bonds. He also asserted that the war savings stamps should be advertised most of all for the suggestions they offered in economy.

"We have not enough material to supply the allies," continued Mr. Root. "We need grain, coal, meat, leather, shoes and cloth. Every yard of cloth you refrain from putting on your back will keep a soldier warm. Every piece of bread you save from waste will keep a soldier from being hungry. Every pair of shoes you refrain from buying without need, will keep a soldier shod.

Mr. Allen pointed out that the United States was the last financial reservoir in the world, and also the last reservoir for labor and materials with which to carry on the war against Germany. America's allies realize this situation, Mr. Allen asserted, and therefore looked to the United States to do its utmost to insure victory. He dwelt upon the fact that war savings stamps presented an opportunity for every man, woman, and child in the country to get behind the Government and do "their bit."

Mrs. F. Louis Slade of the Women's Committee of the War Savings Committee told of the work that women are doing, and will do, not alone in the war savings campaign, but in all other branches of war work. Like the women of France and England, she asserted, the women of America will make unlimited sacrifices for America's cause.

Dr. Walter Laidlow, Secretary of the Federation of Churches, appealed to his fellow-clergymen to devote their energies to the War Savings Campaign through the formation of war savings societies.

BOLSHEVIKI DECIDE TO RUN LABOR HERE

So All Delegates Denounce Gompers, Who Stands in Their Way.

WANT RUSSIA'S CONSULATES

Demand That Embassy as Well, and Money and Property, Be Turned Over to Soviets in America.

America now has its Bolshevist bloc. Even if it need not be reckoned with at once, the Bolsheviki who hammered it into existence at the convention of the Russian-American radical societies at Beethoven Hall yesterday were determined that it shall become a force in the near future, working through its widely scattered Soviets into all of the ramifications of American industrial life. Many of the delegates realized that the American Federation of Labor would offer an obstacle to the heralds of the Soviet. The name of Gompers smacked of opposition, and Gompers was consequently denounced from every side of the convention hall.

Some accused the American Federation of Labor of being the "easy tool of the bourgeoisie" and voted to have nothing to do with it. Others, being themselves members of unions belonging to the federation, pointed out that the workingmen were not to blame for what Gompers thought or did, and were therefore deserving of consideration. This logic appealed to the majority of the convention and they finally decided to recognize, not the organization of the American Federation of Labor as officially constituted, but merely all the workingmen in the federation who were sympathetic with Bolshevist aims.

The convention practically concluded its business last night with the adoption of a series of resolutions, each more drastic than the other, and culminating finally in a demand that the Russian consulates and Embassy in America, with all the money and property connected therewith, be turned over to the newly constituted Soviets to be organized by the delegates as soon as they return to their respective constituencies. Some of the anarchistic "element" jumped to the conclusion that this meant an immediate and wholesale seizure of all the loose property and change left lying about by the old régime—but they were immediately assured by Editor Gregory Weinstein that the entire demand was contingent upon the recognition by Washington of the present Bolshevist Government in Petrograd and upon the recognition by the Bolshevik Government in Petrograd of the American Soviets as created out of four days of talk and frenzied wrangling on the dust-covered floor of Beethoven Hall, in the lower east side of New York. Whatever the conditions were, however, the resolution received almost unanimous support.

One delegate, Tovarish Koltchin, being practically the only Menshevik who managed to crawl out from under the steam roller which had been thundering through the hall all day, protested loudly against the proposed seizure of Consulates and Embassy. He was willing to refuse recognition to Ambassador Bakmeteff and the others who still remain in this country as a heritage of the Kerensky Government, but he certainly was opposed to the wholesale surrender of Consulates and Embassy to the Soviets. In his opinion the affairs of Consulates and Embassies should be entrusted only to duly appointed officials.

Weinstein contemptuously replied that the Bolsheviki were "against all Consuls and all embassies" because they invariably sold out to the bourgeoisie, and he gave Koltchin to understand that any opinion from him to the contrary would place him in the position of a highly undesirable person and "provocateur." The convention having been completely Bolshevikized during the day, rose to the support of Weinstein and howled Koltchin into silence. Through it all, however, the lone Menshevik managed to call Weinstein a liar, repeating the accusation time and time again in the face of the clamorous audience, which threatened to demolish him with every word he uttered.

BRIDGEPORT BRASS CO.
Under the Aberthaw methods this winter-built structure proceeded with the efficiency and speed which characterize our winter contracts.
Built by
ABERTHAW CONSTRUCTION CO.
BOSTON

FIDELITY BONDS
American Surety Co.
of New York. (Founded 1884).
Home Office, 100 Broadway.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th Sts.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.
Store Open Today 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

What Graceful Lines That Blouse Has

You'll say about the same thing when you see it—for it is just the sort that the smartly dressed young business woman prefers. It is made of crepe de chine with tucked collar and pearl buttons. Here are the colors: white, flesh and bisque. Its price is $3.74.
Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St.

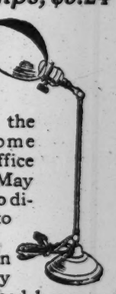
Clocked Lisle Hose for Men 47c

Full fashioned, with reinforced heels, toes and soles. Elastic garter tops. May be had in white with black clock, champagne with black clock. Also white, champagne, medium gray and dark gray with self clocks. Sizes 10-11½.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Men's Jap. Silk Shirts $4.96

Our own importation of white Japanese Habutai Silk Shirts, made in Japan from our exacting specifications. Every size from 14 to 18 in pleated or plain negligee styles.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Adjustable Metal Table Lamps, $3.24



Real businesslike appearing lamps, as appropriate for the library at home as for the office downtown. May be adjusted to direct light to any angle.
Finished in statuary bronze, brushed brass or verdi green.
Macy's—Basement, 34th St., B'way.

Men's Balbriggan Underwear

An in-between season weight. Lighter than most winter underwear—heavier than regular summer goods. Shirts with long or short sleeves, drawers ankle length—priced less than elsewhere at 59c per garment.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

For Your Convenience

Our Public Service Bureau provides a Post Office, a Telegraph Office, a Travel Service, and a Theatre Ticket Office where box office prices prevail. It is maintained for your convenience. Call upon it whenever you like—as often as you like.
Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th St.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566-568 Fifth Avenue, at 46th St.

Begin TODAY their

Clear-a-way Sales

The half-yearly event toward which smartly gowned women look forward.

$145 to $295 Rich Fur-Trimmed Wraps

of Satin-chiffon Velvet and Brocades

at $65—$125—and—$165.

Wonderful Wraps of Metal Brocade and Velvet

trimmed with Sable, Chinchilla, Kolinsky, Fox and other Fashionable Furs.

Formerly $375 to $850—at $195 to $450

$125 to $225 Gowns and Dresses $55 and $75

Street and Afternoon Styles of Georgette Chiffon and Serge—also Evening Gowns of Silk Tulle and Velvet.

$125 to $195 Fur-Trimmed Suits.....$35 & $65

Also Imported and Higher Cost Suits trimmed with Rich Furs, formerly $275 to $500, at less than half Former Prices.

Rich Furs and **Fur Coats** at Lowest of the Season Prices.

Clearance of Hats—$5 and $10.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Women's Fashionable Boots Very Special at $6.95

High-cut boots of the better kind in a variety of new and very attractive Spring models, developed in the following much wanted leathers and combinations.

Gun Metal Calf; Nut Brown Russia Calf;
Gun Metal Vamp with Slate Grey Tops;
Cordo Tan Russia Calf;
Gun Metal, Glazed Kid, Nut Brown Russia Calf,
or Patent Leather with Castor Grey Nu-Buck Tops
Seal Brown Kid Vamp with Tan Kid Tops

Every style heel from the 1¾ inch college to the 1¾ Cuban heels. Sizes 2 to 8 and widths AA to D. One model *illustrated.*

Silk Petticoats Remarkably Priced
FOR TUESDAY ONLY!

At $2.95
Taffeta Silk Petticoats in new model with tailored flounce, finished with ruffle. All street shades.

At $3.95
Taffeta Silk Petticoats with full flounce, trimmed with pleated ruffles. Changeable colors.

At $3.95—Smart Taffeta Petticoats in extra sizes, featuring tailored flounce trimmed with tucks.

Lace Trimmed Philippine Nightgowns and Envelope Chemises, Special $3.85
Elaborately hand embroidered. Some with hand-drawn work. Trimmed with Lace edging or Lace insertion. *Third Floor.*

Fine Corsets Reduced to $1.95
Regularly $3.50 to $6. Broken assortments of C. B., La Vida, W. B., Warner's and American Lady corsets, in plain or fancy Broche Coutil. The values are most extraordinary. *Third Floor.*

Beginning This Morning, a Remarkable

Sale of Boys' Wash Suits at $2.25

Two thousand wash suits in an extensive collection of new and tasteful models, made strictly according to the regular Saks standard of workmanship.

Plain colors, Stripes, Original Color combinations, and plain colors with contrasting collar and cuffs.

The fabrics have been selected especially because of their unusual laundering qualities. Sizes 2½ to 8 years. Three models *illustrated* *Second Floor.*

Special for Tuesday and Wednesday,

Charming Spring Frocks for Women at $25

Delightfully fashioned of Georgette Crepe or Taffeta

Two stunning models. One of embroidered Georgette Crepe, lined with Jap. Silk—ideal for afternoon and calling purposes. Obtainable in Grey, Beige, Copenhagen Blue, White, Flesh color, Navy Blue or Black.

The other model is beautifully fashioned of Taffeta and Georgette Crepe, embellished with embroidery. Colors: Navy Blue, Black, Copenhagen Blue and Wisteria. Sizes 34 to 44.

Considering the high cost of materials, these dainty frocks are most remarkably priced.

Women's Higher-Cost Evening Frocks
Formerly $75 to $125
Reduced to $39.50

All are dresses of a very high order, skilfully fashioned of Sequins and Tulle, Embroidered Satin or Satin Trimmed with Sequins, Metallic Broche or Tulle over Silver Cloth.

The values are most extraordinary!

Today a Most Unusual Offering of

Women's Fashionable Coats at $25
Regular $35 to $45

Coats from our regular stock in an extensive variety of very pleasing models, together with a special purchase of fine coats in full belted and straight-line effects. Some strictly tailored, others with luxurious collars of Nutria, Near Seal or Skunk Opossum. Lined throughout and warmly interlined. Sizes 34 to 44.

Of Extraordinary Importance Tuesday

Women's Skirts of Royalty Satin

Very Specially Priced
at $16.75

The newest skirts for present wear, at a price which does not in any way indicate their true value.

In two splendid models fashioned of the best quality "Royalty" Satin, in Ciel, Pearl, Pistache, Rose, Tan, Peach, Grey, Sky Blue, Nile Green, Copenhagen Blue and White.

Imported Italian Beaded Bags

Very Special at $4.95

One of the most charming bags imported this season. Solid beaded throughout, in a collection of beautiful designs and colorings. Hardly two alike in the collection. *Main Floor.*

2 ARRESTS AT START OF GAMING INQUIRY

Simon Kaiser Complains That He Lost $5,300 in a Woman's Apartment.

TWO MORE WARRANTS OUT

John Doe Proceedings Begin Before Judge Wadhams—Grand Jury to Take a Hand.

An investigation of gambling and other vice conditions was started yesterday by Judge William H. Wadhams in General Sessions, as requested by District Attorney Swann, who said John Doe proceedings were necessary.

Simon Kaiser, a realty operator of 8,798 Twenty-first Avenue, Brooklyn, appeared as a voluntary witness and told of losing $5,300 at cards in the apartment of a "Madam Rickard" at 536 West 112th Street. On this testimony Assistant District Attorney J. E. Smith obtained four warrants for the arrest of the woman, Louis Cooper, Samuel Seaman, and the banker of the game, who, Kaiser said, had been introduced to him as "Mr. Lamb." Judge Wadhams directed that they be charged with conspiracy by trick and device to commit grand larceny.

Two of the men mentioned were arrested last night at 137 West 116th Street by Detectives Hickson and Christie of Inspector Costigan's staff. The prisoners described themselves as Barnet Lann, 37 years old, cigar dealer, 285 Brook Avenue, the Bronx, and Lewis Stein, a buyer, 32, of 144 West 116th Street. They were locked up at Police Headquarters, and will be arraigned today before Judge Wadhams.

Assistant District Attorney Smith said Lann was the man known to Kaiser as "Lamb," and that Stein was known as Cooper at Mrs. Rickard's. Mr. Smith said he believed the names the prisoners gave to the police were false and that their correct names were Lamb and Cooper. It was said that Mrs. Rickard had moved from her apartment, and the police had not yet been able to find her or Seaman.

Kaiser testified that in November he went to Mrs. Rickard's apartment at the solicitation of Seaman, whom he had known for seven years. There were five persons in the game playing "banker and broker," he said. Mrs. Rickard did not play, but received a percentage from the money on the table. Kaiser said he had lost $800 in two nights.

"Seaman, who knew I had sent my wife to Atlantic City, wanted me to go back and get even," continued Kaiser. "Sam" said to me: "I know a fellow who'll help us to get our money back. I met this fellow on the Fall River Line, and he is a 'stacker'—you know, a 'fake dealer.' This man was known to me as Louis Cooper. He had an acquaintance in a moving-picture concern in a building uptown. There Cooper got the use of an office and showed myself and Seaman how he could manipulate the cards. Then we made a third trip to Mrs. Rickard's place, but something went wrong and all lost again except Lamb—my losses this time being $1,500."

Kaiser said, that on the further assurance of Cooper, that they were bound to win ultimately by his "prepared cards" and skill, he went to his safety deposit box in West Thirty-third Street and drew out $8,000, all of which he lost on the fourth successive night of his visits to Mrs. Rickard's apartment.

"When the game was over, and I was going out I told Cooper he ought to be shot for letting me lose all that money," Kaiser said. Kaiser said he didn't know what percentage Mrs. Rickard had. He had never given her anything, because he had never won. Kaiser consulted his attorney, who accompanied him to meet Mrs. Rickard in an uptown hotel, where she complained that she had received only $100 the night Kaiser had his largest loss. He said the woman expressed sympathy for him, but declared she could do nothing toward recovering his money. On the advice of his attorney Kaiser then went to the District Attorney's office.

It was understood that a Grand Jury will relieve the court of part of the work of investigation, taking up cases in which evidence may be presented direct to the jury. The investigation will continue today at 2 o'clock.

GET JURY FOR STIVERS.

Former Soldier Is Accused of Killing a Policeman.

George J. Stivers, 19 years old, a former member of the Twenty-second Regiment of Engineers, was put on trial in General Sessions yesterday on a charge of killing Policeman Samuel Cunningham of the West 177th Street Station.

A jury was obtained, and Assistant District Attorney A. J. Talley will call as his first witness today, Maybelle Van Sickler, 14 years old, who it is alleged saw the shots fired at Cunningham on May 25. He died on June 19, in St. Laurence Hospital. Stivers was not arrested until Dec. 2, when he was found in Newark.

MESSENGERS ASK INCREASE.

Strikers Formulate Demand for More Money, but May Change It.

After a meeting marked by much wrangling yesterday afternoon at the Socialist headquarters, Avenue C and Seventh Street, the remnants of the striking messenger boys formulated a general statement of their demands which they expect to present to Daniel Skelton, General Manager of the American District Telegraph Company. The demands will be considered at another meeting today, at which they will probably be altered. The strikers want a raise of one-half a cent on all messages and an increase of 5 cents an hour when paid on time. Most of the boys now get 2½ cents a message or 15 cents an hour. Another demand is that they shall not be compelled to work more than ten hours a day unless they are willing to. The boys say that they are now often compelled to work fourteen hours a day.

Mr. Skelton said last night that in his opinion the strike was gradually wearing itself out. Not more than 100 were out yesterday, he added.

GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES

We offer the following Mortgages on New York City Real Estate

Amount of Loan	Guaranteed Rate of Interest to Investor	Stories	Material	Type	Rental	Value of Security
$1,500	5½%	(35x116) Vacant	.....	.....	....	$4,000
2,000	5%	2 & Cellar	Brick	Dwelling	$264	3,700
5,500	5%	3 & Ba'st	Brick	Dwelling	1,000	11,000
8,500	5%	4 & Cellar	Brick	Apartment	1,872	15,000

Details of other offerings in various amounts, with photographs of properties, furnished upon request.

Also Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates $100 & up, paying 5½%. **Free from Personal Taxation.**

Write for booklet "The Ideal Investment," and February Investment List.

New York Title and Mortgage Company

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS MORE THAN $3,000,000

135 Broadway, New York. 'Phone 6880 Cortlandt

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FOR

FINAL CLEARANCE

We have put on Sale in each of our Two Fifth Avenue Stores

1,200 PAIRS

OF

WOMEN'S SHOES

and will close them out at the following prices:

900 Pairs at **$6.85**

300 Pairs at **$7.85**

Values from $10 to $18.

Have also many lines of Women's Evening Slippers on Sale at

$4.85

On Sale Only in our Two Fifth Avenue Stores.

516 Fifth Ave.—Cor. 43d St.

411 Fifth Ave.—at 37th St.

SHOES

Best & Co.

Fifth Ave. at 35th St.

Est. 1879

For Misses

A Smart Walking Suit

A New Street Dress

The Suit—of tan wool covert along sport lines. A suggestion of the military is carried by black soutache braid on the sleeves. Most excellent tailoring.
Sizes 14, 16, 18 years. *$45.00*

The Street Dress—of fine blue serge. A graceful modification of the tunic skirt with which a youthful Eton effect is most successfully combined. The fashionable collar, vestee and facings of check silk help to give the dress the chic of a finished street costume. *Sizes 14, 16, 18 years.* *$35.00*

The New Tub Frock—of plaid gingham is cut along a new tunic model with trimmings of handsome pearl buttons. There is a particular youthful grace about the plain straight front. The back is unusual—girlish and very attractive.
Sizes 14, 16; 18 years. *$18.50*

Women's Stockings—Special Tuesday

BLACK SILK, PURE DYE SILK with mercerized tops and soles, heavy for extra wear, will be sold Tuesday.
Heretofore $1.75 **Special $1.25**

FINE MERCERIZED MEDIUM WEIGHT cotton, in fast black, white, bronze and Russia calf, will be sold Tuesday.
Heretofore 50c and 65c **Special 39c**

Glove Silk Vests and Bloomers Special Tuesday

VESTS in the fashionable bodice style in pink or white with ribbon shoulder straps.
Heretofore $1.55 and $1.95 **$1.35**

GLOVE SILK BLOOMERS in pink, white, delft, blue, navy and smoke—excellent wearing bloomers, reinforced.
Heretofore $2.15 and $2.95 **$1.95**

New Spring Bathrobes for Children, $1.45

They are made of Eden cloth which washes well—smart, pretty, cute—attractive and suited to very practical wear.
Light blue and tan, rose, pinks, with cords and girdles matching.
(2 to 8 Years)

Play Dresses of Chambray for Little Children 1 to 3 years

Representative of New Spring Styles for Little Children

At $1.75 a new box pleated short waisted model of pink or blue with pockets. Cuffs, belt and collar of white dimity.

At $4.75 a modified peasant style with hand smocking of black-and-white, and also hand done French dots in the shade of the dress upon the collar and cuffs.

It comes in a variety of colors—maize, green, rose or blue.

May Sinclair's New Novel

"A work of extraordinary power, ranking assuredly among the novels of our time which will make a lasting mark upon literature and human thought and life."

The TREE of HEAVEN

(Second Edition Now Ready; Third Edition Printing)

"Thoughtful, dramatic, vivid, beautifully written, THE TREE OF HEAVEN is an exceptional, highly interesting novel."—N. Y. Times. *"One of the most impressive works of fiction of our day."*—N. Y. Tribune. *"A wonderful story . . . a continuously interesting narrative."*—N. Y. Globe.

The TREE of HEAVEN

By the author of "The Divine Fire," "The Three Sisters," etc.

"A splendid novel full of remarkable power"

Already in the Second Edition, $1.60

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B. Altman & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE-MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

PLAIN COLORED CARPETS

(some of Scotch and others of American make)

are shown in several artistic shades

AND IN WIDTHS UP TO 30 FEET

The wearing qualities are guaranteed

INSPECTION INVITED

(DEPARTMENT ON THE FIFTH FLOOR)

Not in Years Has New York Heard Such a Voice

GALLI-CURCI

She will sing for you To-night, in your own home, just as she sings in Opera.

Her Records are wonderful.

Lucia (Mad Scene)	74509	$1.50
Dinorah (Shadow Song)	74532	$1.50
Lakme (Bell Song)	74510	$1.50
Juliet (Waltz Song)	74512	$1.50
Rigoletto Quartet (with Caruso)		
Lucia Sextet (with Caruso)		
Proch's Air and Variations	74557	$1.50

and others.

You are invited to come to our Victrola Department and hear Galli-Curci sing—

her records are absolutely lifelike.

You can purchase a Victrola here on terms as low as $5.00 a month

Seventh Floor.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Announce, Beginning This Morning, the Big Overcoat Event of the Year

The Annual Sale of

Saks-Made Overcoats for Men

Formerly $45, $40, $38, $35, $33

Reduced to $30

¶ Overcoat sales in New York today are almost as numerous as kilts in Scotland, but to the man who knows clothes, the Annual Sale of Saks-made Overcoats still holds first place. The regular prices quoted above are the figures at which these overcoats were marked and sold right up to Saturday night.

Every Overcoat Shown in Our Regular Stock

this season (ulsters excepted) is included, and every overcoat in this collection is Saks-made from the first snip of the shears to the last stroke of the iron.

A Small Charge for Alterations

McGibbon & Co.

BEDS AND BEDDING

When necessity requires, buy where you get the best for the money, as economy is the wisdom of the hour.

Solid Mahogany Single Beds—Low Posts 25.00 each

Upholstered Box Springs made to order to fit 20.00 each

French Edge Horse Hair Mattresses, single bed size 25.00 each

Blankets—White Bed Spreads—Comfortables

We plan to make Prompt Deliveries of Goods as Customers require

West 37th St., Near Fifth Ave.

Visit the

AMERICAN GIRLS' AID SHOP FOR ALLIED WAR RELIEF

293 Fifth Avenue.

CLOSING SALE of Articles Made in France

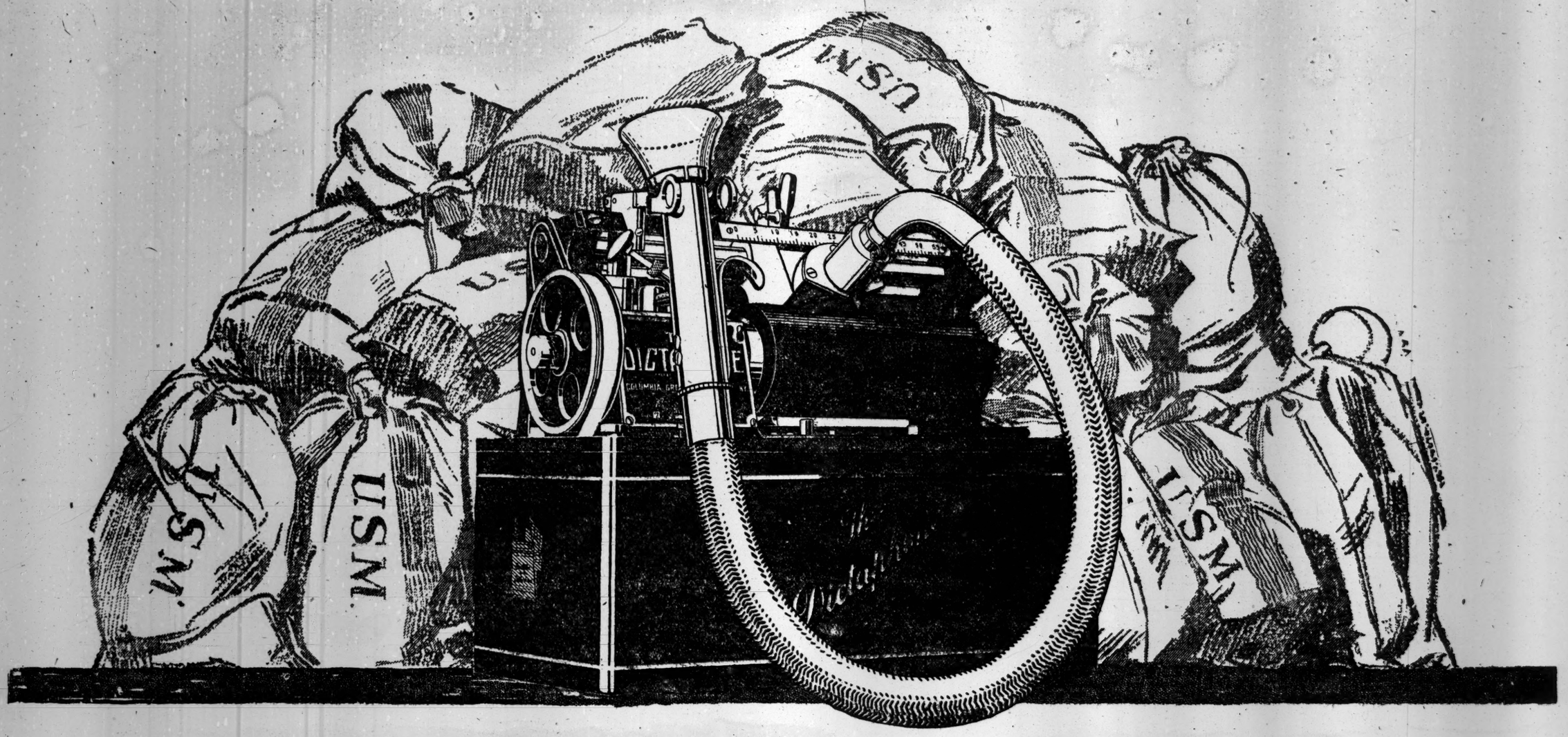
BY THE

Soldiers and Refugees

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES TO BE DISPOSED OF:

Lingerie, blouses, children's dresses, ancient and modern laces, collars, bags, rings, chains and cartoon subjects carved by wounded soldiers.

Complete series of French War Posters.



Deduct one-third from the cost

The Dictaphone can save you from one-third to one-half the present cost of getting out your daily mail. It saves the many hours formerly lost in taking and waiting to take dictation.

Each operator does all of her letter-writing directly on the typewriter. Thus she can produce from 50% to 100% more letters per day at a reduced cost of at least one-third. No other modern office system or appliance "serves or saves" better than The Dictaphone.

The thousands of testimonials we have received prove that the average user—dictator or operator—wouldn't give up The Dictaphone for anything.

Allow us to place The Dictaphone on trial in your office, and we are sure that it will stay there. Because The Dictaphone instantly proves its worth in any kind of office, on any kind of correspondence.

We'll gladly send you a list of Dictaphone users in your own line of business at your request. Ask also for booklet, "The Man at the Desk."

Phone or write today for a demonstration. No expense or obligations.

Phone Barclay 3043 **Call at 55 Warren Street**

Write for Booklet, "The Man at the Desk," Room 300-1, 55 Warren St., New York

It is not a Dictaphone unless it is trade-marked "The Dictaphone"

To Secretaries and Stenographers

If you already are turning out as many letters as you can, how can you improve your chances for better pay? Stop writing letters twice. Write them only once with the aid of The Dictaphone. That is the way to increase your value to your employer, and make your position more important and profitable.

"The Shortest Route to the Mail Chute"

Food will win the war. Don't waste it.

THE DICTAPHONE

Registered in the U. S. and Foreign Countries

Hitchcock Sums Up War Delinquencies as Proof of the Need of a War Cabinet

Continued from Page One.

ocratic Senators interrupted him several times to ask questions. At one time Senator Martin, the Democratic floor leader; Senator Myers of Montana, Senator Williams and Senator Kirby of Arkansas were on their feet to demand why the Nebraskan had not conferred with the Administration on delinquencies which, he said, existed in the conduct of the war.

"Oh, I've done that," replied Mr. Hitchcock. "I have made a nuisance of myself taking these matters up with the Secretary of War. He hasn't time to bother with details. No one man could do the work he has before him."

Senator Hitchcock challenged Secretary Baker's assertion before the Military Affairs Committee last week that the War Department had a war plan. After listening to the Secretary, he said, he was convinced that no plan exists.

Mr. Hitchcock called the delays in the shipbuilding program as "worse than a farce." "It's nothing short of a crime," he said. He spoke of the whole war administrative machinery as "obsolete and cumbersome," and contended that the War Cabinet and munitions directorship plans would insure the co-ordination that now was lacking. He went into the equipment of soldiers, presenting evidence of insufficient clothing and ammunition as proof that the War Department had failed to meet the necessities of the time.

In speaking of President Wilson's opposition to the War Cabinet and Munitions measures, Senator Hitchcock remarked:

"His attitude is unfortunate, but not altogether unnatural, since he believes that all legislation should originate with the Executive."

Says He Can Verify Statements.

When Senator Hitchcock early in his speech spoke of 21,000,000 pairs of shoes having been ordered for an army of 800,000 in France as showing haphazard methods in the War Department, Senator Myers interrupted.

"It seems to me you are going into figures that might be questioned," said Senator Myers. "Can you vouch for their authenticity?"

"I do and I can verify them," said Senator Hitchcock.

"Who made that statement about 21,000,000 pairs of shoes for 300,000 men?" demanded Senator Williams.

"I cannot reveal the name," said Senator Hitchcock. "I am not at liberty to, but I can assure the Senators that I am speaking from facts."

"The Senator is making statements upon hearsay, and this is going out to the country," insisted Senator Williams. "It would have been wiser if the Senator had not repeated this hearsay stuff."

"I am perfectly willing for the Senator to dispute it and bring in any evidence to the contrary," retorted Senator Hitchcock. "The inquiry I have made as to this and some other matters has been among men who have come here to serve the Government during the war, and I dislike to get any of the men into trouble. But they are in position to know what the records show."

Mr. Hitchcock told of 150 tons of meat being spoiled on the way to France because the refrigeration plants aboard ship had not been operated. The meat was shipped back to Hoboken. Senator Martin wanted to know where he got that information, and Mr. Hitchcock said that it had been widely published and never denied. Senator Weeks interrupted to say that the 150 tons of meat incident had been put up to Secretary Baker or the Quartermaster General before the Military Affairs Committee and that the witness said it was true.

"The Senator is mentioning these things on the floor of the Senate," protested Senator Martin. "It seems to me he should have brought them to the attention of the War Department instead."

"I have done so," replied Senator Hitchcock. "I have done it without avail."

Senator Hitchcock was "thunderstruck," he said, over what he called the calm assertion of Secretary Baker that he could land 1,000,000 more men in France by the end of the year. Only if there were 5,000,000 tons of shipping available and it was used incessantly, without loss from sinking by submarines, the Senator said, would it be possible to accomplish such a task.

"I am curious to know," interposed Senator Penrose, "whether any explanation has occurred to the Senator as to how the Secretary of War was so sadly apart from the facts. Had he not been informed or did he allow his sanguine disposition and hopeful nature and optimism to predict a result the facts did not justify?"

Thinks Baker Does Not Know Facts.

"I would not like to attempt to explain the motives which led the Secretary of War to make such a statement," replied Senator Hitchcock. "I think it is a terrible thing to mislead the people when facts are ascertainable. My own opinion is that the Secretary of War has not been in touch with the Shipping Board; that there has been nothing to co-ordinate the Shipping Board with the other functions of Government, anr that there has not been knowledge in high places of the actual facts. It is a miserable thing for us to live in a fool's paradise and think we can do the impossible. I do not think the Secretary has deliberately misled the people; he simply doesn't know."

Insisting that he was loyal to the President, Senator Hitchcock said that, in the main, he had supported the Executive in all his legislation in Congress.

"On great occasions our President rises to heights of greatness," said Mr. Hitchcock. "The two greatest men in the world today are Lloyd George and Woodrow Wilson. But President Wilson cannot do all the work of the war for us alone. He needs help; he needs machinery. He does not know the real situation. He hears only one side of it. If he knew both sides, he would not stand against measures that would help him win the war."

In opposing the War Cabinet bill Senator Williams said that its advocates appeared to "want to give the President brains."

That, he said, could not be done through legislation, if the President was not endowed with them. Mr. Hitchcock and the other Senators who attacked the Administration, he said, had been looking for "specks"; they had magnified trifling faults. He went on:

"Jeremiah and his lamentations are not in it with the Senator from Nebraska. He begins away back beyond and tells us we have no ships, nor this, nor that, nor the other thing that we need. He has drawn an indictment against the executive department of the Federal Government that is very strong. During the course of his remarks he has said that he might be accused of giving information useful to the enemy if he disclosed all he knew. He has disclosed about all he knew and he gave information very useful to the enemy."

Muckraking, Says Williams.

Senator Williams was tired, he said, of the "muckraking" of the Administration. Senators who tried to put an embargo on munitions and other supplies to the Allies in the early days of the war, he said, had played Germany's game. He continued:

"The German game now is muckraking the Administration. If the Senator from Nebraska is right in what he has said, we are whipped already; we are out of this war game right now, because he has drawn and attempted to prove an indictment against the executive authority of our Government which shows not only inefficiency, but stupidity. He comes here with a measure to invest the President with more power in order to prove that the President can become efficient with more power when he has been inefficient, in the Senator's opinion, with less power.

"These Aulic Council propositions have been tried from time to time everywhere. Even the Austrian Empire that runs riot had sense enough to do away with the Aulic War Council. If the Senator wants, he can find that of all the asses that ever existed the worst was the typical council of asses that came very near ruining Lincoln and Grant in the civil war. The Senator could go a little further back and find that the continental Congress came very near ruining George Washington with a committee on the conduct of the war. If there is anything that any man ought to know who has any sense at all, it is that Congress or a committee cannot furnish the brains to anybody else to carry a war on.

"Here is this stupid bill, a stupid thing demanding three 'distinguished men of demonstrated ability' to be appointed by the President to carry on the war. 'Distinguished' by whom? 'Ability demonstrated' by whom? After you are through with it as the Senator has confessed, it has to go back to the President to 'distinguish' these men and their ability. And here is the President already not only armed with a duty, but charged with the responsibility of distinguishing men and of recognizing 'demonstrated ability.'

"If the President is a fool, how are you going to give him brains by an act of Congress? If the President is not a fool, what is the need of your legislation? Just say what 'it' is. Are you trying to embarrass him? Is that it?

"The Senator quoted from somebody in the Bible, 'Thou art not able to hold up thy hands by thyself alone and they shall hold his hands, one on the one side and the other on the other.' Who is going to hold up the hands of the President? Is it to be the Senator from Nebraska and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Penrose) who will do it?

"The President has already selected, in his opinion, a Secretary of the Navy, a Secretary of War, a Secretary of State, who are three 'distinguished gentlemen of demonstrated ability.' You are talking about the need of business ability in connection with this war. I venture to say, right now, you cannot name three men that you would dare offer to take these places."

A Colloquy Over Co-ordination.

"I shall not undertake to do it, anyhow," volunteered Senator Hitchcock. "I never expect to be elected President of the United States, and until I am I certainly would not undertake to do it."

Senator Hitchcock went on to say that what he sought was to establish co-ordination of the departments.

"I am here to say," he went on, "that the President does not and cannot, on account of the limitations of the human system, co-ordinate them."

Senator Williams wanted to know how it would be possible for the President to select fit men for a War Cabinet if he was not able to pick them from his present Cabinet.

"The trouble is the chain lacks the link. It is not together. I want to bring the chain together," insisted Mr. Hitchcock. "You have not only two pieces of chain, you have a dozen."

"And a chain is only so strong as the weakest link in it," replied Mr. Williams. "I do not want to add another link to the chain. The Senator is not proposing to take off any links."

Senator Williams insisted that the President with his present powers might appoint any men he wanted to effect co-ordination.

"He cannot," replied Mr. Hitchcock. "They cannot have any power unless it is granted by Congress. I am not criticising the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy or any other Secretary. I have endeavored to avoid personal criticism. I am excusing them. I say that the system is such that if the Secretary of War or of the Navy and the Food Administrator run their departments well they are all doing it separately."

If the War Cabinet bill passed, Senator Williams said, President Wilson would veto it. "And if the Senate passed it over the veto and I were President," he added, "I'd refuse to obey on the ground that it would only make worse confusion to have that War Cabinet."

"Does not the Senator think that, if the President declined to act under the bill, as he indicates, it would subject him to impeachment procedings?" suggested Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire.

"Oh, Congress might try to impeach him by brute force," assented Mr. Williams. "It was tried with Andrew Johnson."

"And they came near doing it," put in Senator Gallinger.

"And no page in American history is more shameful, more shameless than that one," retorted Senator Williams.

"That may be the Senator's opinion, but other men honestly differ with him," replied Senator Gallinger.

Senator Williams, again styling the War Cabinet bill "stupid," turned to Senator Hitchcock and asked:

"What do you know about running this war? You know less than I do, and I know nothing. General Pershing and General Bliss can be depended upon to fight it out over there, and if they can't do it, we can get some other Generals who will and can. Let them alone, and let the President alone. They know what to do."

Decrying partisanship in wartime, Senator Williams urged that Democrats and Republicans alike should "stand back of the President." Turning to the Democratic Senators, he urged that the effort to "embarrass the President with legislation he does not want" be abandoned. Turning to the Republican side, he exclaimed:

"Is there any Republican Senator who does not believe in this war, except a few fool pacifists who are pretty near to passing out of political existence?"

Reed Against Impugning Motives.

Senator Reed expressed the hope that motives of Senators who sought to make the war machinery more effective would no longer be challenged as unpatriotic. While opposed to the War Cabinet and Munitions bills, he said he had faith in the integrity of the Senators who advocated them.

"I have no patience with the impugning of the motives of men who, seeing faults, seek to correct those faults," said Senator Reed. "Neither have I patience with those who describe the conditions that have been disclosed by these investigations as mere flyspecks on the firmament, or as slight defects in the heel of the perfect statue.

"If 7,000 men in the cold Winter are compelled to leave their homes and are not furnished with sufficient clothing, that is not a fly-speck. That is a serious matter. It may be a matter calling for denunciation or punishment, or it may be a matter subject to much palliation because of the conditions which had to be met. If soldiers are permitted to die in hospitals because of a want of proper medical attention, if their bodies are allowed to lie upon the floor, that is not a speck. That is a tragedy, all the sadder because it befell one who was willing to yield his life in the service of his country.

"If cannon that might have been provided have not been provided, that is not a speck. It may mean the loss of a battle, and thousands of lives may be sacrificed. If ships have not been bunkered with coal, and the coal was available, that is not a speck. That is of vital importance in carrying on this war, and whoever is responsible for that blunder has at least shown himself capable of blundering, and it might well be questioned whether he should further hold authority.

"I utterly decline to accord with the view that these matters are trifles. They are matters of serious, of grave, of almost tragic importance. They should be so met, so considered and such action as Congress should take ought to be taken.

"But I think we ought to be a little more generous in giving credit for that which has been accomplished. It must be borne in mind that we were plunged into this war without preparation, and it must be borne in mind that every man in this body believed, as did the President of the United States, that we would escape being drawn into this war."

As to the War Cabinet bill, Senator Reed said that if it were passed it would take from the President powers given him by the Constitution.

"I think there is a very clear distinction," said Senator Reed, "between the passage by Congress of the bill which will have to do with the furnishing of supplies, with the furnishing of money, with the creation of the machinery that ultimately results in the making of an army and navy, and another class of legislation that proposes to control the army and control the navy after they have been created. When we come to the latter, I believe the President is, as the Constitution says, the Commander in Chief, and has the right to say where the army shall go and where the navy shall go and how they shall fight and in what manner they shall proceed.

"If you put that power in the War Cabinet, and if the War Cabinet exercises that power, what is there left for the President? Instead of being the Commander in Chief of the army with the power to make plans for the advance of the army or the retreat of the army, or the movement of the army, plans are to be made by a war council, and it is given the power and authority to procure and direct the execution of the same."

TEXT OF HITCHCOCK'S SPEECH.

Arguments for War Cabinet and a Munitions Director.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Following is the text of Senator Hitchcock's speech in the Senate today:

"My purpose is to present concisely the reasons which have led the Committee on Military Affairs to recommend the passage of two bills. One creates the office of Director of Munitions; the other creates a War Cabinet of three persons. In both cases, of course, the President would make the appointments.

"The Military Affairs Committee voted to support these bills after a month and a half of almost continuous daily meetings. During this time it took much testimony—most of it public and now in printed form, and some of it of such a confidential nature that it was not reduced to writing.

"By the 20th of January the committee was practically a unit in reaching the conclusion that the disclosures called for drastic action. When I say the committee, I mean those members of it who had been in regular attendance at the hearings and who were familiar with the testimony. The question then arose as to what action the committee should take. Should it merely present the testimony to the Senate and denounce the various officials whose departments or bureaus had failed to perform their work? That might have been done, but it would have been inadequate. It would have resulted in making a few scapegoats of individuals who are more or less to blame, but it would have ignored the greatest evil of all—the present defective machinery of Government with which we are trying to carry on the war. And so the committee decided that it would perform its highest duty by recommending to the Senate such a change in law as would give to the Executive an up-to-date war-making organization.

A War Machine with Brakes.

"We found in the present system such an obsolete and cumbersome organization as to make efficiency well-nigh impossible. We found provisions for checks, cautions, delays, debates, and disagreements, but little or no provision for prompt decision and energetic action. We found the war machine much better equipped with brakes than with motive power. We found divided responsibility and doubtful authority in many places.

"These conditions are particularly serious in the bureaus of the War Department, charged with the duty of supplying and equipping the army. Confusion of authority, red tape, circumlocution, and incapacity have their natural fruits.

"Nine months after we entered the war and three months after our men were gathered in cantonments we found in the dead of Winter tens of thousands of men without overcoats, tens of thousands lacking woolen breeches, tens of thousands without woolen blouses, and other serious shortages. We found most of the machine gun companies unable to drill two months after they were formed because they had no machine guns. Even in December we found 1,200 still kept in storage for some foolish and inexplicable reasons, while each camp had only been supplied with eighty machine guns.

"We found hundreds of thousands of men drilling with wooden sticks for weeks and months because of mistakes and delays in ordering rifles last Spring. We found men sent to France without opportunity for rifle or machine-gun practice. We found a distressing amount of sickness in most camps and an unnecessary mortality, due to lack of clothing and to overcrowding. The overcrowding we found due to a failure to provide an adequate number of tents. We found camp hospitals without drainage, plumbing, or heat, and sick men without nurses.

"We found that we must depend on overworked and overstrained France for machine guns for ground use until nearly the end of this year, and that not over one-tenth of the new Browning machine guns on which we are to rely can be delivered before August.

"We found that the first heavy artillery of American make cannot be received till July, and not much before 1919 can we expect to use in France American heavy artillery in any great quantity. What we get before this Fall we must buy from England.

"We found that we are only now, nine months after entering the war, just beginning work on two great powder plants, to cost $60,000,000, although it was evident last Summer that we must have a million pounds a day more powder than America can now manufacture. We cannot get powder from these plants before next August.

"We found that, though the Medical Department asked for hospital ships last July, they have not yet been ordered, though sick and wounded men are now already beginning to come home, and it will take three months to equip the ships.

Admits Much Hard Work Done.

"I do not deny that we also found much that was creditable and satisfactory. The task undertaken was a huge one, and much of the work has been ably done. Personally, I know that some of the War Department officials who have been most severely criticised have worked desperately hard. This comment covers the Secretary of War himself, who has had a burden of detail which has kept him at his office all day and far into the night most of the time. These considerations lead me to hold a defective organization responsible for the shortcomings to a greater degree than any individual or group of individuals.

"If a high-class business man could be made Director of Munitions and be given power to buy all supplies needed by the various bureaus of the War Department he would soon bring order out of disorder, cut red tape, stop delays, and furnish the army with its supplies promptly and economically. We would then locate and centralize responsibility and authority. The business of supplying the department would be run on up-to-date methods of great business concerns.

"Great Britain had to come to it. France had to come to it. We shall be compelled to come to it. A West Point education makes a good soldier, but it spoils a business man, and it is a business man and not a soldier who is needed to go into the business world and buy for the army.

"No amount of hard work can compensate for lack of business sense and experience. Some of the reported blunders almost surpass belief. I am told that the number of shoes ordered for the army so far amounts to 21,000,000 pairs, and, as we know, thousands of these are too small. I am told that one order of iron bolts completely stunned the commercial world. It specified 325 different sizes, and provided exactly the same number for each size, namely, 170,388. All told, they amounted to 100 carloads. Nobody ever supposed it possible to devise so many different sizes, and why no discrimination was made between usual and unusual sizes is past finding out. Some of the sizes would be exhausted soon, while the others would last a hundred years.

"I am told that some genius in one of the War Department bureaus succeeded in shipping to France a carload of sawdust, which is plentiful enough and cheap enough there, while nearly 2,000,000 tons of important freight has been waiting a chance to go over for months.

"I am told that three different orders were made out for bags for gas masks—one was for 1,000,000, another for 2,000,000, while a third was for 5,000,000. Fortunately one of the civilian committee men outside of the department discovered the conflicting orders and the enormous aggregate, secured a revision, and stopped the blunder.

"If at the time we entered the war we had created the position of Director of Munitions, and if the President had placed in it a high-class business man of big vision and broad experience, things would have been different. He would have ascertained at once how many men he had to provide for and what each would require, and, when they gathered in the September camps, the supplies would have been ready for them.

Says Baker's Changes Don't Work.

"The President and the Secretary of War have evidently realized the defect of the existing system and have attempted to change it without legislation, but without success.

"First, they organized the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, with its many and various committees of civilians. Still failing to get successful results, they next organized the General Munitions Board, and after that board had been in operation some time they reorganized again and created the War Industries Board. Still finding inefficiency and a failure to get results, they then took General Crozier out of the Ordnance Department, General Sharpe from the Quartermaster's Department, and, with several other officers, placed them in a war council.

"Then a Director of Purchases was selected to preside over the five purchasing bureaus of the War Department. Unfortunately, however, the able officer placed in charge of that bureau, and above a number of Major Generals, was himself only a Colonel, and, therefore, practically incapable of acting as an authority over Major Generals and Brigadier Generals, who outranked him.

"And now, since the introduction of the bill establishing a Director of Munitions, another step has been taken. By Administrative order the office of Surveyor of Purchases is created, with rather vague authority and somewhat undefined duties. He has no power in law because legislation is necessary to take power from officers in the various bureaus and give it to him. All he can do as a matter of law is to give advice. In this position he has been placed over one of the ablest of business men, Edward Stettinius, but he is there without legal power and occupying very much the same anomalous position that all the other advisory boards and councils have occupied.

"All of these expert mental efforts are made when experience shows that the simple, direct, and effective method is to change the law; to take the power of purchase out of the hands of military men and put it in the hands of a business man, who will act on business methods in making purchases and in planning ahead for purchases. So much for the Director of Munitions.

Urges War Cabinet Bill.

"Now let me consider the other bill reported by the committee, known as the War Cabinet bill. This bill has been received with a strange degree of antagonism. Yet it is based on experiences in Great Britain and France and on the same weakness in our present system of administration that developed in France and Great Britain.

"We are told that it is an interference with the powers of the President. If so, the creation of the office of Secretary of Labor in recent years was an interference with the powers of the President; or, if so, the creation of the Department of Commerce some time ago was an interference with the powers of the President. As a matter of fact, this bill is no different from any other bill which creates an office whose occupant is to be named by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The three men appointed to a War Cabinet by the President would be his personal selections; they would be subject to his instructions; they would perform powers vested in him; they would be subject to removal by him for cause or without cause. He would have the power, if he pleased, to appoint as his War Cabinet Mr. McAdoo, Mr. Baker, and Mr. Daniels, provided they relinquished their present duties as heads of great executive departments. He could appoint any one of them or all three of them.

"A consideration of this fact demonstrates that it is not intended and could not be intended by creation of a War Cabinet to embarrass the President nor to curtail his powers. As a matter of fact, the creation of a War Cabinet is intended to aid in carrying on the war. It is intended to give to the President additional powerful machinery through which to act. It is intended to strengthen his Administration and to co-ordinate Government functions that are now operating more or less without co-ordination. It neither adds to nor subtracts from his powers.

"He now has power to co-ordinate all the various departments and bureaus and boards of Government, but he does not do it and cannot do it. Neither could any other man in the executive office. His power to co-ordinate is only theoretical and nominal, because he lacks the machinery of the Government through which to exercise it.

"We all know that even in peace time the office of President is burdensome beyond the strength of the ordinary man. From early morning till bedtime he is under pressure. He has close relations with the ten legislative heads of great departments. He is liable to visits from nearly a hundred Senators and from more than 400 Representatives. Distinguished out-of-town visitors, Governors of States, Mayors of cities, writers of books, and seekers for office besiege him. A vast correspondence constantly arrives at the White House. The diplomatic representatives of other nations take some of his time. Legislative matters often require much study and many conferences. Thousands of commissions and tens of thousands of letters must be signed, and a daily program of current reading follows. This indicates the Presidential life in times of peace.

President's Vast Responsibilities.

"Suddenly the nation is plunged into war. Congress could think of nothing better than to vest in the President a lot of additional powers, and he appointed the men to exercise them. So that now he has the oversight not only of the ten executive departments, represented at the two so-called Cabinet meetings each week, but as many additional war bureaus. Let me mention them, or some of them:

"1. The board controlling priority of freight shipments.
"2. The Raw Materials Board.
"3. The War Industries Board.
"4. The Food Administration.
"5. The Fuel Administration.
"6. The Shipping Board.
"7. The Aircraft Production Board.
"8. The Allies' Purchasing Board.
"9. The War Trade Board.
"10. The Director General of Railroads.

"It is utterly beyond question for the President to give time to get co-ordination of these various boards.

"These great war burdens should be focused in some authority that would harmonize them and co-ordinate them. That is what is proposed in the bill for a War Cabinet of three men. At present these bureaus are running independently and sometimes running wild. The nearest approach to co-ordination is an occasional conference of one bureau with another or with the President.

"It is true we made a weak attempt at co-ordination and supervision. We created a Council of National Defense, but unfortunately we placed upon it six overworked Cabinet officers. These busy and weary men meet only twice a week. The only vital force in the organization is Director Gifford, who has rendered a great service, but who has only had advisory functions.

"When war came two at least of their departments were thrown into a feverish state of activity—the War and Navy Departments. They were enormously expanded and enlarged. Their chiefs were overwhelmed with a great burden of increased work. They are at their desks from early morning till late at night. They have no time even to think of anything outside of their immediate pressing problems. To give them outside functions and responsibilities means to overburden them and make certain that the work will not be done.

"Therefore, when we took a number of these overworked department chiefs and constituted them a Council of National Defense, we did a vain thing. To be of any value as a co-ordinating body the Council of National Defense should be composed of men having no other duties and vested with full power. Being composed of men already overworked, the Council has proved to be merely a name, without activity, without energy, and without life.

"Realizing this fact, an effort was put forth to make it a reality by adding an 'Advisory Commission' of men from the business world. This brought to Washington many able men who served on various committees of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense. But it added to the complication and confusion. These men found they had in law no power. They found no organization or co-ordination. One by one they have gradually become discouraged, and many have already resigned and retired to private life. Many of those still persisting talk freely of the disorder and lack of system in the war activities of the Government, and all of them believe we ought to have something like a War Cabinet.

"Look at the situation as it presents itself today, nine months after we entered the war, and even before we have fought a battle.

Says Transportation Is a Wreck.

"I have already spoken of the supply departments of the army. Now let us look at some of the activities entirely outside of any of the ten legislative departments. Take the matter of transportation. It is not too much to say that the great transportation system of the United States has broken down. It is a gigantic wreck today; even travel has become difficult. Freight shipments are demoralized to such an extent as the country has never known anything of.

"Anticipating trouble of this sort, Congress authorized the control of shipments, and the granting of priority of shipments became one of the functions of Government. How was it exercised? It was so exercised that on some of the most important roads priority orders for shipments were given to 80 per cent. of the freight, and instead of having facilitated important shipments priority orders became the cause of the utmost confusion. Every department of Government, apparently, from the smallest Quartermaster's clerk up to the highest official, was permitted to blue-tag Government shipments and give them priority, regardless of whether there was any hurry for their transportation or not. There was no one to co-ordinate, no one to differentiate, no one to select, and the great mass of Government shipments was permitted to clog the channels of transportation. Anchors for ships not yet built were rushed to their places of destination months before they could possibly be used. Hundreds of carloads of piles for construction work were rushed across the country and allowed to remain upon the cars for weeks, because time had not yet come to use them. There was no supreme power, apparently, to limit the enormous and dangerous control of priority shipments, and the whole transportation system of the country was thrown into confusion.

"Take the matter of contracts for production. Obviously, in contracting for production of supplies for Europe, some sort of regard should have been had for the capacity of our ships to take them. Yet various bureaus have rushed production in factories to an enormous extent until there are now piled up on the docks of a few great harbors nearly 2,000,000 tons or more of freight awaiting shipment, and every day adds to the mass and makes the confusion more confounded. Here again there has been no power to co-ordinate between production and transportation across the Atlantic. Now we must begin to curtail production.

"Again, in the selection of factories for the manufacture of goods care should have been exercised not to congest population beyond the housing possibilities, but enormous contracts have been made which required the concentration of tens of thousands of workmen without any one planning ahead for the housing of the extra men.

"Again, it may be said that one of the inevitable results of the war is that manufacturing institutions engaged in peace-time occupations will find a falling off in the demand, and factories will become to some extent idle. Instead of supplying work to these factories the tendency has been to mass the work in factories of a few States and congest the labor population, so that today there are thousands of factories in the country with facilities for doing Government work, or capable or being transformed so they can do Government work, which have lost a large share of their occupations of peace and are not in receipt of any Government work, so that the lines of idle men are already appearing in those Central and Western States, while there is an enormous shortage of labor in the congested regons. If we had had some power of co-ordinating the work of various bureaus, this evil would not have resulted.

As to the Fuel Famine.

"Take the matter of the Fuel Administration. Congress authorized the control of the fuel of the country, and an attempt was made to control prices, supply, and distribution, but it has apparently been made without any successful effort to co-ordinate the work with other functions of the Government.

"Today we have a fuel famine in the country, not because we lack productive mines, but because they have not been permitted to operate. Lack of knowledge, lack of transportation, and lack of harmony between the Fuel Administration and other functions of the Government are the causes of the breakdown. If there had been some authority which could have brought the Fuel Administration into close contact with the mining and labor interests of the country and with the war industries of the country, as well as into conference with the Priority of Shipments Board and other branches of the Government, much of the present breakdown could have been prevented.

"But the Fuel Administration, like the Food Administration, the War Industries Board, the Raw Materials Board, the Priority of Shipments Board, the Shipping Board, the Aircraft Production Board, and all of the other boards, was running an independent course. Its activities were not focused with the other activities at any point. Its decisions were reached and its orders were made practically as though the others did not exist.

"It started trouble last Summer by fixing prices for coal at such figures as to make impossible the operation of hundreds of small mines. It reached a climax in mid-Winter by closing arbitrarily for more than a week thousands of industries, throwing millions of laborers and clerks out of work and causing the loss of millions of dollars.

"The Aircraft Production Board, straining every nerve to secure aircraft and aircraft materials, already two months behind on its program, found its production interfered with. The allied Governments, purchasing in this country products necessary to the war, found some of their factories embarrassed. The Shipping Board, waiting for materials from certain plants, found their program interfered with. Almost every other department of the Government stood aghast at the revolutionary character of an order that they had no knowledge of until it appeared in the public press.

"It is true that, following the order, constantly increasing lists of exceptions were made so as to remedy in part the evil that had been inflicted and the damage that had been done, but the illustration shows the evils of Government bureaus operating without co-ordination. It is safe to say, if there had been a War Cabinet to which this order could have been submitted to the acid test of its effect on the various branches of the Government and industry, it never would have been issued in that form.

The Shipping Board Delays.

"Take the Shipping Board. That was an authority of law created nearly a year and a half ago, in the Fall of 1916, months before we got into the war. It has been running as an independent branch of the Government, co-ordinating with nothing else whatever. For months it was more than a dismal failure—it was a farce, and almost a crime.

"Even since it got into more vogorous operation it has been enormously handicapped and embarrassed because there has been little or no co-ordination of its energies and operations with the energies and operations of other branches. It has needed materials, it has needed labor, and every effort should have been made to get the materials and get the labor supply in priority over every other activity of Government.

"It is a matter of common report, however, that enormous delays have occurred in our shipyards because of their failure to receive materials as well as because labor has been diverted in other directions. I have been told on what I deem reliable authority that 1,000 car loads of ship plates, made for the Shipping Board, loaded upon cars at the place of manufacture, were lost in the congestion of freight for a month at a time while the shipyards waited anxiously for their arrival.

"Production of war materials for Europe has been rushed to completion in factories by labor which should have been employed in building ships and would have been if we had a War Cabinet to survey the whole field and balance production and transportation. Now we have the products filling every warehouse, sidetrack, and dock without the ships to carry them.

"The present condition of our shipbuilding is nothing less than shocking. The present supply of shipping is worse than alarming. I am afraid to go too deeply into figures, for one might be charged with giving information of value to the enemy were one to tell the truth about the present supply of shipping.

"All who are informed as to the present supply of our shipping were thunderstruck at the statements of Secretary Baker before the Military Affairs Committee. His sanguine predictions as to our ability to ship men to Europe and to supply them when there are exaggerations of the wildest sort.

"Let another Senator take a pencil and paper and figure the matter out for himself. Under the most favorable circumstances it takes five tons of shipping to supply one man in France. I mean by that that the ships must sail regularly, cross rapidly, and be loaded and unloaded promptly. These figures take no account of the transports necessary to take men across the ocean. They contemplate only the supplying of men over there. It makes no allowances for sinkings, no allowances for delays, no allowances for bad loading, all of which have already occurred, and are still occurring. It makes no allowaces for hospital ships that will be needed.

Calls Baker's Prophecy 'Preposterous.'

"Now, figure up what total tonnage of shipping in constant and effective operation would be necessary to supply a million men in France, supposing we could get them over there. We find that for supply alone it will require 5,000,000 tons of shipping in constant use. Where is that coming from, and when is it coming?

"We all know the total tonnage of shipping now available in the United States is nothing like that amount. We all fear that it will not approximate that amount a year from now. I refer, of course, to ocean shipping. I shall not undertake to say how much it falls short. Any Senator interested can ascertain it from the Shipping Board statistics that have been furnished.

"Yet the Secretary of War, who is compelled to depend on shipping to get his army and supplies across the ocean, is so out of touch with the Shipping Board and shipping authorities and shipping information that he makes a statement that is absolutely preposterous. I have no doubt of his sincerity, but his act indicates again the extent to which one department is out of touch with another department. I cannot believe that he intended it as a gigantic bluff to Germany or to deceive us, but that he was out of touch with conditions.

"We apparently have no authority to plan out a program. No one is deciding how much shipping we have, how much is available for soldiers, how much is available for supplies, and what the margin of safety must be, and the result is that the Secretary of War himself is grossly misled into making an official statement to Congress so exaggerated as to convey an entirely false impression as to what we can do and what we are doing.

"Another feature of the ship construction program is discouraging, and that is the failure of anybody to provide housing facilities for men who are necessary to build the ships. When the plans were made to construct hundreds of ships at high speed at various places along the coast, enormous contracts were let for the purpose and plans made on a vast scale. The Shipping Board in the past seemed to feel that all it had to do was to let the contracts or order the ships' construction. Now, it has awakened to the fact that the plans cannot be carried out without the expenditure of millions of dollars in providing housing accommodations for the tens of thousands of men that are to be drawn together at the shipyards. This means more delay.

"If we had had a War Cabinet to co-ordinate the various functions of Government, that Cabinet would have had a housing committee at work upon plans for housing ship employes months ago, but without the proper co-ordination the shipbuilding program was stunted and checked because nobody has looked out for the housing question.

"Another evidence of the failure to make departments work together and to co-ordinate their efforts may be seen in the food situation. While in and near New York they have nearly 2,000,000 tons of freight piled up and waiting for ships, we had down in New Orleans last week 250,000 tons of shipping and only 83,000 tons of food and feed with which to load it. So the shipping has to lie and wait for the food and feed to arrive.

"Out West at the present time we have hundreds of millions of bushels of corn that cannot be moved from the farms for lack of cars. Actual corn shipments in the last two months have been only 50 per cent. of what they were a year ago. With the vast corn supply actually wasting and spoiling on Western farms we have dairymen and other owners of cattle and live stock in the East actually feeding wheat to their live stock because the market is bare of corn.

"In January we shipped to Europe only one-fifth as much corn as we should have shipped and as we promised to ship. Yet that corn is available in the West in quantities never before known. Where is the power in our government to equalize the priority orders and the shipping privileges so that the shipping of food and feed will be planned months in advance and carried out in accordance with the plans? It does not exist. And it will not exist until we have a War Cabinet.

Denies There Is a War Plan.

"Secretary Baker says we have plans. I am sorry I cannot agree with him. If there has been one thing more conspicuous by its absence than any other in the operation of the various departments and bureaus in Washington since we went into this war, it has been planning for the future. I do not deny that the various departments and bureaus have planned as far as they could in advance for what they immediately had to do, but who has prepared the master plan which will harmonize the other plans? Nobody. Nobody could.

"The President in the daily press is quoted as objecting to any change in law on the ground that he alone has the responsibility for the conduct of this war. That is to assume that he has exclusive responsibility. The mere statement presents an absurdity.

"It would be a monstrous wrong to hold him responsible for the 2,000,000 tons of freight piled up on the docks in New York. It would be a monstrous wrong to hold him responsible for the breakdown of railroad transportation. It would be a monstrous wrong to hold him responsible for the muddle and jumble of priority shipments. It would be a monstrous wrong to hold him responsible for the shortcomings of the Ordnance Department and the Quartermaster's Department. It would be a monstrous wrong to hold him responsible for the sufferings of the unnecessarily sick in the cantonments of the country. It would be a monstrous wrong to hold him responsible for the delay in construction of the powder factory nine months after it should have been started, so that we will not get powder from it until next August.

"It would be a monstrous wrong to hold him responsible for these and other shortcomings, because nothing but the genius of perfection and the power of omniscience could enable one man to look after these vast interests. He cannot at one time design and conduct our difficult and delicate foreign policy, perform the duties of Commander in Chief of the Army and the Navy, act as his own Prime Minister, design all the legislation for Congress to pass, dictate all the industrial, financial, and political activities of the country, and look after the expenditure of $250,000,000 a week. It is out of the question and out of reason.

Complains of President's Attitude.

"The President has announced his opposition to both of these bills. He does not want the committee to report the Cabinet bill, and if press reports be true, he objects even to a discussion of this legislation in the Senate. This attitude on the part of the President is unfortunate, but not altogether unnatural.

"In the first place, the President belongs to the school of political philosophers who adhere to the belief that all important legislation should originate with, and be proposed by, the Executive to the legislative body. I cannot subscribe to this scheme of Government, although it has some obvious advantages in that it provides leadership, order, and program. Since he became President Mr. Wilson has enforced his views upon Congress in a large degree and generally with good results. In the main, I have been one of those who have followed his leadership and supported his policies, and I expect to do so in the future. Now and then, however, an exception must be made.

"This is one of those cases. The question at issue is nonpartisan, hence no possible party issue in involved. No party leadership need be considered. Neither is any principle involved. The matter at issue is purely a practical question whether we can improve the efficiency of war administration by adopting business methods in buying supplies and whether we can get order out of confusion and action instead of delay by co-ordinating and bringing under one head a number of great Government bureaus now running almost independently and often at cross purposes.

"Will an able, high-class business man as Director of Munitions be better than half a dozen different bureaus competing with each other in buying Government supplies? Will a War Cabinet of three men be able to bring into harmonious action the separate and often conflicting activities of the War Department, the Shipping Board, the Food Administration, the Fuel Administration, the purchases of allied nations, the Aircraft Production Board, and others? Those are the questions, and the Committee on Military Affairs feels that it is qualified to give the answer after nearly two months of searching investigation.

Says President Does Not Know.

"I agree with the Chairman of the committee, Senator Chamberlain, that the President does not know the real situation. He cannot give two months to an investigation as we have done. Like a King surrounded by a court he hears practically only one side.

"The people who complain do not reach the President nor even members of his Cabinet. They come to or write Senators and Representatives. It is we who have the responsibility. We declared war, we levied enormous taxes, we authorized the sale of billions of dollars in bonds, we created the present machinery of the Government. We alone can change it.

"The French Parliament and the British Parliament do not shirk their responsibilities. They go much further than we do or could do. When dissatisfied with the conduct of the war they go so far as to upset the administration by an adverse vote, and thus bring about a change in Cabinet. Since this war began three such complete changes have occurred in France and one in Great Britain; to say nothing of some minor changes.

"Shall the Congress of the United States not even be permitted to amend defective machinery? Can one of its great committees not be permitted to report its conclusions on a pending bill? Shall the Senate be prohibited even from discussing bills duly reported and widely demanded by public opinion? I cannot believe our duty to the people would be performed by such weak abdication of responsibility. To use a slang phrase, it is 'up to us.'

"We appropriated billions of dollars, and we find much of that money used to make 2,000,000 tons of munitions of war piled up on the docks because we lack the ships to send it to Europe, while the pile grows alrger day by day. We know this is due to a failure to co-ordinate production and transportation. We say the answer is a War Cabinet.

"We drafted a great many men from the people and provided abundant money for their clothing, arms, and equipment, but we find that while they have twenty pairs of shoes apiece, tens of thousands have suffered for lack of clothing and tens of thousands have had to drill with wooden guns. We say the answer is a Director of Munitions.

"We supposed the various agencies of Government created by law to carry on the war would all work to a single plan in harmony and accord. We find there has apparently been no one to plan ahead, no one to bring unity of action, no one to co-ordinate the many different functions of Government, and we say the supreme need of the hour to win the war is a War Cabinet of three men to do these things."

SAYS SPAIN HELD UP PERSHING SUPPLIES

Washington Announces Reason for Possible Retaliatory Shipping Measures Taken by Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The reason for the possible retaliatory measures that may be taken by the American Government against Spain's interference with shipment of goods across her frontier into France was disclosed today when it was said that some of the commodities that Spain had refused to allow to go across the boundary into France were destined for the American Expeditionary Forces commanded by General John J. Pershing in France. General Pershing, it was asserted, desired to obtain certain supplies, among them foodstuffs, oil, and lumber, from Spain. Contracts, it is understood, had been actually let for some of these Spanish products. On the plea that these products were needed in Spain it is understood that the Spanish Government refrained from allowing them to be exported.

Spain is dependent upon the United States for certain commodities, among them cotton and certain grades of ore. On account of the failure of Spain to allow certain commodities to move from Spain into France the United States, it is said, decided to hold up certain shipments to Spain, pending negotiations now in progress diplomatically between the two countries for the removal of the restrictions that have been imposed by both countries upon the exportation of the involved commodities.

It was learned at the State Department that these negotiations are being conducted at Madrid between American Ambassador Willard and the Spanish Foreign Office. The principle of exchange is the basis of the negotiations.

Officials of the Spanish Line here yesterday said that permission to clear their ships, which had been held up last week by the War Trade Board at Washington, had been granted and that sailings would begin at once.

While it was reported at Washington that the export licenses necessary for the clearing of the Spanish ships had been refused, by way of retaliation for the delay or prevention of the delivery through Spain of goods ordered by General Pershing for the American Army, the Spanish Line officials said that they knew nothing of the nature of the difficulty and could not tell whether concessions had been made by Spain in order to obtain the release of the vessels.

The steamer C. Lopez y Lopez is expected to sail this morning. The Alfonso XII., it was announced, would sail today with passengers. The Manuel Calvo and the P. de Satrustegui are scheduled to sail Thursday. The Isla de Ranay and the Alicante, which arrived in the last few days, will sail as soon as they are loaded and coaled, it was said. The Antonio Lopez is to go to drydock for repairs.

Denial of export licenses to the Spanish Line was the most rigorous step so far taken by the War Trade Board under a new set of regulations, which provides that neutral ships may sail only on voyages approved by the War Trade Board.

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There is no gainsaying it—the picture *gets across* as never before. *Your advertisement*, showing live photographs of *your goods*—lifelike reproductions by intaglio, in *close company* and in the *same tint* with the graphic news photographs, glows with an incandescence which literally *pulls* the attention. Nothing is left to the imagination; the story is told almost *without words.*

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Pictorially, it will have *no rival* in this or any other country. In circulation it stands with the *very largest* weekly and monthly periodicals.

Because of its great circulation, advertising space in *Hearst's Pictorial Gravure* is being sold at *less per thousand of circulation* than in any gravure section ever published. The rate is *much lower* than that of any national periodical of equal circulation.

Newspaper readers are to-day more responsive to *well-considered, attractive advertising* than ever before. Merchants in various cities have already learned the *special productiveness* of the gravure section—the added attractiveness made possible by the splendid art work and the convincing, lifelike photographs.

While we are making a special appeal to *national advertisers,* who may use the entire million-and-a-half circulation, and contracts and orders from representative national users of space are coming in rapidly, it is not our purpose to exclude local merchants from the advantages of this section.

Space will also be sold for *each of the three cities separately* at rates proportionate to the individual circulations of the papers.

The entire space is *necessarily limited,* and will *be kept limited.*

Don't wait until it is *all contracted for.* Write for particulars and rates—or for a representative to call, or request your advertising agent to do so *at once.*

A. J. Kobler, Advertising Manager

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MRS. ROGGE, TENNIS CHAMPION OF NORWAY, STARTS HERE WITH VICTORY OVER MISS VANDERHOEF

NEW NORSE COMET ON TENNIS HORIZON

Mrs. Johan Rogge, Countrywoman of Miss Bjurstedt, Makes Successful Debut.

BEATS MISS VANDERHOEF

Norwegian Champion Conquers Local Star, 6—4, 6—4, in Heights Casino Tourney.

In much the same manner as Miss Molla Bjurstedt startled the tennis world in 1915, another Norse star made her début yesterday at the annual women's invitation tournament at the Heights Casino in Brooklyn. The new luminary on the tennis horizon is Mrs. Johan Rogge, champion of Norway, and that she has at once established herself as a player of remarkable ability is indicated by her opening success, for in the first round of her first tournament in this country she vanquished no less an antagonist than Miss Marion Vanderhoef, rated as one of the most finished women players of the East.

It was a victory achieved in straight sets at 6—4, 6—4, and when it is recalled that Miss Vanderhoef was runner-up to Miss Bjurstedt in the women's national patriotic tournament at the Philadelphia Cricket Club a year ago, it can be readily appreciated that another player from the land of Norway may prove as much a thorn in the path of the women tennis players of the country as has Miss Bjurstedt.

Mrs. Rogge came here last September, but did not play any tennis until November, and then confined her attention to perfecting her game, Harry McNeal of the Heights Casino in Brooklyn acting as instructor. Outside of a few who were in the secret, little was known of Mrs. Rogge's ability, but when it was announced that she was from Norway, when the draw for the Heights Casino tournament was made, speculation as to her capabilities at once became rife. Although there has been built up a wholesome respect for women tennis players from that country, it was hardly anticipated that Mrs. Rogge would advance far when it was seen that her first antagonist would be Miss Vanderhoef. But the fates once again proved that speculation without the entire facts is dangerous.

Game Like Miss Bjurstedt's.

It would be far too much to say that Mrs. Rogge has a game that can be compared with that of Miss Bjurstedt, but it is certainly evident that her play has possibilities which may eventually place it almost on a par with that of the famous Norse player. In physique there is a marked difference between the two Norse women. Miss Bjurstedt is sturdily built; Mrs. Rogge is tall and slight, but there is something of resemblance in the game which each plays. Mrs. Rogge has a powerful forehand drive and a commendable backhand. Furthermore, she displays a tendency toward playing the rising ball. Her service is formidable. She tosses the ball high, somewhat after the manner of Wylie C. Grant, and, bringing her racquet over on it with a full, free swing, propels the sphere with great speed as well as control. Her strategy of the court is well developed, and she is an adept with the lobbing stroke.

Miss Vanderhoef found all this to be true yesterday, much to her discomfiture. Miss Vanderhoef began service, and for a few minutes appeared to have things her own way. Leading at 40—15, the game seemed secure, when suddenly Mrs. Rogge began to gain effectiveness. The game was carried to deuce, and then Mrs. Rogge caused a real thrill among the spectators when she broke through. The next two games followed service, and Miss Vanderhoef succeeded in bringing the match even by breaking through Mrs. Rogge. The latter then romped away to a lead of 5—2 on games, and while Miss Vanderhoef made a determined stand that won the next two games to her standard she could not hold off Mrs. Rogge longer, and the Norse woman ran out the set.

Net Play Unavailing.

Miss Vanderhoef during this set found her best strokes unavailing in many cases. She attempted to play net against Mrs. Rogge's baseline, but discovered that her opponent had a tantalizing way of tossing lobs over her head as she came to the barrier, and this nullified one of the strongest points of Miss Vanderhoef's game. In the second set the same conditions prevailed as in the first. Mrs. Rogge ran off a lead of 5—1 on games, and after Miss Vanderhoef had rallied her reserve strength and made the score 4—3 in her favor, Mrs. Rogge interposed a perfect defense that cut short the attack and turned the match to her credit. Miss Vanderhoef earned only five points in the last three games.

Another match of especial interest yesterday was that in which Mrs. Rawson Wood earned a decision over Mrs. Spencer Fullerton Weaver. Both women played keen tennis, but there was a trifle more steadiness in the game as set forth by Mrs. Wood, and this gave her a victory after three sets with the score of 6—3, 4—6, 6—4. There were some sharp rallies in the contest, and both Mrs. Wood and Mrs. Weaver did some pretty volleying at the net.

Miss Eleanor Goss, who established herself as one of the best players in the metropolitan district last year, scored an easy victory yesterday over Mrs. M. B. Huff. The latter played a steady game, but it was not adequate to withstanding the brilliant play by Miss Goss, who was exceedingly accurate in her placing. Repeatedly she passed Mrs. Huff with stinging shots down the lines and her service was ever a puzzle to the rival player. Miss Goss persisted in sending her second ball over the net with the same speed as the first, and the accuracy with which she placed her service gave her a number of aces.

It was anticipated that Miss Marie Wagner would play in the tournament, but she defaulted yesterday to Miss B. Haywood.

The summaries:

FIRST ROUND—Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. E. Sohst, 6—0, 6—8; Miss J. C. Brown defeated Miss Adele Cragin, 3—6, 6—1, 6—0; Mrs. De Forest Candee defeated Mrs. E. Eberhardt, 6—2, 6—2; Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer defeated Miss Caroma Winn, 6—3, 6—2; Miss B. Harwood won from Miss Marie Wagner, by default; Mrs. David C. Mills won from Miss Elizabeth Holden, by default; Mrs. Albert Humphries defeated Miss C. Curtiss, 6—1, 6—4; Miss Eleanor Goss defeated Mrs. M. B. Huff, 6—2, 6—0; Mrs. Rawson Wood defeated Mrs. Spencer Fullerton Weaver, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4; Mrs. E. V. Lynch defeated Miss Gertrude Della Torre, 7—5, 6—7; Miss Florence Ballin won by default from Miss Margaret Taylor; Mrs. Percy Wilbourn defeated Miss Barbara Hooker, 6—1, 6—8.

SECOND ROUND—Mrs. Johan Rogge defeated Miss Marion Vanderhoef, 6—4, 6—4.

CUE TITLE PLAY TOMORROW.

De Oro and Kleckhefer to Meet in Three Nights' Match.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Alfredo De Oro, world's champion at three-cushion billiards, and August Kleckhefer arranged details tonight for their title series. One hundred and fifty points will be played in blocks of fifty, starting Wednesday night. Kleckhefer and De Oro were picked to play tonight in the local Ambulance Fund Tournament, but it was agreed to call off this match so that the two would not meet until their championship contest.

Ted Lewis Outpoints Tillman.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—Ted Lewis, welterweight champion of the world, had the better of a six-round fight here tonight with Johnny Tillman of Minneapolis. Tillman put up a game fight, but the champion was too clever for him and had the advantage in nearly every round.

MARY BROWNE QUITS GAME.

Former Champion Forsakes Tennis for Banking Career.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 4.—When Miss Mary K. Browne, three times national woman tennis champion, took up her duties today as teller of the Venice Branch of the Ocean Park Bank she announced that she has given up playing tennis. Miss Browne's announcement of her retirement as a tennis player came as a big surprise to her many friends and to all who have followed her tennis career.

"I am teller of this bank now and my business will demand all my time," said Miss Browne. "You can formally announce my retirement as a tennis player."

Miss Browne was national woman tennis champion in 1912, 1913, and 1914. She is one of the few who have defeated Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the present champion. In 1912 she held the women's national doubles championship with D. Green and the mixed doubles championship with R. N. Williams 2d. In 1913 and 1914 she held the mixed doubles championship with W. T. Tilden, Jr. Recently Miss Browne has played in Los Angeles for the benefit of the Red Cross.

UNGER NEARS CUE LAURELS.

Chief Rival in Class C Tourney Defeated in Close Match.

Standing of the Players.

	Won.	Lost.	H.R.	H.Ave.
F. A. Unger	6	0	33	5 15-17
R. McGowan	3	2	30	5
J. Neustadt	4	3	25	5
G. W. Spear	4	4	31	4 14-34
L. A. Servatius	3	3	26	4 1-32
S. Brussell	3	4	23	4 6-32
F. W. Boyd	2	4	26	5 5-29
A. Gardner	1	5	21	4 9-32

Ferdinand C. Unger of Montclair moved a bit closer to the national Class C billiard championship yesterday, even though he did not play a match in the event which is in progress at Lawler Brothers' Academy in Brooklyn. His nearest rival, R. McGowan, met with disaster in a match against J. Neustadt, the latter winning at 150 to 138. The victor completed his string with an average of 2-37, and made high runs of 25, 18, and 17. Three times during the match the score was tied.

Neustadt was the first to find his stroke. He began to roll the ivories prettily for closely wrought caroms on his ninth turn at the table until he had compiled a cluster of 25. McGowan a few innings later promised to eclipse the record high run. He had the globes nicely bunched on the rail when he tripped up on a short draw shot at 30.

A splendid piece of rail nursing put McGowan to the front at 128 to 110. Neustadt at this point displayed his cleverness at working out the balkline formations for a total of 40 in four innings, while his rival was left with only 10 as his portion.

The scores:

Joseph Neustadt—4 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 25 0 0 0 0 11 0 5 5 10 4 0 13 0 1 0 2 2 1 17 0 4 1 18 1 12 9. Total—150 points. Average—4 2-37. High runs—25, 18, and 17.

R. McGowan—5 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 4 0 0 0 0 30 5 0 13 0 1 13 0 1 4 0 2 0 2 0 5 5 14 3 0 3 0 18 2 1 7. Total—138 points. Average—3 30-36. High runs—30, 18, and 14.

FIVE TIE AT 100 TARGETS.

Curtis Wins Shootoff in Handicap Event at N. Y. A. C. Traps.

Eighteen gunners took part in the Garfield Monday shoot at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club yesterday. The program called for a special free-for-all at 100 targets, the club offering two handicap prizes for both non-members and members of the organization. Five nimrods tied for the cups with full scores of 100 targets each. They were L. S. Curtis, N. Webb, Jr., R. R. Debacher, C. A. Brown, and R. B. Cole.

L. S. Curtis took first prize on the shootoff, with the second trophy going to N. Webb, Jr. The winner also had the satisfaction of returning 93, which was the best scratch score of the day. It was bitterly cold on the firing line, and the run made by the winner was excellent.

The scores:

GARFIELD MONDAY SHOOT.

Name.	100 Targets. Hit.	Handicap.	Total.
L. S. Curtis	93	8	100
N. Webb, Jr.	88	15	100
R. R. Debacher	82	25	100
C. A. Brown	72	28	100
R. B. Cole	86	15	100
J. L. Snow	90	8	98
J. H. Vanderveer	88	10	98
R. L. Spotts	88	7	95
G. H. Martin	85	8	93
C. L. MacLeod	71	22	93
W. B. Ogden	81	11	92
A. J. Gerrard	72	20	92
D. L. Culver	83	8	91
M. McVoy, Jr.	80	9	89
W. C. Bowers	71	18	89
F. W. Fullerton	69	20	89
W. R. Delehanty	66	20	86
F. Volker	60	22	82

GODWIN LEADER AT TRAPS.

Takes 100-Bird Handicap at Bayside Yacht Club Event.

Ray Godwin of the Bayside Yacht Club won a 100-clay bird handicap at the traps of the New York Athletic Club yesterday. Among the contestants were a number of New York A. C. experts. Godwin broke 86 birds, giving him a full score on his handicap of 15. He tied with G. Bennett for third high run of the day.

The high-gun prize was won by J. P. Donovan after a shootoff with J. Thompson. Both broke 89 clay birds. On account of the cold weather it was decided to limit the number of targets in the shootoff to 20, and Donovan broke 19 and Thompson 17.

RICKARD QUITS BOXING GAME

Promoter Off for South America to Raise Cattle.

Tex Rickard, cattleman and boxing promotor, has abandoned the pugilistic arena in favor of the ranch. Rickard has sailed for South America and will devote his time in the future to cattle raising in place of promoting bouts between famous pugilists for fabulous purses.

ATHLETIC MEETS CANCELED

Two Leading New England Fixtures Dropped Because of War.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—Announcement that two important athletic meets which have been annual events would not be held this year because of war conditions was made today. The New England Amateur Athletic Union indoor track and field championship will be omitted, Chairman Frank H. Briggs of the Championship Committee stated, after a conference with President W. C. Prout of the association. Lack of interest was the principal reason for cancelling the games.

The New England Interscholastic track and field carnival, usually held under the auspices of the Boston Athletic Association, also has been cancelled.

CUTLER QUINTET IS VICTOR.

Defeats Franklin School on Court by Score of 32 to 25.

Cutler School's basket ball quintet yesterday triumphed over the Franklin School five in a close game on the latter school's court by the score of 32 to 25. The victorious five led in the scoring throughout the game, the tally at the end of the first half favoring Cutler School by 15 to 13.

Women Billiardists Begin Play.

Play for the women's pocket billiard championship of New York State began yesterday at Maurice Daly's Academy. Four games were contested. In the afternoon Miss Florence Flower defeated Miss Alice Leviton by 60 to 58, and Miss Carolyn Platt defeated Miss Maud Flower with the score 60 to 51. Miss Josephine Johnson and Miss Alice Leviton were the victors in the evening matches. The former defeated Miss Catherine Finn by 60 to 57, and Miss Leviton defeated Miss Mary Johnson by 60 to 56.

HUGGINS COMPILES DON'TS FOR YANKS

Training Rules to be Rigidly Enforced by New Manager of Local Club.

Manager Miller Huggins of the Yankees will curb the cigarette habit among his players this season. He stated yesterday that he will prohibit smoking at the baseball park and in and about the clubhouse, and means to have the rule enforced. Away from the park the players' smoking habits will not be curtailed, but it will go hard with the athlete who attempts to take a puff while he is at the park. Huggins believes that it is detrimental instead of beneficial to enforce a rule forbidding smoking entirely.

It is the constant smoking up to the time he goes out on the playing field that affects the players' wind, and by not smoking for a couple of hours before playing time Huggins figures that the bad effects are not especially injurious. The new Yankee manager will also insist on a reasonable hour for retiring, and will get the players up reasonably early in the morning. He is not going to tolerate any late rising, which necessitates a quick breakfast and a hurried trip to get to the baseball park on time for the afternoon game.

Judging from the way the new Yankee leader talks, the days of lax discipline in the club are over. With Huggins baseball is a serious business, and the main object of that business is to win. Any rules which will be laid down by the new manager will be executed with that one object in view. There will be no "iron fist" system of discipline, for Huggins is not a driving manager. He attains his purpose with his players by impressing upon them that it is to their own advantage to play the best and hardest when they are on the ball field.

There will probably be more morning practice with the Yankees this year than ever before. While Huggins has no set plan about this matter, he will have morning practice if the club does not play up to the standard he expects. If the new Yankee pilot sees that the players do their best in the championship games, there will be little morning practice, but if there is any sign of indifference, it will mean that the players will have to buckle down and hustle until this spirit disappears.

Sliding Lessons Daily.

Huggins means to train the Yankees thoroughly at the training camp at Macon in base running and sliding. He will have a sliding pit at the training camp, and the players will have to go through this drill every day. This will be something new for the Yankees, for there hasn't been a sliding pit at a Yankee training camp since George Stallings managed the club back in 1910. When Frank Chance led the Yankees, he refused to introduce a sliding pit at the training camp because he said that players who came up from the minors should know how to slide.

"Sliding into the bases has improved during the last few seasons," said Huggins, "and it has become one of the most important factors of base running. In the old days the players used to take a running jump into second base rather than try to slide into the base, and it was a pretty dangerous practice trying to tag a runner when he came jumping in wild. The players in the old days made it pretty tough going for small-sized players on the bases, for there was none of the skill that one sees nowadays in sliding the bags. The rough-shod style of base running caused a great many injuries before the practice was developed as it is today."

Although the Cardinals last year under Huggins's management followed a sacrifice hit style of game, the Yankee manager stated yesterday that this did not necessarily mean that this would be the style followed by the Yankees. Huggins explained that the style of play which the club would follow depended on what kind of a team the Yankees showed themselves to be. There will be no set rule of play or no prescribed system of attack. Huggins is the kind of a manager who believes in a quick shift of tactics. His system of play is to do what the other club is not expecting.

The Unexpected Wins Games.

Huggins explained that a ball club often gets the best results when it sets all prescribed rules aside and does the unexpected. He stated that in some of the best games the Cardinals played last season they bunted on the third strike, and even worked the squeeze on the third strike. His idea is that a club ought to be ready to adopt the tactics which best suit the situation. For this reason they should be trained to play the hit and run and sacrifice hit game with equal skill. A changeable, unexpected style of attack is what wins ball games, Huggins believes.

Manager Huggins's first visitor from among his players was Ray Caldwell, the pitcher, who was closeted with the manager for some time yesterday. Caldwell has had a somewhat erratic career with the New York Club, but, in spite of his faults, he is considered as the most capable flinger on the club. Caldwell and the new manager had a pleasant chat, and, although Huggins had little to say about what was discussed, Caldwell went away from the Yankee offices smiling, and it is believed that he will give the club better service this year than ever before. Caldwell is spending the Winter here, and is keeping himself in top physical condition.

The National Commission may have to decide Pitcher Al Mamaux's case with the Brooklyn Baseball Club, because Mamaux says that if Brooklyn does not give him the $5,000 salary he received when he was with the Pirates he will appeal to the commission. The young pitcher signed a three years' contract in 1915 calling for $5,000 a year. This contract has another season to run, and Mamaux claims that the Brooklyn Club understood this when it made the trade which brought him to Brooklyn.

"Yes, it is true," said Mamaux in Pittsburgh the other day, "that I have been asked to take a reduction in salary. I realize that the season will be a little shorter this year, but as long as there is a National Commission I think my original contract should be protected."

EQUITABLE SEVEN WINNER.

Gains Verdict with Ease Over Guarantee Hockey Team.

The Equitable Trust Company hockey team gained an easy victory over the Guarantee Trust Company seven in a rough game at the Newark Ice Palace last night by a score of 5 to 0. The Equitable skaters resorted to strenuous checking methods, and the Guarantee players were spilled often.

McCaffrey, rover on the Equitable team, did the best shooting for the winners. He slammed the disk into the net three times. Fiske, the right wing, scored the other two goals. Thompson guarded the Equitable cage so carefully that none of the random shots of the Guarantee skaters got past him.

The line-up:

Equitable, (5.)	Position.	Guarantee, (0.)
Thompson	G.	Anderson
Burrows	P.	Russell
Vandemark	C.P.	Wier
Caffrey	R.	Ericson
Davis	C.	Longenecker
Fiske	L.W.	West
Toothe	R.W.	Secord

Goals—Caffrey, (3,) Fiske, (2.) Substitutions: For Equitable—Lynch for Burrows, Olhson for Toothe. Referee—D. F. Hilands. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

LONE TALLY BEATS CUTLER.

McAleenan's Score Enough to Win for Berkeley-Irving Skaters.

Berkeley-Irving School's hockey team defeated Cutler at St. Nicholas Rink yesterday by a score of 1 to 0. McAleenan, the Berkeley rover, shot the winning goal after eleven minutes of play in the first half.

The teams were evenly matched, and although the Cutler forwards made many dangerous shots at the Berkeley net, Silz, the Berkeley goal tender, turned them all aside.

The line-up and summary:

Berkeley-Irv'g. (1.)	Position.	Cutler, (0.)
Silz	G.	Haubold
Fish	P.	Sawtell
McAleenan	R.	Squier
Bernheim	C.	MacPherson
Hunt	L.W.	Monroe
Byrne	R.W.	Turck

Goal—First period, McAleenan in 11 minutes. Referee—A. T. Fox, Jr. Time of halves—15 minutes each.

CALEDONIAN CURLERS WIN.

McKaskell Skips Quartet to Double Victory Over St. Andrew's C. C.

Daniel McKaskell, veteran curler of the Caledonian Club of New York, who recently won the annual play for the Graham Medal, yesterday guided his team of Caledonian Club curlers to a double victory over the representatives of the St. Andrew's Curling Club. The matches were played in the morning and afternoon on the rinks at Mount Hope, N. Y.

In the morning match the Caleidonian Club quartet was victorious by a score of 18 to 6 and in the afternoon by 14 to 9. Both matches were played over the regulation seventeen heads.

The rinks lined up as follows:

CALEDONIAN CLUB.	ST. ANDREW'S C. C.
1—J. Riddell.	1—K. R. Maner.
2—William Mitchell.	2—F. Holbrook.
3—George Cooper.	3—F. V. D. Longacre.
Skip—D. McKaskell.	Skip—A. B. Halliday.

Scores: Morning match—Caledonian Club, 14; St. Andrew's C. C., 6. Afternoon match—Caledonian Club, 14; St. Andrew's C. C., 9.

ROOSEVELT LAUDS SULLIVAN

Eulogizes Late Pugilist, but Cannot Attend Funeral.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt will not be able to attend and act as a pallbearer at the funeral of his old friend, John L. Sullivan, which will be held in Boston Wednesday morning.

"I had a genuine regard for my old friend, John L. Sullivan," the Colonel said today. "He was an old and valued friend, and I mourn his death."

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—An almost unbroken line of men, women, and children today and tonight passed before the bier of John L. Sullivan, the last of the old guard of heavyweight pugilists. In full dress, the body of the dead champion lay in the darkened parlor at the home of his sister, Mrs. Annie E. Lennon, in the Roxbury district.

Meanwhile, final arrangements were made for the funeral which will be held from St. Paul's Church, Roxbury, Wednesday morning. Regret was expressed at the Lennon home tonight when word was recived from Colonel Theodore Roosevelt that he would be unable to attend the funeral of his old friend because of a speaking engagement in Springfield Wednesday noon. The Rev. Peter C. Quinn will officiate at the funeral services. Hundreds of men prominent in the sporting world, representatives of temperance societies, and others from far and wide sent word that they would be present.

It was hoped that the Rev. William A. Sunday, the evangelist, who declared that John L. won his greatest battle when he "gave booze the knockout," would attend the funeral. "Jake" Kilrain, the pugilist who battled seventy-two rounds with Sullivan in the old days, is also expected to be here.

"Mace" Finnerty, one of Sullivan's old cronies, told at the Lennon home today of how John L. prepared for the seventy-two-round bout with Kilrain at Richburg, Miss. Finnerty said that Sullivan had been ill for several weeks with typhoid fever when he received the challenge. Undaunted by his condition, the "Boston strong boy," hobbling on crutches, went to Canada to sign the agreement for the bout. Later, on reaching his training quarters, Sullivan was able to get about with a cane. Finally his legs became stronger, but he was not in prime condition when he entered the ring at Richburg. Nevertheless, he went seventy-two rounds, and was acclaimed the victor.

Contrary to popular impression, Sullivan did not leave much of an estate. Although he had received a fortune in the ring and later in theatrical ventures, his friends said today that the veteran's estate consisted only of his farm at Abingdon and a few securities.

Mrs. Hurd Plays Good Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 4.—Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd played six holes going out and six coming in on the number one course today in 57, and tied for third in the silver foils selected holes tourney. Mrs. Hurd was handicapped plus 7. The tourney was won by Mrs. D. J. Ross with 59 net. Mrs. John D. Chapman of Greenwich was second.

WANDERERS KEEP UP FAST WORK ON ICE

Sons of Ireland Seven Added to the List of Defeated Canadian Skaters.

Another Canadian hockey team, the Sons of Ireland, from Quebec, holders of the Art Ross trophy, got a rough and disappointing welcome from the Wanderers at St. Nicholas Rink last night. The confident title holders from the Dominion were easily beaten by a score of 4 goals to 0. The Wanderers, growing stronger in each game they have played this season, skated roughshod over the Sons, and by swifter skating and superior goal shooting had no trouble in keeping the Canadians in check.

The Sons of Ireland offered the excuse that they did not have their strongest line-up on the ice. Individually they did well and could skate and handle the stick in fine style, but there was a hopeless lack of combination play and smashing. They were at a loss to smash through the stubborn, rough defense which was presented by Dufresne and Heffernan in front of the Wanderers' goal. Lewis, at the local cage, played the best game of the year, and turned back the few hard drives which the Sons were able to hammer his way.

Duke Wellington, with his head decorated with a wide rubber band to keep his wandering locks out of his eyes, played the best game he has shown since he came to New York to set the amateur hockey ranks topsy-turvey. Duke shot the first goal of the game after eight minutes of play, making a spectacular run down the ice all alone, jamming his way through all the Canadian skaters until he poked the rubber through Monsarat's skates for a tally.

Moose Heffernan then brought forth a great cheer from the crowd when he gracefully swept down the rink on a zig-zag journey and elusively slipped past all the opposition and lifted the puck in for the second goal.

Wellington was very much in the limelight after that and scored another goal in the first half and shot the only score in the second period. The game was fast and the checking was hard and rough. There was hardly a moment during the game when Referee McGrath wasn't compelled to send some one of the skaters off the ice for tripping or slashing.

The line-up:

Wanderers, (4.)	Position.	Sons of Irel'd, (0.)
Lewis	G.	Monsarat
Dufresne	P.	Malone
Heffernan	C. P.	Derouin
McCarthy	R.	Kenney
Roach	C.	Laroche
Wellington	L. W.	I. Laroche
Smith	R. W.	McDonald

Goals: First half—Wellington, in 8:01; Heffernan, in 10:53; Wellington, in 14:14. Second period—Wellington, in 1:32. Penalties—Kenney, 3 minutes for hooking; McCarthy, 3 minutes for slashing; McDonald, 3 minute for tripping; Wellington, 3 minutes for tripping; Dufresne, 3 minutes for tripping. Substitutions—Crovat for Smith, Powers for Laroche, Delaney for Deroiin. Referee—J. W. McGrath, Inter-Skating Union. Assistant referee—J. Doyle, Sons of Ireland. Timer—W. J. Croker. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

CARDS SIGN UNTRIED STAR.

Heathcote Comes to Major League Without College Experience.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., Feb. 4.—College baseball stars who have been in the spotlight during their undergraduate days sometimes push their way into major league circles. But Clifton E. Heathcote, the youthful outfielder from Pennsylvania State College recently signed by the St. Louis Nationals, has the distinction of leaping to the big show without first playing baseball for his alma mater.

Heathcote came to State College last Fall from the York Collegiate Institute. He entered the freshman class with a reputation as a first-class schoolboy athlete, but his prep school performances in the basket ball cage and on the cinderpath so far eclipsed his baseball record that the Penn State coaches disregarded him as a future possibility for the Varsity nine.

Heathcote turned out for Autumn baseball practice with twoscore other freshman candidates. Observers of his work said there was little opportunity to see his possibilities. His earlier playing in semi-professional circles around York caught the eye of a St. Louis scout, who persuaded Heathcote to sign up and leave college.

HARVARD CLUB SURE TO GET TITLE AGAIN

Four of Its Members Gain Semi-Final Brackets in National Squash Tourney.

The national squash tennis championship tournament at the Harvard Club developed yesterday into nothing but a race between four of the Crimson clubmen. All the outsiders in the tournament have now been eliminated and there are only left Alfred E. Ells and Fillmore Van S. Hyde in the upper half of the draw and R. G. Coburn and J. V. Onatavia, Jr. in the lower half. These four Harvard Club men will compete in the semi-final round today and the final will probably be played Thursday.

Ells made his advance to a semi-final bracket as a result of a match Sunday. The other three earned their places yesterday. Hyde put out the last of the Columbia Club men, H. D. Bulkley, with the score of 15—7, 15—4. Coburn was forced to pass a Harvard Club player, D. F. Phelps, into the discard with the score of 6—15, 15—10, 15—5, and Onatavia defeated the last of the Princeton Club contestants, H. R. Mixsell, in one of the best matches of the tournament with the score of 17—20, 14—17, 18—13.

Onatavia started out as if he would defeat Mixsell without serious difficulty. He ran off a lead of 9 to 2 when the Princeton Club representative showed remarkable recuperative ability. The advantage of the Harvard Club player was gradully cut down, Mixsell finally making it 14 all. In the extra clash for points Onatavia, with fine placing, managed to secure the honors.

The second game was waged at a furious pace. The rallies were long, and each player bent every endeavor to pulling out the victory. Mixsell secured an early advantage, which he held for a big part of the time. He led at 6—4, 10—5, 11—6, and 12—6, and then came a rally by Onatavia which carried him to within striking distance of victory. As in the first game, the score was 14 all, but this time Mixsell had the necessary skill to get the decision.

In the final game Onatavia forged ahead during the early hands, but Mixsell brought the game even at 8 all. During the next few hands he succeeded in gaining a lead, a run of three aces in the ninth hand being mainly instrumental.

The scores:

Third Round.—Fillmore Van S. Hyde, Harvard Club, defeated H. D. Bulkley, Columbia Club, 15—7, 15—4; R. G. Coburn, Harvard Club, defeated D. F. Phelps, Harvard Club, 6—15, 15—10, 15—5; J. V. Onatavia, Jr., Harvard Club, defeated H. R. Mixwell, Princeton Club, 17—16, 14—17, 18—13.

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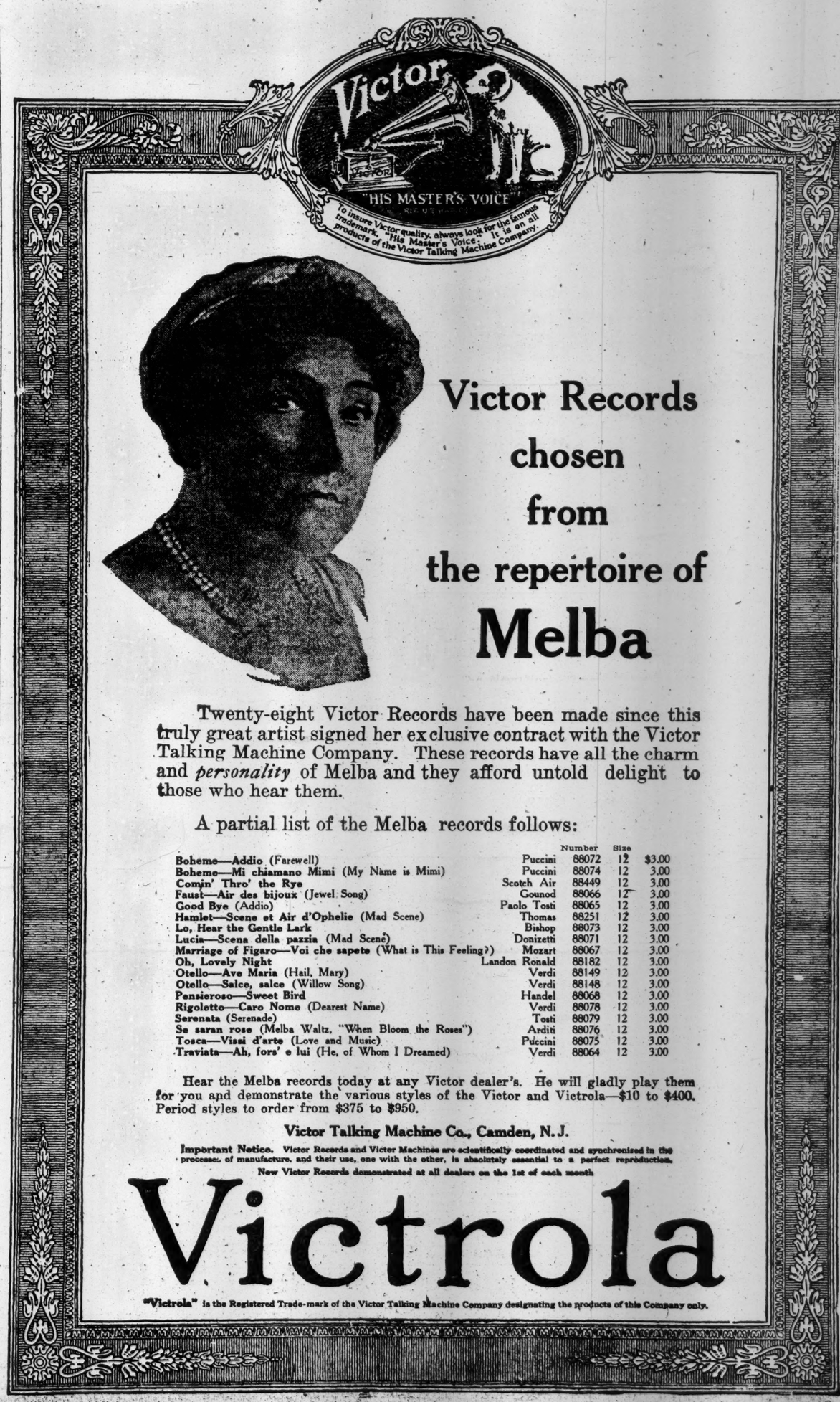
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MELBA CHARMS AT HER SILVER JUBILEE

Sings in "Faust," in Which She Made Her American Debut Here 25 Years Ago.

RECALLED TWELVE TIMES

Charpentier's "Louise" Artistically Given at Lexington Matinee, with Genevieve Vix in Title Role.

Mme. Melba made her appearance with the Chicago Opera stars at the Lexington Theatre last evening in Gounod's "Faust," the opera of all others associated with her earlier Metropolitan career, and in which she had made her American début in 1893, the second year of the De Reszkes and the directorship of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau. It was a silver jubilee of perhaps the most silvery voice among all those of that "golden age," yet remembered in New York, a voice that has not only outlasted the rest, but has rather broadened and gained power, in place of the youthful delicacy and finesse. With Melba in the present cast were Dalmores as Faust—Muratore being ill—and Baklanoff, a dramatic bass-baritone, as Mephistopheles; also Maguenat as Valentin, Miss Swartz as Siebel, Mme. Berat as Martha, Defrère as Wagner, and Chralier conducting for the second time in one day.

Twelve curtain calls after the garden scene, mostly for Melba alone, showed this public's loyalty in a way that made the singer press her hands to her heart as she bowed. Six-foot Baklanoff, in his devil's make-up, applauded unashamed from the stage. And those who heard Melba in the intimate acoustics of the Lexington heard something like the light silver voice of old. She began silently in the spinning tableau, quietly in the crowded kirmess, and in the Jewel Song she still was not quite herself, though the house interrupted with applause then. But in the moonlight at Marguerite's window she was not only a picture of charming memories, but a singer who charmed this audience as well. Dalmores, doing double duty all day, made a gallant Faust, who never drowned the heroine's voice in Gounod's duets and ensembles. Baklanoff, a striking figure in lustreless black, a shadow that sank into the background, sinister, menacing, was frankly acting in the fashion of another Russian, Chaliapine. He looked the shade of Vergil, guide to Dante in the Inferno.

The first performance of Charpentier's "Louise" that New York has heard and seen in nearly four years, and the only one included in the program of the Chicago Opera Company's season here, was given yesterday afternoon at the Lexington, with Genevieve Vix in the rôle that to most American operagoers will always be associated with Mary Garden. Pictorially, Miss Vix was an excellent Louise, and her singing at times was adequate, though perhaps least so in the vigorously applauded "Depuis le jour" at the beginning of the third act.

In the abandon of the scene with Julian before the cottage on Montmartre, the young soprano acted the part vivaciously, but in the last act failed to distinguish, at times, between the dramatic and the acrobatic. Hector Dufranne as the father sang with uniform excellence, though his acting did not always attain to the possibilities of his rôle. Charles Dalmores was an admirable Julian, as he was for two dozen occasions of "Louise" at the Manhattan and Metropolitan, virile in voice, appearance, and behavior. Perhaps the most surprising performance of the day was that of Louise Berat in the small but sympathetic part of Louise's mother.

Among Charpentier's forty minor rôles, Octave Dua sang the "Night Walker" in the second act and the "Pope of the Fools" in the third, while Annetta Pelucchi led the ballet in the fête on Montmartre. There was good work in small parts that had moments of prominence, as, for example, by Myrna Sharlow as Irma, the sewing machine girl; Jeska Swartz as the street sweeper, and Jacques Rouard as the old clothes man. Marcel Charlier conducted. The general standard of the performance was artistically a high one, and the enthusiasm of the polyglot audience indicated that "Louise" would probably draw in New York if given much more frequently than has been the case in recent years.

A complete novelty, Lazzari's "Le Sauteriot," which had its "world première" recently in Chicago, is announced at the Lexington next Monday night. On the same day, Mme. Galli-Curci will sing with Muratore in "Romeo and Juliet" at a special matinée, and she will appear for the last time in opera here the following Friday evening, Feb. 15, in "La Traviata."

Melba will reappear in "Faust" on Thursday of next week, Mascagni's "Isabeau" will be produced on Wednesday, and Mary Garden will sing either a farewell Saturday matinée or a special Tuesday evening in case the "coalless day" is reopened to theatre performances.

EXTENDS ENEMY ALIEN ACT.

Women and Children Included by Bill Introduced in House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Women and children aliens resident in the United States who under existing laws are not made subject to Alien Enemy acts are brought under these laws by a bill introduced in the House of Representatives today by Representative Webb, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Webb acted in response to a request made by the Attorney General, who called attention to the failure of the laws when the alien registration regulations were issued.

Representative Webb's bill reads:

"All natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of any hostile nation or Government, being of the age of 14 years and upward who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured, and removed as alien enemies. The President is authorized in any such event by his proclamation thereof, or other public act, to direct the conduct to be observed on the part of the United States toward the aliens who become so liable; the manner and degree of the restraint to which they shall be subject, and in what cases and upon what security their residence shall be permitted, and to provide for the removal of those who, not being permitted to reside within the United States, refuse or neglect to depart therefrom; and to establish any other regulations which are found necessary in the premises and for public safety."

LOSS IN FLAGLER ESTATE.

Decreased $1,310,123 in 1917, Annual Accounting Shows.

The annual accounting of Cornelius J. Sullivan and the Guaranty Trust Company, as committee of the property of Mrs. Ida A. Flagler, the divorced wife of the late Henry M. Flagler, filed yesterday in the Supreme Court, shows that the value of her property, consisting largely of Standard Oil shares, decreased $1,310,123, from $7,997,725, during the year. The committee paid out $438,810, of which $61,666 was to heirs at law who receive an income from the estate and $39,984 to Dr. Carlos F. Macdonald for the maintenance and care of Mrs. Flagler at Central Valley during the year. The Standard Oil shares decreased from $6,460,507 to $5,140,038.

Flagler Executor Appeals.

Surrogate Cohalan will hear an appeal today by Harry Harkness Flagler, as executor under the will of his aunt, Miss Ann C. Flagler, from a ruling that the inheritance tax of $125,000 paid to the Federal Government should not be deducted before the transfer tax by the State of New York is fixed. The State transfer tax appraisers have refused to deduct the Federal tax in any case and the Flagler estate is the first to present the question to the higher courts.

McCORMACK IN 'BUTTERFLY'

Irish Tenor Appears with Mme. Farrar in Her Favorite Role.

Geraldine Farrar, famous daughter of an Irish father who himself was a star of American baseball, and John McCormack, the most celebrated Irishman on the opera or concert stage today, formed a remarkable combination in the Metropolitan's fourth performance this season of Puccini's "Madama Butterfly," given to a brilliant Monday audience, many standing. Mr. Scotti, with his usual skill, made an American gentleman of the Yankee Consul in Japan; Miss Fornia was the Suzuki, while in other rôles were Miss Egener, Messrs. Reiss, Audisio, Ruysdael, Cerri, and D'Angelo, and Mr. Moranzoni conducted.

Mme. Farrar, who had been ill, returned to a rôle that her public still prefers to all else in her repertory—one in which she conveys something of the "strangeness and charm" that Lafcadio Hearn found in Japanese life before John Luther Long wrote "Madame Butterfly's" touching story or Belasco staged it, and in which Puccini's music lies well for the beautiful low voice of the opera's present interpreter.

Mr. McCormack, who had sung the American Lieutenant Pinkerton in London, made much of the lyric first act, based not on Long's story, but on Loti's "Mme Chrysantheme," and he sang well the naval hero's lament for the tragedy in the last act.

Mme. Galli-Curci, waving an ostrich feather fan of vivid emerald green, appropriate to the greatest cast the Emerald Isle ever furnished to an opera in New York, was a distinguished spectator last night at the Metropolitan, where she and her husband occupied orchestra chairs well back on the north side of the house, and at times divided attention with the stars on the stage.

The Metropolitan posted yesterday two operas for next Monday, including a special matinée of "Aïda," with Caruso, already announced, and that evening Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro," in which Mme. Hempel will sing her season's farewell.

"Rigoletto" will be repeated next Wednesday, with Barrientos and Lazaro; Thursday "Thaïs," Farrar and Whitehill; Friday "La Prophète" again, with Caruso; Saturday matinée, "Marouf," and Saturday evening, Feb. 15, "Manon Lescaut."

RINTELEN CASE WILL GO TO JURY TODAY

Attorneys for the Defendants Finish Summing Up—Juror's Illness Halts Hennig Trial.

Lawyers defending Captain Franz Rintelen, the German naval reservist, and eleven other German subjects who are on trial as members of a conspiracy which the Government charges was formed to blow up allied merchant ships at sea, finished summing up for their clients yesterday afternoon. Assistant United States District Attorney James W. Osborne, 2d, will sum up this morning and the case will go to the jury this afternoon. Judge Howe, who is hearing the case, said that his charge to the jury will be short.

The trial of Paul Hennig, former employe of E. W. Bliss & Co., on a charge of treason, in the United States District Court in Brooklyn, was temporarily halted yesterday because of the illness of Juror Malcolm S. Banks. The trial will be resumed today if Mr. Banks is able to attend. The physician attending the juror informed Judge Chatfield that his patient was suffering from tonsilitis.

Emma Goldman, the anarchist, who was convicted of having conspired with Alexander Berkman to obstruct the military laws of the United States, yesterday started for the penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo., to serve a sentence of two years. Before leaving she told reporters she expected the Bolsheviki of Russia to intervene in her behalf. Berkman will be sent to the Atlanta Penitentiary tomorrow.

Adolph Pavenstedt, former head of the banking house of G. Amsinck & Co., who was the go-between in the negotiations of Bolo Pacha and Bernstorff in the plot which was organized to debauch the French press on the side of a pro-German peace between France and Germany, was taken from Ellis Island yesterday and is now on the way to the prison camp near Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. Frederick J. Heuser, a Yonkers confectioner, who is charged with having carried on German propaganda, and Nicola Alfetic, an Austrian, also started for the Oglethorpe prison camp.

JEWISH FUNDS INCREASE.

Additional Gifts for Relief and Palestine Restoration.

The American Jewish Relief Committee announced yesterday additional contributions of about $15,000 to its $10,000,000 fund. The Palestine Restoration Fund also announced that its fund was now almost $700,000, and that the largest recent contribution was that of $25,000 from Albert H. Loeb of Chicago.

A statement was also issued by Rabbi Wise, Chairman of the Provisional Zionist Committee, giving the names of European statesmen who had approved the plan for the Jewish State in Palestine.

Rules for Married Women Voters.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Senator Courtlandt Nicoll of New York introduced a bill tonight which would make it compulsory on women who have become naturalized through marriage, when challenged by an Election Inspector on the ground that their citizenship is in doubt, to swear to the vital facts surrounding their marriage, such as the date on which it was solemnized and by whom the ceremony was performed, the place, the length of time she has been a citizen of the United States, and her place or places of residence during the preceding five years.

Provides for Pay to Navy Men.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps are authorized to serve under the Government of the Dominican Republic in a bill passed today by the House. The purpose is to permit them to receive pay for services they are rendering in assisting with the management of the republic.

MARY RYAN SCORES AS 'LITTLE TEACHER'

Rural Comedy-Drama at Its Best by the Author of "A Tailor-Made Man."

WAR COMES TO GOSHEN

Cohan & Harris Give an Able Cast of Type Actors and Brisk Staging.

THE LITTLE TEACHER, a comedy in four acts, by Harry James Smith. At the Playhouse.

Emily West	Mary Ryan
Mrs. Caldwell	Lillian Dix
Miss Leech	Carolyn Lee
Mrs. Hodges	Marie Haynes
Mrs. Gresham	Nina Morris
Mrs. Tarberry	Kate Mayhew
Mrs. Dale	Viola Leach
Pansy Rollins	Florence Curran
Aggie Brazee	Maxine Mazanovich
Marie	Katherine Brewster
Andy	Thomas Gillen
Daniel Bailey	James Gillen
Lucius Bowman	Paul Bryant
Pug	Curtis Cooksey
Batiste	Edward G. Robinson
Neal Brockway	Ethan Allen
Bert Gresham	Harold Hartzell
Ezekiel Fox	Waldo Whipple
James McCullom	Edward L. Snader
Mr. Brown	William J. Phinney
Mr. Durham	Horace James

Until Little Teacher came, Goshen Hollow, up among the Vermont hills, was a sleepy village of half-decadent Yankees with ingrowing dispositions. The only excitement in town was provided by a neighboring lumber camp of roughnecks and Canucks. Teacher brought with her a cheery smile and a heart that just naturally went out to everybody. And that in the end made a difference to Goshen Hollow—and to Teacher.

Especially her heart went out to two children who were beaten and terrorized by a vicious Sicilian mother and a drunken father. So she kidnapped them quite calmly and took them to live at her boarding house. To the ingrowing Yankees, this was wholly illegal and otherwise disturbing. But Teacher was deeply if silently beloved by one of the roughneck lumberjacks, and he stood by her. One day, while she was singing to the children at the "bellow-dion," their drunken father came to take them, and then the lumberjack grabbed him so firmly by the slack of his raiment and ejected him so quietly that not a note on the bellow-dion quavered. Teacher never knew.

The School Board, however, brought Teacher's kidnapping before the S'lectman, and then ensued a scene of the Judgment of Solomon. The Sicilian mother was willing to have the children committed to the poorhouse, and so Teacher knew that she was no mother but a flagrant and really criminal kidnapper. So the Sicilian got the third degree, and the children were restored to their rightful parent, a very rich young widow of New York.

It was a sad day for Teacher, however triumphant—and especially as local gossip had already driven away the sturdy lumberjack, who might have consoled her for the loss of the children. But, as it turned out, the real mother had founded a home in France for Belgian orphans, and she now asked Teacher to take her place as head of it, where she could have all the children she wanted. So that was all right.

It was more than that, for it now appeared that the lumberjack had enlisted, and the final curtain saw the two preparing to go over there together, Teacher being presumably a war bride. Like everything else these days, our rural comedy-drama eventuates in France.

It must be said that this kind of play has never been better written or more truly characterized than now by Harry James Smith. Intrinsically this is a better piece of work than "Mrs. Bumstead-Leigh," Mrs. Fiske's vehicle of some years ago, or even "A Tailormade Man"—though it may not be quite as popular. The comedy is fresh and quite unforced, and the drama is as effective as it is veracious and simple. Like everything else from the firm of Cohan & Harris, this production gains much through a keen, brisk touch in the staging.

The part of Little Teacher falls well within Miss Ryan's abilities, and gains much from her sympathetic personality and her resources in denoting emotion. Curtis Cooksey made a fine figure of a lumberjack, as sincere and strong as he was rough. He made an even finer figure at the end in khaki.

The others in the play were largely type actors, but they were well cast and amusing. As the Canuck friend of the hero, Edward G. Robinson had the best opportunity and made the most of it.

Two Sopranos in Recitals.

Adelaide Fischer, soprano, sang to a large audience in Aeolian Hall last evening from a stage filled with towering palms and flowers. She had for accompanist Kurt Schindler, who had assisted at her début some years ago, and her light voice and easy style pleased again, as they had formerly. Miss Fischer was at her best in modern French pieces by Bizet and others. She sang Russian songs in English and several American manuscript airs by Rihm and Federlein, together with one by Carpenter and an old English "Sweet Kate," by Robert Jones.

Dora de Phillippe, soprano of the Chicago Opera, lately heard as the child Yniold in "Pelleas and Melisande," gave a recital of songs yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall, with Richard Epstein at the piano. The singer was nervous at the start, straying from pitch in a sixteenth century "Cantique de Noël." She recovered herself in later airs of Faure and Saint-Saëns, and sang with racy flavor a group of gipsy songs by Dvorak. She had other pieces by Zandonai, Alexandre Georges, Mabel Wood Hill, Emerson Whithorne, and Huntington Woodman.

Belgian Queen to American Women.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Queen of the Belgians has cabled Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, thanking her for a cablegram expressing the gratitude of American women for the humanitarian services rendered by the Queen and women of Belgium to the cause of freedom and civilization. "Such a proof of sympathy for suffering Belgium will be of the greatest comfort to those in distress," said the Queen's message.

SUFFRAGE HEADS PLAN FOR ELECTION

Drive to Get Out Women Voters in Each Congressional District.

Plans for getting out the Suffrage vote in the coming March Congressional elections were discussed yesterday at a meeting of Assembly district leaders, election district captains, and suffrage workers of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party at the headquarters of the organization, 3 East Thirty-eighth Street. It was determined to establish 150 schools in the four Congressional districts in the city where the special elections are to be held; to have big political rallies to give the candidates opportunities to meet the new electorate; to carry on a house to house canvass, with a view of getting out a large woman vote; to teach women how to vote, and to instruct them in the records of the various candidates.

In a keynote speech Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the organization, declared that the City Party was going to give its wholehearted support to the best candidates, regardless of sex and regardless of what had been the previous attitude of the candidates on the question of suffrage. Miss Hay warned members of the City Party against seeking office simply on the ground that they were women.

ASKS LA FOLLETTE TO QUIT.

Senator Should Submit His Case to People, Gov. Philipp Says.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 4.—Governor E. L. Philipp, in what is believed to be the keynote speech in his campaign for a third term, at Watertown tonight, challenged Senator Robert M. La Follette to come back to Wisconsin and submit his case to the people.

"My own judgment as to how Mr. La Follette should be dealt with," he said, "is this: If the Senator in the performance of his duty in the United States Senate, or elsewhere, has committed an offense against the Government, the United States Senate is the only court in which he can be tried. It should give him a prompt and fair trial, and, if it finds him guilty, it should expel him. If, on the other hand, he has committed no offense against the Government, and in an unbiased investigation it is found that he has done nothing that disqualifies him as a Senator or a patriotic citizen, the United States Senate should say so, and the public trial of Senator La Follette should end.

"There is only one way to determine whether Wisconsin approves of Mr. La Follette's course or not, and that is to submit his name to the people in order that they may approve or disapprove of what he stands for without taking into consideration any other issue.

"If I were Senator La Follette's political or personal friend, I would advise him to insist upon immediate disposition of the case that has been brought against him in the Senate, but, whether he retains his seat or not, he should resign and come back to the State and ask the people of Wisconsin for reelection."

PREPARE FOR LIBERTY LOAN

Guy Emerson Announces Reorganization of His Committee.

Guy Emerson, Director of Publicity of the Liberty Loan Committee of the New York Federal Reserve District, yesterday announced a reorganization of his committee, preliminary to the next loan campaign. Joseph Hartigan, formerly Assistant Director of Publicity, is now Director of the Speakers' Bureau; Joseph I. C. Clarke, in charge of the News Bureau in the last campaign, is now Assistant Director of Publicity in charge of the Advertising Bureau; John Price Jones is Assistant Director in charge of the Press Bureau, and Grosvenor Farwell is manager of the Service Bureau.

William H. Johns, Chairman of the Advertising Division of the Committee on Public Information, had a conference with Mr. Emerson yesterday, and issued a statement asking the advertising men of the district and of the country to keep the imminence of a Liberty Loan drive for the greatest sum of money ever raised in history constantly in mind, and to be prepared to co-operate with the committee.

"The Advertising Division," he said, "hopes to be able to co-operate in getting space from the National Advertisers for the fourth and subsequent loans. The committee has not been in operation long enough, however, to do this for the third loan, so that it ought to be understood clearly that advertising men this time should get in touch directly with the Liberty Loan Committee."

JEWS PLEDGE WAR SUPPORT.

B'nai B'rith Calls for Observance of Conservation Measures.

Resolutions pledging the support of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith to the Administration and its war aims were passed yesterday at the last meeting in the annual convention at 2,307 Broadway. The resolutions called upon all members of the Jewish order to observe all the conservation measures and to give its support in every way.

It was decided to hold the next convention in Bridgeport, Conn.

BULK OF CITY FUNDS GO TO CHASE BANK

Chamberlain Johnson Takes Checking Account Away from National City.

DENIES POLITICAL REASONS

Deposits at Chase Bank Already Reach $4,500,000, an Increase of $2,000,000 Since Friday.

The National City Bank of New York, which for many years has been the banking institution in which the city has kept its checking account, will not have that distinction exclusively under the Hylan administration. Instead, the Chase National Bank will be the big checking bank of the city hereafter. The officials of the National City Bank were informed by Chamberlain Alfred J. Johnson on Feb. 1 that half of the city's accounts on deposit there would be transferred to the Chase National Bank. A few hours later the transfer was made.

Chamberlain Johnson said yesterday that the transfer of accounts from one bank to the other was made as a matter of business policy. He said it had been decided that it would be a good business method for the city to have two checking institutions instead of one, and he admitted that the Chase National Bank would get the bulk of the city's business. The amount on deposit in the City Bank when the transfer was made was about $5,000,000, and half of this was turned over to the Chase National Bank. The deposits fluctuate continually, so that the amount on hand in either bank will not be the same day by day.

Yesterday morning's balance sheet kept by the City Chamberlain showed that the city had on deposit in the National City Bank approximately $775,000, while in the Chase National Bank the amount was about $4,500,000. Against this sum, however, there were outstanding warrants amounting to $3,900,000. The Chamberlain said that the city would try to keep its balance in the National City Bank around $1,000,000.

City Hopes to Make Money.

It was explained that the city hoped to make money by dealing with two checking institutions, as, while the National City Bank pays 2 per cent. interest on all deposits, the Chase National Bank will pay 3 per cent. on inactive accounts which the Chamberlain has classified as Class A money. About $500,000 represents the amount of Class A money on deposit in the Chase National Bank at present.

Chamberlain Johnson also explained that it was not considered a good thing for the city to keep its accounts scattered in many banks, and that hereafter larger deposits would be kept in the Chase National Bank. It has been the custom for the city to keep a daily balance of about $5,000,000 in the City Bank. At present there is about $7,000,000 of the city's money on deposit in 103 banking institutions.

When the Chamberlain was asked if the money was withdrawn from the National City Bank because it was considered to be a "Rockefeller institution" and was therefore under the displeasure of Mayor Hylan, he said: "No. That is not the reason at all. We merely considered it to be good business for the city to have two checking institutions."

When the transfer was made, on Feb. 1, the following accounts were taken from the National City Bank and deposited with the Chase National Bank: City Treasury, Sinking Fund Redemption, Sinking Fund Interest, Redemption of Bearer Bonds, Bills and Notes; Registered Interest, and Unclaimed Interest and Coupon Interest. The following accounts were left with the National City Bank: The Sinking Fund of the City of New York, the Water Sinking Fund of the City of New York, Sinking Fund of the City of Brooklyn, Water Sinking Fund of the City of Brooklyn, Sinking Fund of Long Island City for the Redemption of Fire Bonds, Jury Fees, and Witness Fees.

Bankers Show Reticence.

Officials of the Chase National Bank yesterday admitted that the City of New York had opened an account with that institution, but refused to divulge the amount. They had no information of an official character as to where the sums used to open the account came from. Officials of the National City Bank refused to discuss the matter in any way.

Frank A. Vanderlip is President of the National City Bank and Albert H. Wiggin, State Fuel Administrator, is the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chase National Bank. A. B. Hepburn was formerly President of the latter institution. The selection of the Chase National Bank as a city depository of active funds came as a surprise to the banking world. In the twenty years or more that the National City Bank represented the city it is estimated that it has disbursed for it billions of dollars. The city has usually maintained a balance at the City Bank varying from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000. At times its deposit has been even greater. The city paid all its bills through the National City Bank, which at times has cleared for it as much as $20,000,000 in a single day. It is estimated that in the last few years the National City Bank has cleared for the city as high as 25,000 or 30,000 checks a month. The bank has maintained a special force to handle the city account.

DU PONT FEE $2,000,000.

Baker Explains Contract for Government Powder Plant.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—For services in supervising the erection and organization of the new Government powder plant at Nashville, Tenn., the du Pont Engineering Company, a subsidiary of the du Pont Powder Company, will receive a fee of approximately $2,000,000.

Secretary Baker announced tonight that a flat payment of $500,000 would be made the company for preliminary engineering services, and an additional 3 per cent. of the construction cost would be paid for execution of the contracts for the construction of buildings and the installation of machinery and processes.

The plant will be operated by the du Pont Company for the Government for about six months at a compensation of 3½ cents for each pound of powder manufactured. A further bonus will be paid for a reduction in estimated production costs.

JUMPS 10 FLOORS TO DEATH

Hugo Wasserman Had Been in Care of Nurse Ten Months.

Hugo Wasserman, 42 years old, a native of Germany, who had been living at the Sherman Square Hotel for the last two and a half years, committed suicide yesterday morning by jumping from the window of his room on the tenth floor. Several persons walking on Broadway, near Seventy-first Street, had to jump to avoid being struck by the falling man. He was killed instantly.

Wasserman had been in the care of a nurse for the last ten months, during which he had been suffering from a nervous strain. He had been preparing to leave on a trip to the South in a day or two. Little was known of his past at the hotel, but it was said that he was well to do and was connected with a wealthy family in this city.

Hungarian Parties Uniting.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 4.—The Hungarian Constitutional Party, headed by Count Andrassy, and the United Independence Party, the leader of which is Count Apponyi, have decided to join the new Government party, according to a Budapest dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin. Five of Count Apponyi's followers declined to join the movement.

ASKS WHO AUTHORIZES CREEL PROPAGANDA

Congressman Miller Wants to Know About the Sending of Its Emissaries Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Representative C. B. Miller of Minnesota offered a resolution in the House of Representatives today requesting the Committee on Public Information to furnish Congress with information as to its policy of sending American Commissioners abroad to spread propaganda.

Mr. Miller says in his resolution that the Committee on Public Information, according to the public prints, has sent a number of Americans to foreign countries to present this country's position in the war and to distribute pamphlets and deliver lectures. He asks by what authority these Commissioners were sent and who has approved the form of the propaganda. He also calls for the salaries of these Commissioners and the amount of money that has been expended in propaganda.

"It seems to me," said Mr. Miller to The New York Times representative, "that this committee is assuming more authority than has been delegated to it by Congress. Congress was never informed of the propaganda, and it seems to me that the Committee of Foreign Relations of Congress should have been consulted before Americans were sent abroad to present the American point of view. I am told that one Commissioner was sent away without even the Secretary of State knowing about it."

READERS of The New York Times residing in apartment houses who wish copies of The New York Times served to them should ask the superintendent of their apartment building to telephone an order for delivery to Bryant 1000.

KNABE
February Sale
Money-Saving Bargains in Rebuilt Upright, Grand, Player Pianos

UPRIGHTS	Grade Price.	Sale Price.
Henning	$200	$50
Mathushek	250	55
Schumann	250	65
Shoninger	350	80
Altenberg	250	85
Schubert	250	90
Hazelton	300	105
Walters	225	115
Schomaker	325	145
Waters	300	165
Henschel	275	185
Stanley	275	190
Henschel	300	210
Fischer	375	220
Chickering	500	260
Haines Bros	375	265
Haines Bros	375	290
Steinway	500	330
Knabe, a gem	600	420

GRANDS	Grade Price.	Sale Price.
Armstrong Miniature	$550	$395
Knabe Baby	950	425
Haines Bros	600	440
Knabe Mignon	875	565
Knabe Mignon, Rose	875	575
Knabe Mignonette	800	665
Knabe Louis XV., Walnut	1,500	975
Knabe Louis XVI., Mahogany	1,875	1,425
88-NOTE PLAYER PIANOS		
Holmes	$450	$310
Brewster	450	345
Kingsley	475	365
Stanley, like new	475	410
Haines Bros	700	510
Haines Bros	700	610
Knabe De Luxe Flexotone	1,000	795
Weber Player Grand	1,850	1,025
Steinway Player Grand	2,250	1,225

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12 Rolls of Music with Player
Small Down Payment — Monthly Terms to Suit
Liberal Allowance for Your Piano
Warerooms: 5th Ave. at 39th St.

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Ancient and Modern
At the Galleries of
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Between 47th and 48th Streets.

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AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM. S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC. CLOSED TODAY. OPEN TOMORROW MAT. AND NIGHT. BOX OFFICES OPEN 9 TO 5.

WINTER GARDEN — MATINEE TOMORROW — Last 6 Times — DOING OUR BIT

PLAYHOUSE W. 48th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20. INSTANTANEOUS SUCCESS. COHAN & HARRIS Present THE LITTLE TEACHER. A Comedy Drama by Harry James Smith. With MARY RYAN

PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20. A Musical Comedy Masterpiece. OH LADY! LADY!!

BIJOU Thea., 45th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w. & Sat. 2:15. An Intimate Musical Comedy. GIRL O' MINE. "Excellent evening's entertainment. Has the charm of youth."—Eve. Post. "Girl o' Mine scores."—Eve. Sun. "A good antidote for wartime worries." —Eve. Mail.

BROADHURST 44th St., W. of B'way. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. EMILY STEVENS in the MADONNA of the FUTURE. By ALAN DALE.

SHUBERT 44th, West of Broadway. Eves. 8. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2. LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION MAYTIME. THE LONGEST RUN IN NEW YORK THIS SEASON! Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

Maxine Elliott's 39th nr. B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mat. Tom'w, $1.50. MARJORIE RAMBEAU in "EYES OF YOUTH"

WHY MARRY? NAT C. GOODWIN, EDMUND BREESE, ESTELLE WINWOOD, SHELLEY HULL, ERNEST LAWFORD, BEATRICE BECKLEY, LOTUS ROBB. ASTOR 45th & B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w (Pop. Prices) & Sat.

BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30. The STUART WALKER CO. in TARKINGTON'S SEVENTEEN

39TH ST. THEATRE. LAST 3 WEEKS. Pop. Mat. Tom'w, 50c to $1.50. LOU TELLEGEN in "BLIND YOUTH."

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Mon. 2:20. BIGGEST COMEDY HIT IN YEARS. LOMBARDI, LTD. with LEO CARRILLO.

LONGACRE W. 48 St. Tel. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. YES OR NO. A PLAY OF WOMEN AND THEIR HOMES

"The Gipsy Trail" PLYMOUTH 45 St. W. of B'way. Bryant 40. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30.

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. SMARTEST OF MUSICAL COMEDIES. OH, BOY! Prices: 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2. POP. MAT. TOM'W. REG. MAT. SAT.

Comedy—Wash. Sq. Players. W. 41st. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. ALL COMEDY BILL. 2 WEEKS MORE

NORWORTH W. 48 St. Bryant 48. Evs. 8:30. MATINEE TOM'W AT 2:30. ODDS AND ENDS OF 1917. TONY SARG'S MARIONETTES Play, Thurs. & Fri. at 3:30 P. M. Sat. at 11:15 A. M.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomor'w, Sat. & Mon. at 2:20. FLO-FLO. CORT'S CAPTIVATING COMEDY CHORUS.

EDITH WYNNE MATTHISON "AS YOU LIKE IT." CORT THEA. Feb. 8 & 9 at 3:30. Feb. 9 & 16 at 10:30 A. M.

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Matinee Tom'w, 25c and 50c. EMMA DUNN in "OLD LADY 31"

Loew's 7th Ave. at 125th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Matinee Thurs., 25c & 50c. John Barrymore, Constance Collier "PETER IBBETSON"

CENTURY Thea., 62d St near B'way. MATINEE TOMORROW 25c to $1.00. CHU CHIN CHOW. A Musical Tale of the East. Now in its 2nd Year at His Majesty's Theatre, London. Economic Prices: Orch. $1.50-$2; Dress Cir. $1; Balc. 75-50c; Fam. Cir. 50-25c. Always 300 Orch. Seats $1.50. Wed. Mat. 25c to $1. The Most Gorgeous, Romantic, Colorful, Magnificent, Enthralling, Fascinating and Superb Spectacle Ever Known in History of the Stage. Box Office Open All Day.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. MATINEE TOM'W—BEST SEATS $1.00. Good Seats 25-50-75c. LAST 6 TIMES. EXPERIENCE. Most Wonderful Play in America. 500 Orchestra Seats Always at $1. Beg'g Next Mon. Mat., 2 Weeks Only, Farewell of Emma Dunn in OLD LADY 31. 25c to $1. Seats Now. Box office open all day.

"CHEER UP!" AT THE HIPPODROME. TWICE TOM'W AND EVERY DAY AS USUAL. CLOSED TODAY ONLY. Box Offices Open 9 A.M. to 9 P.M.

VIEUX COLOMBIER 65 West 35th. Greeley—1522. Tom'w (Wed.) Eve. 8:30. Double Bill. "La Traverse," "Poil de Carotte."

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES. NO PERFORMANCES TO-NIGHT. Usual Performances To-Morrow. Box Offices Open To-day 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:10. Mts. Tm'w., Sat., Mon. The COHAN REVIEW 1918

ZIEGFELD NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC. STARTS 11:30. ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE. SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT AT 9. ALL THE FROLIC STARS AND GIRLS

EMPIRE Broadway, 40 St. Eves. at 8. Mats. Tomorrow, Sat., Mon. at 2. ETHEL BARRYMORE. THE LADY of the CAMELLIAS. THURS., FEB. 14, MISS BARRYMORE in a new comedy, "THE OFF CHANCE."

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Eves. at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Mon. 2:15. Laurette Taylor in J. Hartley Manners's "HAPPINESS"

LIBERTY West 42d St. Eves. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Mon. 2:20. "GOING UP" "MUSICAL COMEDY HIT"

GAIETY B'WAY & 46TH ST. Eves. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Mon., 2:20. WM. COURTENAY & THOS. A. WISE in GENERAL POST

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Mon. Leo DITRICHSTEIN in "The King"

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway & 38th Street. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Mon. 2:30. Arnold DALY—Virginia HARNED in "JOSEPHINE"

HARRIS West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Mon. BRANDON TYNAN in "SUCCESS"

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Eves. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Mon. THE INDESTRUCTIBLE WIFE. A new comedy by Frederic & Fanny Hatton.

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) Sat., Mon., 2:20. PARLOR, BEDROOM & BATH with Florence Moore & John Cumberland

MISS Anglin — 'Billeted' FULTON THEATRE, West 46th St. Evs. 8:30. NEXT MATINEE SAT., 2:20.

LYCEUM W. 45 St., Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Mon. DAVID BELASCO Presents TIGER ROSE

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BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Mon. DAVID BELASCO presents POLLY WITH A PAST

ELTINGE W. 42d St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) Sat. & Mon. 2:30. BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE with Barney Bernard & Alex. Carr

PARK Thea., Columbus Circle. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:20. Military-Naval Melodrama 7 DAYS LEAVE. PRICES, 25c, 50c, $1, $1.50

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Thurs. at 8. Prophete. Muzio, Matzenauer; Caruso, Didur, Mardones, Bloch, Schlegel. Cond., Bodanzky.
Fri. at 8:15. Tosca. Farrar, Braslau; Lazaro, Scotti, Malatesta, Rossi. Cond., Moranzoni.
Sat. at 2. Marta. Hempel, Perini; Caruso, De Luca, Malatesta. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. at 8:15 (75c to $3). Saint Elizabeth. Easton, Matzenauer; Whitehill, Schlegel, Ruysdael, Leonard. Cond., Bodanzky.
Next Mon. Mat. at 2 ($1 to $5). Aida. Muzio, Homer; Caruso, Amato, Mardones. Cond., Papi.
Mon. Eve. at 8. Nozze di Figaro. Farrar, Hempel, Matzenauer, Howard; De Luca, Didur, Reiss, Malatesta. Cond., Bodanzky.
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Fri. Night, "Carmen," Garden, Muratore, Baklanoff, Sharlow, Huberdeau, Nicolay, Dua. Conductor Charlier.
Sat. Mat., "Rigoletto," Galli-Curci, Stracciari, Nadal, Claessens, Arimondi. Conductor Sturani.
Sat. Night, (Popular Prices, 75c to $3,) "Aida," Raisa, Lamont, Van Gordon, Rimini. Conductor Sturani.
Sun. Night Concert N. Y. Hippodrome
Mon., Special Matinee, "Romeo and Juliet." Galli-Curci, Muratore, Maguenat, Swartz, Huberdeau, Dufranne, Rua, Berat. Conductor, Charlier.
Mon. Night, New York Premiere "Le Sauteriot." Vix, Dalmores, Claessens, Dufranne, Sharlow, Huberdeau. Cond., Lazzari.
Wed. Night. Only performance of "Isabeau." Raisa, Lamont, Rimini, Nicolay, Maguenat, Lazzari, Sharlow, Swartz. Cond., Sturani.
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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 5, 1918.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

In the debate in the Senate upon the conduct of the war which was opened yesterday by Mr. HITCHCOCK of Nebraska, a Democrat, the issues should be clearly drawn. It is not denied that Secretary BAKER and his assistants have done big things in a strenuous way. It is not questioned that the President should be supreme as Commander in Chief. No one has assailed or sought to abridge his prerogative. The issue on the one hand is whether the present organization of the War Department is adequate to the demands which the greatest war in history is making upon it; and, on the other hand, the issue is whether America's participation in the war would not gain in effectiveness if Congress provided the President with a special council or cabinet, not to exercise any of his authority, but to make plans and propose the manner of executing them, subject always to his decision on every point.

If the organization of the War Department without supplementary legislation is strong and supple enough to stand the strain of conditions that were never contemplated by Congress when it created the various bureaus and defined their functions, then nothing more is to be said and Mr. BAKER'S plans to get more and better work out of his department should be approved by Congress; but it should be understood that the results to be obtained must make America's participation in the war all that can reasonably be expected of her. In the enterprise America must be an important and decisive factor. She must avoid the mistakes of her allies, most of which, learning in the school of bitter experience, they have corrected themselves.

Can Secretary BAKER make his war work more effective by shifting his subordinates about and calling in civilians to share the duties and the work of those subordinates? If he can, then the machinery of the War Department simply needs readjustment, and new legislation would be superfluous. But these civilians thus appointed to get precision and speed out of the machine must have authority to obtain results not yet achieved by the department in this great war. Can Mr. BAKER invest them with that authority? It has been said that the war is too big and complex for the department as now organized. Mr. BAKER admits that his task is colossal. Consider this statement made by him to the Senate committee:

> General PERSHING'S staff of experts and officers over there runs into the thousands, and they are busy every minute, and every day that the sun rises I get cablegrams from General PERSHING from ten to sixteen and twenty pages long, filled with measurements and formulas and changes of a millimeter in size, great long specifications of changes in details of things which were agreed upon last week and changed this week and need to be changed again next week, so that what we are doing at this end is attempting by using the eyes of the army there to keep up to what they want us to do.

And to meet General PERSHING'S requirements is only a part of the day's work. There are a million men in the States to equip, train, and keep fit. Millions more may have to be raised, equipped, trained, and looked after. Officers must be found for them, and the matter of promotions must have constant attention. Billions of dollars will have to be expended with sound judgment. Transactions with munition makers are on a scale undreamed of in the old days. If the task is not too big for the present War Department, the laws creating it were a miracle of wisdom. The very fact that Mr. BAKER thinks he can reorganize his department and make it function satisfactorily seems to be a reflection upon his perspicacity. Optimism never found more confident expression.

Why should Mr. WILSON not welcome an honest attempt to lighten his burden and give him more eyes to see with? There can be no parallel with Mr. LINCOLN'S case. The civil war President began by calling for 75,000 men, later for 300,000, still later for more men, and in the end he resorted to a draft. Mr. WILSON begins by dealing with a million men, with the prospect of having to raise double or treble that number. The critical and at last the decisive fighting of the civil war was done in Virginia, across the Potomac River, and Mr. LINCOLN sometimes ran down to see his Generals. He was never long out of touch with commanders in any department, West or South. Congress spent millions on the war to save the Union. It is now appropriating billions to save democracy. The civil war was staged in the States. The world is the stage of the present war. The civil war was one of the greatest conflicts in history; but the present war dwarfs it.

Mr. WILSON should be ready to adjust himself to unprecedented and stupendous conditions, and he should be willing to accept help from a council whose members would be appointed by himself and who would work with him without encroaching upon his prerogative.

THE 308TH INFANTRY.

New York showed yesterday that it was proud of its drafted men. The 308th Infantry, as it marched through the city, was made up of men who five months ago were far from being soldiers. New York was proud of them then, but with the pride of hope. Yesterday New York was prouder still, as it noted the progress they had made.

It is well that the city should see its soldiers, and it would be better if it saw them oftener, saw more of them. The psychological effect of such a parade as this is of value in the war. There is complaint that the country is not sufficiently waked up. We doubt it, but if there is any ground for it, the frequent offering of a chance to see our men and let them see what we think of them would go far to remove it. It would be good for them as well as for us. They have a right to our cheers.

It must have been borne in on many who watched yesterday's parade what a good thing this sudden direction of their energies into new paths has been for the men themselves. If the war should end miraculously today, and these young fellows should all lay aside their uniforms and return to their old occupations, it would not be as the men they were before. They are the gainers by habits of discipline, the gainers by physical improvement, a strengthened basis for health, and the gainers by a new outlook not that of the shop and office. When the war is over, American life will suddenly feel the influence of a million men who for one year, or two, have been projected into a phase of the struggle for existence that was foreign to all their conceptions and habits of mind, men who have been most wonderfully waked up, physically and mentally; and the results will be beyond computation.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY AND PAY.

The Goethals commission and the spokesmen for the employés of the railways have made reports upon the working of the Adamson law for the establishment of the eight-hour day in railway service. The railways are saying nothing, for they no longer are interested in how the men are paid or what they earn. The commission finds that the Adamson law has worked as the railways said it would, not only in principle but in cash. The money cost of the law has been almost exactly what the Presidents estimated. $60,000,000, divided between passenger service, $2,532,097, freight service, $31,668,998, and yard service, $27,333,437. The commission finds that the railways were not able to run their trains faster, and thus avoid payment of time over the shortened day. In the case of the Pennsylvania Railroad, cited as representative, the overtime payment before the Adamson law was $321,440, and after it was $857,661. The commission finds that the law merely established a standard day for the purpose of calculating overtime and not for the purpose of operation. It was a law not for a shorter day, but for higher pay.

On the other hand, the trainmen are no less confirmed in their opinions. Although wages have been increased $60,000,000, the trainmen are as dissatisfied as before. The President of the brotherhood, over his signature, says that the law has not worked as the men argued because the railways did not mean that it should. They operated trains "in such a manner as to convince the public that it was impossible to reduce the number of hours required to carry on the service." Trains were overloaded so that they could not make time, and lengthened so that it took longer to switch them. This was part of the railroad program "to teach the public an object lesson in the need for increased rates." Also, the men think that there was an intention on the part of the railways to create unrest and dissatisfaction among the men. Yard crews were worked overtime in large terminals to create the impression that the work could not be done with the men available, but with the real effect of reducing the men needed for the work by the overtime.

It cannot be denied that the men have had their day in court. They got the law they wanted, have had their wages raised, and find their position under the Government control worse than under private control. The pooling of the roads has scrapped much of what the unions enjoyed under private management. Their contract rights, their privileges of seniority and interchange, which were as secure as their pay, have gone with many other valued concessions which Government will not argue about. Government is less vulnerable to public opinion than the railways, which were willing—the men say—to pay $60,000,000 to show that the law was wrong. It would seem that the men were now in the position of the railways regarding tenderness toward public opinion. They hardly can expect their suggestions of malevolence on the part of the railways to prevail over the findings of fact by a commission like that under General GOETHALS, reinforced by experts entitled to public confidence, and not likely to be fooled by either the railways or the men.

The taxpayers must now take up a burden as much larger than that borne by the railways as the number of employés now concerned in the case submitted to the new commission exceeds the number of the brotherhoods' membership. More than 300,000 workers were included in the Adamson law. The new commission will consider the interests of 1,500,000. The country has experienced the ill effects of regulating rates by votes. It is more undesirable to have wages depend upon politics.

THE LIMITS OF ACADEMIC FREEDOM.

"In the whole history of Columbia "University there is no instance "where the Trustees have ever subjected any teacher to restraint "or discipline by reason of his class-"room teaching." This single sentence from a joint report made to the Trustees of the university yesterday by the Committee on Education and the Special Committee on the State or Teaching is a sufficient answer to the misrepresentations of some ardent advocates of academic freedom who, in their comments upon the removal of certain professors not long ago, permitted their zeal to outrun their common sense. The Trustees of Columbia have never laid a controlling hand upon the teaching staff in respect to their teaching; there has never been any attempt to limit the freedom of teaching. In making appointments, the Trustees have always acted upon the belief that the candidate was worthy of the confidence reposed in him. The joint report explains what this means:

> This belief presupposes that the appointee is a gentleman and a man of character; that he is competent to teach his subject or to direct research in it; that he will teach that particular subject to the best of his ability and in his teaching not deal with matters wholly unrelated to that subject; and, finally, that he will recognize his fealty to the university, and will make his duty to the university a first consideration in all his action.

This relation of confidence necessarily terminates "when the conduct "or utterances of any academic of-"ficer, either within or without the "university, imperil its influence or "reputation or are inconsistent with "his implied pledge in accepting ap-"pointment." The Joint Committee concurs with the opinion expressed by President BUTLER, in his annual report for 1910, that freedom implies responsibility and that academic freedom is naturally subject to "the limitations imposed by common moral-"ity, common sense, common loyalty, "and a decent respect for the opin-"ions of mankind."

The committee sets forth, somewhat at length, the relation between the Trustees and the teaching body. A policy of educational administration was adopted in 1887 which placed in the hands of the teaching staff the responsibility for the conduct of the college and the associate schools. In 1890 the University Council was established as an advisory board. By a later amendment of the university statutes, more extensive powers were conferred upon the council over educational administration, and its exercise of power was made final, unless disapproved by the Trustees. No action of the council has ever been disapproved by the Trustees. Moreover, in twenty-five years the Trustees have made no appointment to the teaching staff, save in two instances where appointments were requested by givers of new endowments, except upon a recommendation of the members of the department concerned.

The inter-relation of the administrative body and the teaching staff is made clear by this report. There is no separate interest, both bodies are actuated by loyalty to the university and a desire to promote its welfare. The recommendation of the University Council, made last October, for the appointment of a Committee of Reference, composed of the President of the university and six members of the university Faculties appointed by the council, is considered by the Joint Committee. It was intended that "action in reference to the separation "from the university of any officer of "the permanent teaching staff should "be submitted to this Committee of "Reference for consideration and re-"port." Assent to this proposal would imply a surrender of authority by the Trustees. The matter was considered by a large number of the professors, as well as by the six members of the teaching staff already chosen to serve on the Committee of Reference, and it appeared that the chief desire was to establish "a more formal method "than that heretofore employed for "the close and effective co-operation "between Trustees and teachers" in matters affecting the influence of the good name of the university. Therefore the Joint Committee recommends that the powers of the advisory council be enlarged, enabling it to take into consideration the conduct and the efficiency of any teaching or administrative officer and to report thereon to the Trustees through the President. This would enable the council to initiate action regarding the conduct of any officer or professor of the university. It is also recommended that a committee on education shall confer with the committee of the University Council before it recommends to the Trustees the dismissal of any professor.

This disposition of the matter evidently tends to promote close and effective co-operation between the Faculties and the Trustees, while the original proposal might easily have given rise to serious differences. The report of the Joint Committee shows clearly enough that academic freedom is in no danger in Columbia University. The whole spirit of the report and the history of the university itself dispose of that unfounded accusation which obtained support chiefly in quarters where sympathy with the opinions of the offenders against the interests and traditions of the university, rather than sympathy with true academic freedom, was the real motive of the charge.

INCOME TAX DIFFICULTIES.

The income tax forms have appeared officially, more than a month late. The Treasury will be embarrassed in showing severity toward those who allege tardiness of Government as excuse or reason for their own tardiness. Along with the income tax forms appears the report of the Treasury Committee upon the excess profits tax, which promises that those forms will shortly appear. If they are available "next week," the taxpayers will have scant three weeks for the preparation of reports, instead of the two months which the law provided. The Treasury Committee differs from Representative KITCHIN regarding the amendment of the law. He thought that experience should precede amendment, "whatever difficulties may be encountered "in the practical administration of the "act."

The Treasury Committee amends the law summarily by interpretation in cases where it finds the statute "impossible" of administration. One of these cases is the taxability of "invested capital." That depends upon accounts which in some cases do not exist, and in other cases cannot be provided at reasonable cost or trouble. In other cases, the accounts have been kept so conservatively that the statute penalizes such concerns in comparison with others whose views of financial procedure are more liberal. It may be doubted whether the law has been criticised more severely than by this Treasury Committee or with greater consideration for the victims of the law.

The committee provides a regulation that the 8 per cent. tax shall be calculated by lumping together the profits of each of several businesses of the same taxpayer, and taxing each class separately. This gives the taxpayer the right to the exemption of $6,000 in each class, but it brings out clearly the injustice of heaping one tax on another tax. The lawmakers have blundered as badly over the distinction between profits and income as over the distinction between capital and income. There is no protest against any particular rate of income tax in contending that it ought to stand by itself, and not be complicated with a profits tax, or with a tax earned by work without capital. The Treasury is so far from agreement with the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee that before the reports under the law have been made it is preparing a new draft of the law, including "amendments on subjects "which officials think cannot properly "be passed upon by executive rulings." In other words, the Treasury dislikes doing the work of Congress, however willing Congress may be that the Treasury should remedy its blunders.

Would it not be better for Congress to act upon the Treasury's suggestion than to persist in delaying amendments until the courts shall rule that collections have been made improperly and that refunds are necessary? It is an innovation in our politics for the Treasury to initiate tax bills. That is the duty of the House of Representatives. If the old practice is preferable, where is the blame to be put for the new practice?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

An Instance of German Magnanimity.

In one of yesterday's dispatches from the front in France there was recorded an incident the exact like of which has not been related before, so far as can be recalled, since the war began. According to the story told, it was necessary, for some reason, to carry a wounded American soldier back to the field dressing station over the trench top and across open ground, instead of through the communication trenches. Whereupon, it was said, "a Medical Corps man displayed the Red Cross and the Germans ceased firing until the man was removed."

So different is that from almost everything heard before about German methods of waging war that the first impulse is to disbelieve that the thing happened. There is no excuse, however, for thinking that in a dispatch of this origin any unearned credit would be given to the Germans. Accepting the narrative as true, therefore, the task it presents is that of interpretation.

The possible meanings are many. One is that the Germans are more generous enemies than their foes hitherto in the field have admitted. Another is that the particular Germans who behaved in this admirable way were of the Saxon strain, or at least not Prussian, and that the manifestation of magnanimity is thus explained. A third theory is that at last the German mind has realized the expediency of mitigating the bitter antagonism which has been excited against them by innumerable deeds of cruelty and treachery, and by habitual violations of the laws of war, and that now an effort is making by the high command to create a better reputation. Still a fourth conjecture has some plausibility—the conjecture that among the German soldiers, as among German civilians, there is now a feeling that the lessons of the military class as to the value and propriety of "frightfulness" have been discredited by the course of events and that the men in the ranks no longer are willing to carry out the old ruthless policies.

Choice among these theories—or the rejection of them all—is a matter of personal taste and preference.

He Earned a Place in History.

Not only was JOHN L. SULLIVAN the best known of all American pugilists, but it cannot be denied that the great majority of his fellow-countrymen, no matter how much they disapproved of prizefighters and prizefighting, had for this particular product of the squared ring a feeling in which there were appreciable elements of pride and affection.

He was, of course, for many years the idol of all to whom such prowess as his appeals, and there seems to have been no doubt that the man had likable qualities in addition to his courage—which is a quality that earns and wins respect, no matter by whom displayed or how.

A tale used to be told of somebody who ventured to converse in the presence of the Archbishop of CANTERBURY about an approaching battle between the then heavyweight champions of Great Britain and the United States. According to the legend, the prelate professed his proper ignorance of such matters, but could not refrain from adding that nevertheless it seemed to him probable that the Englishman would win. So SULLIVAN, even in his most roisterous days, was expected to win by the whole American public, and when at last he fell there was more sorrow for his defeat than acclaim for the victor.

No other pugilist ever has gained in America the position SULLIVAN held, and probably no other representative of his class ever will do so. There was something amiable even in his follies and weaknesses, and he was picturesque and quotable long after his inevitable fate overtook him.

One Father Gives Pity to Another.

One cannot help wondering if that Count VON ROON to whom the Kaiser sent the dispatch expressing the Imperial sympathy for a father who had lost five sons in battle was not reminded, as he read the message, of the fact that the Kaiser also has many sons, and that though all of them have been nominally "at the front" ever since the war began, they are all still very much alive.

It would have been rather natural for any father bereaved as has been the Count—or at least for any such father not German—to think of that difference at such a time and to find some difficulty in ascribing it altogether to fortune.

According to report, the Kaiser's sons not infrequently have been under fire and in danger of their lives, but when they were it was apparently by accident or surprise, and always they promptly departed or were removed to safer places. Several German Princes of lower rank than the Kaiser's sons have been killed or wounded, but the members of the Hohenzollern tribe have as yet escaped with a persistency that can hardly fail to provoke meditation.

Complaint of their immunity, however, is hardly fair, as it is not the business of men in commands as high as theirs to risk death either too much or too often. Yet there seems to be something like doubt that these Princes were so useful far behind the lines as to put them beyond the reach of criticism for always remaining there while others went forward.

LUXEMBURG AFTER THE WAR

Fear That the Little Country Will Be Handed Over to Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If this is the age of the small country, of which President Wilson stands sponsor, the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg assuredly is entitled to more than a passing interest. There certainly is no doubt as to the smallness of this little principality, best attested by the fact that for the last 600 years it has been lost habitually in the shuffle whenever Europe took to one of its chronic attacks of indigestion.

The writer, who was born in the City of Luxemburg, where he was educated and spent the better part of his youth, believes that he can speak on a subject which he is certain will be of interest at this time.

Very little news has leaked out of Luxemburg since the war, the Germans themselves never mentioning it. No doubt the Luxemburgeois are treated well during the war, for the Germans mean to keep the little country, small in area but rich, particularly in ores. So they keep mum, trusting to luck that when they sit at the green table in the near future, the representatives of the powers will have so many other headaches, that Luxemburg—as was the invariable and time honored custom in the past—would not be remembered.

And if Germany can be made to give up Alsace-Lorraine, for what good reason should she not retain Luxemburg? And if she won't give up the former, she'll surely hand back Belgium, and for being so good, why, of course, we will let her have Luxemburg!

Luxemburg would be a treasured prize for Germany after the war. What she needs most is iron and Luxemburg for its size is the greatest iron producer in the world. Before the war over 100 iron mines were in operation, employing over 10,000 people with an output of some 11,000,000 tons of ore. It is certain that the Germans have vastly increased this output during the war, for the Luxemburgeois are easy-going folks, and not used to rush methods. Iron is found all over southern Luxemburg and the deposits have not begun to be exploited on a large scare, as, for instance, the Germans have done in upper Lorraine, which is bordering southern Luxemburg. Then there are rich deposits of copper, lead, and antimony, which up to the war had not been exploited at all. They would come in handy to an impoverished Germany, particularly so close by.

In view of the above, let us hope that the green table will prove the millennium for the small countries. Luxemburg assuredly no less than its crucified sister Belgium would be a most unhappy country under German rule. In that case the best element of the country would certainly expatriate itself to France or Belgium, just as was the case of Alsace-Lorraine after 1871.

H. GERNSBACK.
New York, Jan. 28, 1918.

THE END OF THE WAR.

One Victory to Shatter German Morale in the Field and at Home.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the risk of inviting to myself the severe and well-deserved drubbing inflicted by your "Old Londoner" correspondent upon Colonel Repington, and disclaiming any of the Jovian or prophetic attributes of that gentleman, I venture to criticise the opinion of your very capable military critic expressed in Sunday's TIMES to the general effect that the war can be won by the Allies only by attrition, and that strategic effort will not determine the result. I hold precisely the opposite view. I agree that owing to the Allies' vast superiority in numbers and munitions, resultant partially from the American reinforcement, which, in my opinion, will be felt much earlier than military critics generally believe—the steady pressure upon the Germans would doubtless, were no other tactics employed, result in a general crumbling of their defense by attrition. But I anticipate much earlier and more brilliant results than these.

Thrice at least during the war has a strategic move very nearly resulted in a decisive victory. For my first example I refer to the battle of the Marne, decided on Sept. 9, 1914. Manoury's surprise attack on Kluck at Meaux compelled the diversion of German forces from the centre and opened a gap in the German lines. Foch, by one of the most brilliant strategic conceptions in history, took immediate advantage and rushed his command through the gap, threatened the isolation of the German right from the left, compelled the headlong retreat of the Germans, and won the battle of the Marne. Foch's lack of numbers only in this battle of La Fère Champenoise saved the Germans from a general rout and permitted them to realign their forces on the Aisne. Had it not been for the atrocious weather and the Russian treason Haig's capture of the Vimy, Messines, and Passchendaele ridges would have necessitated the evacuation of nearly all Belgium, the capture of Lille, and a fatal breach in the German line of communication. Again, at Cambrai another brilliant conception the success of which would have compelled a fatal gap in the German line failed only from lack of numbers.

I claim, in the face of the strategic Jeremiahs, who, for some reason best known to themselves, believe that discouragement is an incentive to victory and who, despite the most emphatic official denials, persist in the statement that we are outnumbered, that the American increment, be it only 200,000 men, will suffice, at some strategic point, vitally to break the German line. Notions of the German as a superman, impervious to shattered morale, are baseless. I have it straight from veterans of this war—many of whom I know personally—that in that very particular, morale, the German soldier is inferior to the English and the French. One gallant airman, an American, who in the British service has gained his majority, and who from his vantage point in the air has witnessed the succession of British victories from the Somme to Passchendaele sits by me as I write and emphatically corroborates this opinion and agrees with me that one positive strategic success will cause to crumble into impotence the whole German fabric, military and civil.

G. STANLEY SEDGWICK.
New York, Feb. 4, 1918.

Norway's Problem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In today's issue you publish a letter from a Norwegian-American which seems to imply that Norway ought to declare war on Germany. I take it that this represents his personal opinion. There are as many opinions in Norway as there are Norwegians, for the zone where mountain, sky, and sea meet eternal frost is the birthplace of ideas and ideals. Yet no American doubts the sturdy encore that the Norwegian democracy gave us in their hearts when we entered the war. We have not spilled much blood in their behalf as yet, not as much as their sailors have spilled for us, but we are preparing to do so. The question of an open act of belligerency is not an easy one for the Norwegians. A look at the map suffices to show that the way to Norway is through Denmark, which apparently will be blotted from the map of nations within a few hours of the outbreak of hostilities. The question for Norway is, "Shall we sacrifice our Scandinavian brother peoples as a protest in the name of humanity as a whole?" America cannot and must not be responsible for Norway's answer.

H. G. LEACH.
New York, Feb. 4, 1918.

A Hungarian Loyalty League.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It will interest your readers to learn that the Hungarians of America, under the leadership of Alexander Konta, are organizing an impressive, nation-wide "American Hungarian Loyalty League," the object of which is to give formal, concrete expression to the great sympathy and devotion and loyalty of the large masses of Hungarians in America to the ideals of the Republic. Nobody ever doubted the loyalty of the sons of Magyarland to the traditions and aims of their land of adoption, and, in fact, we have had no more faithful and able spokesmen in the early days of December, when Congress found it necessary to declare a state of war against Austria-Hungary, than our former Ambassadors to Berlin and Vienna, Messrs. Gerard and Penfield. Nevertheless, we have formed this league and are pushing it with all our heart and soul and enthusiasm because we deem it appropriate on our part to demonstrate to the world that America's faith in us—in not having classified our nationals as alien enemies—has not been misplaced.

ERNEST L. MANDEL.
Editor of Magyar Munkaslap, (Hungarian Workmen's Journal.)
New York, Feb. 2, 1918.

A Long War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some of us happen not to agree with those who fancy they see an early end to the war. And we are more and more dismayed by the evident incapacity of this country to make due preparation for our inevitable share in it. What wonder if the Germans laugh at us, after three years and a half in which any one with vision could see that they were bent on including America in their list of foes? We shall yet pay heavily for our absurd neutrality. One good may come of it all, namely, that our ridiculous pacifists are likely to be soundly converted. By this time, every man with red blood is anxious to get where he can best do his bit.

E. H. CLEVELAND, M. D.
New York, Jan. 31, 1918.

THE MYSTERY.

Into the crimson radiance of the hearth,
The Stranger came, silently, unannounced.
None knew his name, nor whence he came, nor why.
The master slowly rose,
Startled but calm, pallid but brave, and said:
"So thou art here—at last."
The house is empty.
The master hath gone upon a journey,
(Silently into the night he went
With him, the Stranger of the whispered word;)
And none knoweth if he will return.

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

CHAOS IN RUSSIA.

The Despair of an Officer on the Southwest Front.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I received this morning the following letter from a Russian reserve officer, with the supply columns in southwest Russia, which I think will be of interest to your readers.

C. M. R.
New York, Feb. 4, 1918.

With the Russian S. W. Force,
14 November, 1917.

Dear Mr. R.:

* * * Your two letters, written at three months interval, arrived almost simultaneously, only a few weeks apart. They both caught me during the confusion which ensued during and immediately after the Tarnopol affray and you easily may imagine that even in the rear we have been kept pretty busy, the more so that, since the beginning of July, almost the whole burden of our "etape" has rested on my shoulders.

No censor on earth would ever allow me to describe with any approximation of truth the scenes of panic I have been a witness of and the state of confusion to which our once magnificent and heroic army has dropped, &c. * * *

What puts me into a rage is to think that everything was ready in the Spring to crush the resistance of the Huns. I am as certain as certain can be that, had it not been for what cannot be otherwise qualified but as the basest treason of the left wing of what people in this country call democracy, Germany would have crumbled to pieces before the end of July. I fail to see now how we will ever get out of the mess we got into.

While I am writing, civil strife is running high at St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Kief, not to speak of minor places, and we are deprived even of the poor consolation it would have been to hope that these horrors are a boon in disguise; that they might at least serve as a lesson to our would-be Government. These gentlemen are too weak-hearted or weak-minded ever to make proof of energy except in speech, and what we are in need of are deeds and not words. We have had plenty of the latter for the last eight months.

You cannot imagine the state of anarchy which is systematically enforced upon the country: no discipline, no police, no courts of law, all the prisons emptied and their contents let loose on society, and, on top of that, something like 2,000,000 deserters, most of whom live on plunder, and you will have a fair idea of the state the country is in, (not to speak of the army.)

The great misfortune was that from the beginning the lead of the revolutionary movement has been taken by workmen who would not work and soldiers who would not fight, and to counterbalance their influence we had, and still have, only utopists à la Tolstoy, who imagine that they can stop crime with admonitory decrees of "resolutions."

When whole regiments leave their trenches a "resolution" is passed to admonish them; when soldiers coldbloodedly kill their officers, another "resolution" is passed to the effect that wholesale assassination ought not to be tolerated, but nothing is done to punish the criminals.

Of course, with time common sense will conquer, but how long will it take and what calamities will be needed to bring our utopists to their senses!

In the meantime not only has the Summer campaign been lost, but the Allies are now deprived of one of their principal advantages over Germany. While she had to face her enemies on two fronts, she has now only one to look after. It is true that one front is now greatly strengthened by the weight of America's inexhaustible resources thrown into the balance.

But it will take time before America's help can become really effective, and it is easier for the Huns to hold on against America, France, and England with their rear in security than it was for them to resist France and England alone with a powerful foe in their back.

Anyhow, with or without the aid of Russia, it is impossible that the Allies should not win in the end—but when will that end come?

Wishing you a Happy New Year, &c.,

IF WE ARE TO HAVE FOOD.

A Plea for Agricultural Training in the Rural Schools.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The present agitation on the high cost of living and the scarcity of provisions in all lines brings us face to face with the question: Why is there not more produced on the farms, also why are there so many abandoned farms throughout the country—land that is pronounced useless, but which could be cultivated to be of great value to the country in the present food crisis?

The farmer is struggling with the biggest problem of any mortal on the globe, and is perhaps the poorest equipped along educational lines of all professions. The great wonder is that he accomplishes as much as he does, when it is considered that there are so very few agriculturists who understand the fundamental principles of farming. Farmers, as a rule, do not know what constitutes a high-grade fertilizer, an economical condition of, lime, and consequently it is very hard for them to get positive results. In fact, it is more often a hit-and-miss game with them from start to finish.

Agricultural training ought to form a part of the curriculum of every rural school. If the boys and girls attending schools in the outlying districts received an elementary course in agricultural chemistry and domestic science along with their other work, what a help it would be in bringing them to a clearer understanding of their future life work! It would open their eyes to subjects now unknown to the average farmer, and it would enable them to understand the valuable aids furnished by our Department of Agriculture. Children would have new thoughts along agricultural lines, and their brains would form that most important habit of giving deep thought to the most trivial details of farming.

As the study is a life job, they should begin at an early stage to take on that important work. Means of instructions can be had for the asking, and every point has been worked out and made plain in language as simple as our multiplication tables. Plain reading is all that is necessary to inform the younger generation on the fundamental principles of fertility and its maintenance.

The knowledge required for teaching agriculture to the young boys and girls can be had for the assembling. Every phase has been worked out by able and competent chemists and paid for by the people. This information that ought to be given to the boys and girls on the farms will perform the same functions for them that fertilizers perform for plant life, namely, give them a start at an early stage in their career, helping them to go forth and seek their own food.

J. H. M'KENDRICK.
Holmes, Penn., Feb. 1, 1918.

TRUSTEES AND FREE SPEECH

Responsibility of Those in Charge of Institutions of Learning.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Lowell's deliverance on the question of the Freedom of Speech of College Professors is such obvious common sense that it carries conviction and may be taken as the last word.

But, if the report is to be accepted as complete, it ought to be noted that he passed over with a mere allusion the question as to the duty and the rights of the body that employs the professor, namely, the Board of Trustees.

Here lies the crux of the whole matter. Many highly derogatory remarks have been made in the recent debate about the gentlemen composing these boards. They are "mere business men," or rich men "with no scientific or scholarly training," who "magnify their office" or are led by "cabals." But, whatever their personal traits, as Boards of Trust they exist and are permanent. They have very definite responsibility, as well as certain rights and duties. Now seems to be the time to call attention to them, if only for the benefit of the public, who, in fact, have a considerable interest in the whole matter.

The courts have long since settled the principle that endowed institutions exist for the benefit of the beneficiaries. These are the "owners," if that word is to be used at all in connection with them. Their interests are primary, and are to be sedulously conserved as against all conflicting claims.

To this end the Board of Trustees is created and the courts stand ready at all times to hold them to account under certain well defined lines of procedure. Obviously the students are the real beneficiaries of a college or university. To secure students and then furnish them the education and care which the means at the disposal of the board make possible, and along the lines either prescribed by the charter or determined by the best wisdom of the Board of Trustees, is their function.

In the execution of this task they erect buildings, provide teachers, and supply proper equipment. Obviously these teachers will be chosen for specific purposes, all of which are regarded as directly bearing upon the end for which the institution exists, i. e., the highest welfare of the students. The board uses its best judgment in selecting such teachers. They generally, indeed almost invariably, avail themselves of the advice of the Faculty, but the ultimate authority is theirs; and this responsibility they cannot escape.

If, then, a professor for any reason is deemed to be obstructive or obnoxious to the highest welfare of its students, the responsibility must rest upon those who appointed him. In the exercise of their trust they will naturally avail themselves of all the means within their reach to enable them to act wisely, but action lies with them. If they so decide they can sustain the professor against specific charges or public rumor or even rebellious students; and, on the contrary, however high his scientific reputation or however large his personal following, they can close their doors to him, and that even though his obnoxious teaching or conduct has been confined to his class room, within which the widest freedom is properly claimed and allowed.

Suppose, for example, a teacher occupying the chair of ethics should feel it incumbent upon him to teach free love, or trial marriage, or should attack the validity of personal morality as to truthfulness or honesty or chastity, how long should he hold his chair?

Or suppose a professor of science or philosophy or history, for example, should before his class continually sneer at religion, or more particularly at Christianity, would there not be just ground of public indignation, no matter how technical or scientific the school, and would any theory of academic freedom justify his being retained?

In either case advantage is taken of a professional position to undermine or overthrow, in the minds of the young, convictions which the community rightly regards as fundamental to their well-being. At the price of the loss of no matter how learned a teacher, or of any outside attack, must not the Board of Trustees protect their trust? Should not the same duty apply to the promulgation of opinions which in these times are treasonable and incite immediate wrong-doing, not merely by the individual, but against the country?

The discussion that has been called forth cannot fail of doing good in that it reaches evils more or less frequent and quite as pernicious as the particular conduct that occasioned it. The withholding of their sons and daughters by parents because of restriction of academic freedom of speech, which some fear, will be abundantly offset by the confidence established in institutions where there is ground for assurance that the instructors are worthy of their chairs, not only for their scholarship, but also for the sensitiveness of their respect for the responsibilities of their position and also for the parallel responsibility of the men who have given them their appointments, and which they accept with a full understanding of the situation and the duties involved.

As a matter of fact, in the mutual exercise of these relations our colleges have won their distinguished place by the lifelong fidelity of Faculties and Trustees who, often with scanty recognition, have built themselves into the institutions which have furnished the nation and the world so many splendid young people equipped for life, and to whom the nation owes a debt it can never repay.

HENRY A. STIMSON.
Hartford, Conn., Jan. 31, 1918.

A Sweeping Counterproposal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"American Jurist's" articles are proving a shock to many Americans. The article on Canada is especially disconcerting, following that on Mexico.

Some years ago I traveled to the Mediterranean with some three hundred representative Americans—an ex-Governor of Minnesota, several Judges, merchants, and newspaper men. There were eight Canadians aboard. It seemed that all the Americans had the idea Canada wanted to be annexed. They spoke of it as if they offered a favor. They were entirely disabused before we parted. I remember a prominent Winnipeg merchant showing the ex-Governor a map of Canada and the United States (Mercator projection) and saying: "We are a bigger country, and if there is any annexing we will do it. We are satisfied, and so are thousands of Americans in our midst, to stay as we are. Thank you."

I suggest to "American Jurist" an easier way out of his perspective troubles.

Let the United States come back under the Union Jack. It would have the same freedom it has now, and more. Presidential elections would be done away with, and American citizens could bank on protection in any part of the world. Seriously, this is much better than "American Jurist's" dream of empire.

C. CORNWALL.
Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 29, 1918.

BLAST ON CARRANZA FROM OIL REGIONS

Pelaez, Who Rules There, Puts Out a Proclamation Threatening to Extend.

SAYS HE'S ALLIES' FRIEND

Intimates That Carranza Is Not, and Invites Co-operation—Wants More Tribute, Carranzistas Explain.

Copies of a proclamation issued on Dec. 31, 1917, by General Manuel Pelaez, the Mexican chieftain who controls the Tampico oil region in which is produced the greater part of the fuel oil used by the Allies, have reached here, which voice new opposition to what are denounced in that part of Mexico to be the pro-German tendencies of Carranza and the present governing régime. General Pelaez, who declares himself to be the friend of the Allies and has kept the peace for them in the oil region, for a price, threatens in this proclamation to extend his operations and take a larger part in shaping the destinies of Mexico, which, he asserts, are being turned by Carranza in the direction of the Central Powers.

Pelaez is said to have under his command an armed force of from 2,500 to 5,000 men. He levies taxes, patrols the oil producing district, and does not permit the Carranza forces to enter this part of the republic. He has been equally vigilant in excluding German agents from the district. Here is his proclamation:

Pelaez's Declaration.

To the Mexican People:

More than three years ago some hundreds of citizens of this locality confided to me the command of forces which were organized to defend the banner of law and order against the treacherous aggressions of false revolutionaries whose proceedings and ends have been limited to destruction, murder, and personal gain.

From that time on we have been protecting the material and moral interests of the zone in which these forces have operated. We have been able to augment considerably the number of these forces and improve in every sense their organization and armament, as the enemy has been in a position to note throughout the different fights which have resulted in the enlargement of our zone of action.

As representative of these thousands of armed citizens which I have the honor to command, and in fulfillment of my obligation to defend the nation and its institutions imposed by the Constitution of 1857, I have been exercising all those faculties which, with the assent of my companions in arms and according to the circumstances, I have believed it necessary to assume.

In all cases I have endeavored to act with the greatest prudence and patriotism, and the efficacious co-operation of my associates has enabled me to obtain results which satisfied my hopes. But the confidence deposited in me and my constant zeal for upholding the general good of the republic oblige me to inform my fellow-citizens in regard to my military acts and administration of the interests of this region, as well as of the nation, which the special circumstances of my country have placed in my hands.

When the outrages which made victims of the pacific and hard-working inhabitants of this region obliged us to use force against violence, our most urgent need was the organization of an army corps capable of maintaining order and giving protection in the largest possible area of territory. This was the only means of combating the work of dissolution carried on by the self-styled revolutionaries and bringing about the realization of the social, economic, and political improvement to which the Mexican people justly aspire.

The problem of organizing and sustaining our forces has been a very grave one from the beginning. Our inflexible resolution to prevent looting and robbery and to punish severely those who should commit such acts has placed beyond our reach the ordinary recourses of Mexican revolutionaries, and the scarcity of arms and munitions, caused principally by the prohibition against obtaining them in foreign markets, has been a serious obstacle to the fulfillment of our ends. But I can declare with pride and as a tribute of justice to my honorable and valiant comrades in the struggle that, without counting upon any other moral or material aid, the taxes collected within the territory held by our forces have been sufficient to pay off our army and cover the expenses of the public service, and I can add that the necessity for arms and munitions has been satisfied exclusively with the elements of war taken away from the enemy.

The civil and military authorities under my charge have given protection to natives and foreigners in their persons, properties, and rights to the double end that Mexicans should not feel themselves, as they have up to the present, to be those least protected by the authorities of their own country, and that the ideal of ample justice and due support to foreigners who have come to this country to create interests under the protection of our laws, should remove all pretext for foreign aggressions and restore to the republic the honored name which it formerly enjoyed throughout the whole world.

No Halfway Course for Mexico.

In addition to all this, the present situation of the world at large made an imperious duty of this obligation dictated by national expediency. The tremendous struggle going on between militarism and democracy does not permit of undefined situations or halfway courses. We conscientious Mexicans have to put ourselves upon the side of the champions of human liberty and of the right of peoples large and small to determine for themselves their own destinies. Our sphere of action and our influence in national affairs has not permitted us to accomplish as much as we should have liked, but in maintaining the strictest order throughout this region and guaranteeing the normal activities of the petroleum industry we have collaborated wholeheartedly in the work of the allied countries in fighting for democracy and for liberty.

All branches of municipal administration have been preserved and kept up; only the entire destruction of towns, which were formerly prosperous and happy, by the forces of the enemy and the disappearance of archives and registers from other points, have prevented the continuation of certain branches of public service, but the re-establishment of normal conditions in this respect will continue to be a motive of special attention on our part because these services are the basis of all organized collective life and the principal factor for the tranquillity of the towns.

Within the limit of our circumstances we have tried to sustain popular education, but we have been able to do little because the enemy has not permitted us to introduce material for schools, which is extremely scarce. However, we have been able to maintain schools in each town and open some new ones, which are giving satisfactory service.

Mexico needs schools throughout her cities, villages, and rural districts; schools which will teach reading and writing, the cultivation of the land, and honest work in different industries. Only thus will the conditions of life of the Indian population be improved. These conditions are made worse every day by their self-styled redeemers. Only by the establishment of schools can the new generation be educated to the fulfillment of its duties, which fulfillment is the best means of enforcing respect for its civil and political rights.

There has been too much declamation along this line, and the simple creation and more or less theoretical working of educational institutions is not enough to remedy the situation, for the most degrading misery prevents the working classes from availing themselves of the benefits put before them, obliging them to sanction child labor, which is fatal for the development of the individual and improvement of the race. It is, therefore, essential to remedy the economic situation of those laboring classes and especially to stimulate and protect the small farmer. To this end we have been giving protection to workers in the field and facilitating the harvest of the abundant crops which are produced each year.

The prosperity of the inhabitants of this zone, which offers a marked contrast to the misery prevailing throughout almost the whole country, has produced a tide of immigration from the other States. The newcomers have found the warmest welcome and have been furnished with productive labor and the means of subsistence in a most fraternal spirit.

Will Extent His Rule.

So much for what we have done up to the present. In the future we propose to extend throughout the whole national territory the rule of law and order, restore to all of its inhabitants their lost prosperity, and, when the constitutional régime shall have been restored to its normal state, we propose to have our institutions reformed, within the limits determined by each, so as to adapt them to the exigencies of our social order. These exigencies have been marked out for us by the hard and cruel experience of a hundred years of independent existence.

Very painful for us has been this bloody struggle—the sacrifice of relatives, friends, companions, of ideals, honest citizens of whom the republic had much to expect; the terrible necessity of cutting short the lives of fellow-citizens who, although blinded or perverse, might perhaps in a different medium have been useful factors for the reconstruction of the country. But the salvation of Mexico, the salvation of our nationality, requires us to continue without wavering the work to which we have put our hands, and carry it through to its fulfillment with all new sacrifices of our lives and interests which may be demanded.

The sincerest desire of every member of this army corps is to bring about an immediate disappearance of all differences between Mexicans. We shall always be willing to collaborate with every group of patriots which, without taking into account personal and pitiful considerations, sustains this same program of national salvation. And in the meantime we make a whole-hearted call upon all our fellow-citizens, irrespective of what their political affiliations are or may have been, to bury personal animosities, partisanship, and bigotry in these terrible and decisive days of trial. We invite them to union and concord, which are the only means for re-establishing peace, recovering prosperity, establishing the social and political reforms which we desire, and restoring to our country the respect of the world. All will be welcome. No one will be asked from what faction he has come, and both military men and civilians will be given, according to their respective capacities, the place in our midst which should be theirs.

This struggle must be brought to an end rapidly and energetically before it be too late to reap its fruits, and on the day following the triumph we will leave the republic in capable and honest hands to go back to our place among our fellow-citizens, doing so without any other distinction and the very high honor of having fulfilled our duty like good men.

Liberty and Constitution!

MANUEL PELAEZ,
General in Chief.

Tierra Amarilla, Vera Cruz, Dec. 31, 1917.

Bandit, Say Carranza Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—General Pelaez, who has controlled the oil fields around Tampico, is described by officials here, representing the Carranza Government, as a bandit, with 2,500 men under him. One of these officials said that Pelaez has been dislodged from his strong position within the last few weeks and driven into the foothills.

The issuance of the proclamation denouncing Carranza as under pro-German influences is accepted here as a natural outcome of the situation. In the opinion of a spokesman for the Carranza Government, General Pelaez is in the pay of the oil companies from whom, he said, Pelaez exacted a toll of $2,500 a month. This, he said, the oil companies are willing to pay so that they may conduct their business undisturbed by Pelaez and his following.

The United States Government has been apprehensive for many months lest there should be a conflict between the Carranza forces and those of General Pelaez, which would result in closing the oil wells upon which this and other Governments engaged in war against Germany are dependent for much of their oil. The American and British oil officials in Tampico, it is reported, have been able to get along with Pelaez, and are satisfied with the present situation, but are in constant fear of disturbances between Pelaez and the Carranza forces which might result in great damage to the oil wells. Any interruption of the oil industry at this time would be a serious blow to Great Britain and the United States on account of the use of oil for fuel in destroyers and other small war vessels.

The oil wells yield a tremendous revenue to the authorities, who give the industry protection. General Carranza on several occasions has sought to obtain control of the Tampico district, but Pelaez has held the fields against all attempts to overthrow his authority.

Called a Move for More Money.

Some alarm has recently been occasioned by reports from Mexico City that Carranza was about to make a determined stand against Pelaez. Late information shows that there is no basis for the reports and that the situation remains unchanged, with the exception that Pelaez has withdrawn or been forced into the foothills around Tampico.

Agents for the Carranza Government here contend that the proclamation issued by Pelaez has no significance in a military way, and is only another move on the part of Pelaez to exact toll from the English and other oil interests operating in Tampico. As to his announcement that he purposes extending his control into other parts of Mexico, it was said that Pelaez does not have sufficient following to hold what he has if the Carranza Government should determine to operate against him. That he has not been driven out before, it was asserted, was due to the willingness of the Carranza Government to avoid doing anything at this time that would damage or destroy the oil industry.

The United States and the allied Governments have looked with complacency on the control exercised by Pelaez. The State Department has always denied that the United States had any part in Pelaez's operations. He was the Governor of the Tampico district.

DENIES MEXICAN CANARD.

American Envoy Blames Germans for Intervention Story.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The American Chargé d'Affaires at Mexico City has issued a denial there of a report circulated in certain Mexican newspapers that the United States contemplated armed intervention in Mexico.

"The Chargé d'Affaires of the United States of America," said the denial, "has received instructions from his Government to state publicly that the story published by El Democrata, relating that the United States Government planned an armed intervention in Mexico, and that Cuba and Canada had been invited by the White House to occupy all Mexican ports, &c., is a coarse fabrication, the offspring of German propaganda, which is trying to break the amicable relations existing between two friendly Governments."

REGISTRY OF GERMANS KEEPS POLICE BUSY

Thousands Rush to Station Houses for Blanks, but Few Are Actually Enrolled Yet.

The registration of the male enemy alien population of New York City began at 8 o'clock yesterday morning in police stations, and in each precinct one Sergeant and two policemen were detailed to register the Germans. The law requires that every male German subject above the age of 14 years must register before 10 o'clock next Saturday night. Reports to Police Headquarters showed that thousands of Germans reported early at the police stations in the precincts in which they make their homes. Very few, however, registered yesterday. In most instances the Germans were provided with registration blanks, which they will fill out and then file in the police station of their home district.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning reports received from eight inspection districts in Manhattan and the Bronx showed that 15,284 Germans had received blanks in those districts.

The reports to headquarters showed that the east side from Forty-second Street north to the Harlem River apparently had more Germans resident in it than any district of similar size in the city. The lower part of the Bronx probably has a larger number of resident Germans than any section of the city, and this fact was plainly indicated by the returns to headquarters.

MISS EMMA CARTER WEDS.

The Bride of O. Benton Bennett, U. S. N. Amid Cruiser's Flags.

A naval wedding of interest took place last evening at 7:30 o'clock, when Miss Emma Sutton Carter, daughter of the late Colonel Edward Champ Carter, U. S. A., and Mrs. Carter, and a niece of Assistant Surgeon General Henry B. Carter, U. S. A., was married to O. Benton Bennett, U. S. N., who is stationed on the cruiser Columbia, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Willis P. Jones, 112 East Seventeenth Street.

The room where the ceremony was performed was decorated with flags and bunting from the cruiser, also a large American flag, under which the bridal pair stood when they were married by the Rev. Beven of St. Mark's Church. A number of the bridegroom's associates on the cruiser attended.

The bride was attended by the Misses Doris L. Jones and Elizabeth Shakelford of Albany, Ga., where the bride's people resided. Her uncle, Silas McBee of this city, gave her in marriage.

Mrs. Jones, at whose home the wedding took place, is the daughter of Major Edwin Burnett of the Royal Fusiliers, British Army. Her son, Rochester B. Jones, is a First Lieutenant in the national army.

Richards-Calhoun Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Katherine Richards, daughter of Captain Franklin B. Richards of Cleveland, Ohio, to John C. Calhoun, son of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Calhoun of Calhoun Falls, S. C., has been announced. Miss Richards is a student of art in this city. Her fiancé is a Lieutenant in the 79th Field Artillery, stationed at Camp Logan, Houston, Texas.

COLUMBIA ACCEPTS THE REFERENCE PLAN

Committee of Nine Will Consider the Questions of Conduct or Efficiency.

ACTION IS ON JOINT REPORT

New Power Conferred on the University Council Gives It the Authority to Initiate Action.

Trustees of Columbia University decided yesterday to accept the recommendation of two special committees for the establishment of a Reference Committee of nine members "to consider any question that may arise as to the conduct or efficiency of any officer of administration or instruction, and to report thereon to the Trustees through the President."

This acceptance of the proposal for a committee to examine all charges against a Faculty member whose dismissal is suggested is the result of agitation that followed the peremptory dismissal of Professors J. McKeen Cattell and Henry W. L. Dana upon charges that they had disseminated doctrines tending to encourage a spirit of disloyalty to the Government, and the subsequent resignation of Professor Charles A. Beard, who asserted that a faction in the Board of Trustees was throttling freedom of expression by Faculty members.

Action of the Trustees yesterday was based upon a joint report made by the Committee on Education and the Special Committee on the State of Teaching. When the Trustees met on Nov. 5 last they considered a proposal for the formation of a new Committee in University Council, to be known as the Committee of Reference, and received the resolution from the University Council suggesting that any discussion affecting the relation of an officer be referred to the Committee of Reference, and that all the documents be submitted to the committee before dismissal of the officer.

In the joint report it is emphasized that the Trustees could not accept the original proposals of the council because the designation of the committee would infer that the committee "had power to decide the questions submitted to it." The report then tells of a conference held at the home of President Butler on Dec. 12 last, attended by seventeen members of the Columbia faculties, the members of the two committees assigned to report, and the six members proposed by the faculty for the new Committee of Reference.

More Formal Method Needed.

It is reported that the faculty members disclaimed any intention to make the Committee of Reference a final judicial body with the power to rule in the cases of proposed dismissals and that "it speedily appeared that what was chiefly desired was the establishment of a more formal method than that heretofore employed for the close and effective co-operation of Trustees and teachers in consideration of matters of importance to the work of the university, or affecting its influence and good name."

The report recommended that the University Council have the power to consider any questions affecting the status of an officer, and that the council delegate power to act to the Committee of Reference. It is pointed out that the new power conferred upon the council by the statutory amendment also "gives that body specific authority to initiate action regarding the conduct or efficiency of any officer of administration or instruction." It is further recommended that the Trustees request the Committee on Education to confer with the Committee of Reference whenever it is considering "any action terminating the service of a member of the teaching staff of the university of professorial grade." It is pointed out in the report that the name of the committee proposed by the University Council meant that the body had power of decision, but no other name is given to the body.

In another part of the report the committee takes up a defense of the policies and methods in the university. The report says that there has been gross misrepresentation of the methods and policies and of the relations between the Faculties and the Trustees. A review of the appointments insisted upon by the Trustees in the last twenty-five years, the dismissals, the budget changes, and the relations between Faculty members and Trustees is given in detail. In conclusion the report says:

"The records of the past are equally conclusive as to the respect which has been shown by the Trustees for the security of the tenure of office of academic teachers. In no university in the world has such tenure been more fully assured than at Columbia. It has only been when acts of disloyalty, immorality, or neglect or refusal in performance of duty have compelled action that such tenure has been terminated without the consent of the officer affected. The fact that instances of such action have been so few proves that the confidence which the Trustees have placed in the Faculties has been amply justified. Your committees are of opinion that in regard to the very rare cases of removal from office, as well as in regard to all new appointments, the views of those members of the teaching staff who are most competent to form a judgment in any given case should continue to be secured, and followed wherever possible."

Members Who Made Report.

The members who made the report were Francis S. Bangs, Frederic R. Coudert, Ambrose D. Henry, Benjamin B. Lawrence, George L. Ingraham, John B. Pine, Stephen Baker, President Butler, and Frederick Coykendall.

The original proposal of the council was that the special reference committee should consist of six Faculty members who should serve from one to three years for the first series of terms and thereafter for three years. Two Faculty members were to be chosen in specific cases, and it was provided that the President of the university should be Chairman.

Members of the Reference Committee, as suggested by the council last year, when the proposal was made to the Trustees, were Frederick E. J. Woodbridge, Dean of the Graduate Faculties; John Dewey, Professor of Philosophy; Professor E. B. Wilson of the Faculty of Pure Science; Harlan F. Stone, Dean of the Law School; George B. Pegram, Acting Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, and Ashley H. Thorndike of the Faculty of Psychology, Philosophy, and Anthropology.

Nurses' Dance in Aid of War Fund.

The third annual dance of the Alumnae Association of Nurses of the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital will be held at the Hotel Majestic on the evening of Feb. 12. The proceeds will be devoted to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Fund of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the school and hospital.

A Musicale in Aid of Armenians.

A musicale and tea is to be held tomorrow afternoon at the home of Mrs. A. French Clarke, 235 West Seventy-fifth Street, for the benefit of the Armenians. Miss Litta Grimm and Miss Edna Minor will be the artists.

WM. T. EMMET OF SERVICE BOARD DIES

His Death Leaves Commission with Only Two Members and Unable to Issue Orders.

William Temple Emmet, a member of the Public Service Commission of the Second District since March, 1914, died yesterday at his home in this city, of angina pectoris, aged 49 years. He was State Superintendent of Insurance for two years, beginning in February of 1912.

Mr. Emmet was born in New Rochelle in 1869, a son of the late Richard Stockton and Katherine Temple Emmet. He received his education at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and at Columbia University. He was admitted to the bar in 1891. He practiced in New Rochelle for several years before he opened an office in this city. In 1894 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and in 1900 Mayor Van Wyck appointed him a member of the Board of Education, but he resigned in the following year. He was defeated when he ran for the State Senate on a Tammany ticket in the Bronx in 1908.

Mr. Emmet a year later became Chairman of the New York County Branch of the Democratic League, but in 1911 he returned to Tammany Hall, supporting the judiciary ticket in a protest against the action of the Democratic League in supporting Fusion nominees instead of Surrogate Fowler and Justice Scott. In February, 1912, Governor Dix appointed Mr. Emmet State Superintendent of Insurance, and he served in this capacity until March, 1914, when he was appointed Public Service Commissioner in the Second District.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 4.—The death of William Temple Emmet at New York today leaves the Public Service Commission, Second District, with but two members and therefore unable to issue any orders. The two members now are Frank Irvine of Ithaca and John A. Barhite of Rochester. Chairman Van Santvoord of Troy and James O. Carr of Schenectady have just resigned, and their successors have not been appointed.

WALTER HODGE BUNN DIES.

Ex-Appraiser of Port of New York Was a Democratic Leader.

Walter Hodge Bunn, Appraiser of the Port of New York in the second Administration of President Cleveland and former United States Marshal for the Northern District of New York, died yesterday at his home, 470 Napier Avenue, Richmond Hill, Queens. Mr. Bunn was in his seventy-ninth year. He was one of the oldest practicing lawyers in Queens County, and for the last five years had been head of the law firm of Bunn & Collins of Jamaica, L. I.

Mr. Bunn was one of the original Cleveland supporters, and in 1892, as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, he was one of those who took part in the historic contest which forced the nomination of President Cleveland for a second term. In the following year President Cleveland appointed him Appraiser of the Port of New York, and he served in this office until 1897.

John William Russell.

John William Russell, a member of the staff of Asia and well known in journalistic circles, died suddenly on Sunday in St. George's Parish House, 207 East Sixteenth Street, where he had gone to meet his Sunday school class. Mr. Russell came to New York from Toronto, where he was engaged in the practice of law, to take up journalistic work. For several years he was on the editorial staff of The Commercial Advertiser and was a writer for various magazines. He was also one of the editors of the International Encyclopedia and Year Book.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES KNIGHT, once Mayor of Troy, Ohio, died suddenly yesterday at his home in Dayton, Ohio. He was 71 years old.

Mrs. MARY TERESA DITTMER, wife of Charles Dittmer, a wine and liquor merchant, died on Saturday at her home, 514 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn.

Miss ELSIE YOST, 25 years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Yost and a graduate of the Newton (N. J.) High School, died on Sunday at her home in Newton.

ROY MacAULEY, a member of the firm of MacAuley Brothers, booksellers, of Detroit, died there on Sunday. He was a member of the American Booksellers' Association.

Dr. GEORGE W. CROSBY, one of the oldest physicians of Atlantic City, N. J., died there yesterday. He was 66 years old and was born in Delaware County, N. Y.

HARRY DUFFORD, former Superintendent of the Harrison (N. J.) branch of the Newark Post Office, died on Sunday at his home in Kearny, N. J., in his forty-fourth year.

AUGUSTUS W. GRIFFING, Past Commander of Uzal Dodd Post, 12, G. A. R., of Orange, N. J., died on Sunday night at the home of his daughter in Orange. He was 76 years old.

Mrs. EMILY REBECCA PETTIT, 66 years old, widow of Daniel Pettit, for many years owner of Pettit's Hotel at Hempstead, died on Sunday at her home, 449 Hancock Street, Brooklyn.

J. STANLEY MORWOOD, a clerk in the American Embassy at Madrid, Spain, and previously employed in the Navy Department at Washington, died in Madrid on Feb. 2. He was 23 years old.

Mrs. MARY BITTERMAN, 56 years old, wife of Michael Bitterman and mother of the Rev. George Bitterman of College Point, died on Sunday at her home, 1,864 Ridgewood Avenue, Queens.

FRANK CURTISS, former President of the Sixth Avenue Railroad and President of the National Bank of Great Barrington, Mass., died yesterday at his home, 46 West Fortieth Street, in his seventy-ninth year.

WILLIAM WHEELER, 62 years old, who was connected with the Departments of Bridges and of Plant and Structures, died on Sunday in the Flushing Hospital. He had lived in Flushing all his life.

Mrs. SARAH BOTSFORD KOHNEN, 81 years old, widow of Frederick Kohnen, who was Quartermaster of the Seventy-first Regiment of New York, died at the home of her nephew, 30 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, on Sunday.

Mrs. MARY WALLACE McFADDEN BROOKE, widow of Robert Fulton Brooke, who was a broker of this city, died on Saturday at her home, 1,184 Dean Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Brooke was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., and had lived in Brooklyn for half a century.

GEORGE C. PENBOSS, an electrical engineer, died in St. Luke's Hospital yesterday after an operation. Mr. Penboss was 51 years old, and at the time of his death was manager of the New York store of the United and Globe Rubber Manufacturing Company. He lived at the Hotel Margaret, Brooklyn.

ALFRED WILMARTH, a member of the stock brokerage firm of Morris & Wilmarth, at 32 Broadway, died in his forty-fourth year on Saturday at his home, 626 East Eighteenth Street, Flatbush. Mr. Wilmarth was a member of the New York Produce Exchange, the New York Consolidated Exchange, and the Chicago Board of Trade. He was a former President of the Long Island Automobile Club.

ANDREW P. CLARK, an eighty-year-old recluse, died on Saturday at his home, 68 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, from paralysis. Mr. Clark had been practically helpless all his lifetime. He was born in Cambridge, Mass., and when 3 years old suffered a stroke which was responsible for his helplessness. Mr. Clark went to Brooklyn twenty-eight years ago and supported himself by making artificial flowers.

KARL THEODORE POLAK, a civil war veteran and retired dry goods commission merchant of Manhattan, died at his Summer home at Spring Lake, N. J., on Saturday. Mr. Polak was born in Aix-la-Chapelle, France, seventy-five years ago, and had been a resident of Brooklyn for sixty years. He was a thirty-second degree Mason. A son, Dr. John Osborn Polak, head of the medical staff of the Long Island College Hospital, survives him.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

ALEXANDER—DRUMMOND.—Feb. 1, Marjorie J. Drummond to James K. Alexander.

Died.

ALLEN.—Suddenly, at her home, Farmington, Conn., Feb. 2, Edith Crane Lefferts, wife of W. Bradford Allen and daughter of William H. and Edith Crane Lefferts. Funeral services at her late residence Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock.

ARMSTRONG.—Suddenly, at his residence, 124 Jewett Av., Jersey City, Feb. 3, 1918, James J., husband of Katharine Armstrong, (nee Noonan.) Funeral mass at St. Patrick's Church Wednesday at 10 A. M.

ARMSTRONG.—Officers and members of New York Lodge, No. 1, B. P. O. Elks: You are hereby summoned to attend the funeral services of our order over the remains of our departed brother, James J. Armstrong, Past Exalted Ruler, in the lodgeroom of our home, 108 West 43d St., Tuesday, Feb. 5, at 8 o'clock P. M.
J. H. CHRIS. MITCHEL, Exalted Ruler.
JAMES W. CARROLL, Secretary.

BAILY.—At Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1918, Joseph Trowbridge Baily 2d, 82 years. Relatives and friends invited. Services Tuesday afternoon, 1:30 o'clock, at his late residence, 2,100 Delancey St., Philadelphia, Penn. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

BANKS.—Elise Huntington, wife of Reginald M. Banks and daughter of Mrs. Lindsley Tappin and the late Leopold H. Francke, at Yerington, Nev. Funeral services at St. Thomas's Church, at 2:30 P. M., Tuesday. Interment private.

BASCH.—Jacob, in his 67th year. Funeral Feb. 6, 10 A. M., from J. Garlick's Funeral Parlors, 42 Norfolk St., New York City. He was a member of Eclipse Lodge, No. 194, K. of P.

BROWN.—At Glen Ridge, N. J., Saturday, Feb. 2, 1918, Emma E. Riker, widow of the late John P. Brown. Funeral from the residence of her niece, Mrs. Frank E. Clayton, 89 Grove St., Montclair, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 5, at 2 P. M.

BROWN.—On Monday, Feb. 4, 1918, at his residence, the Murray Hill Hotel, New York City, Abbott Brown, son of the late Stewart Brown of New York City. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BUNN.—Walter H., on Monday, at his residence, 470 Napier Av., Richmond Hill, N. Y. Funeral services at Church of the Resurrection, Richmond Hill, Wednesday, Feb. 6, at 8:30 P. M.

COMFORT.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Feb. 3, Frederic Price Comfort. Funeral service private, Syracuse, N. Y. Flagstaff (Arizona) papers please copy.

COONEY.—On Feb. 3, at his residence, 940 Amsterdam Av., John, beloved husband of the late Mary Cooney. A solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul at the Church of the Ascension, 107th St., west of Amsterdam Av., on Wednesday, at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

CURRIE.—On Sunday, Feb. 3, at his residence, 244 West 99th St., after a short illness, Henry G. Currie, beloved husband of Margaret Gordon Currie. Funeral services at Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End Av. and 91st St., Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

CURRIE.—Association of ex-Members First Company, 7th Regiment, N. G. N. Y.—With profound sorrow the announcement is made of the death of our late comrade, Henry G. Currie. Funeral services at Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End Av., at 91st St., Tuesday, at 2 P. M.
ROBERT McWILLIAM, President.
R. TELFAIR SMITH, Secretary.

CURTISS.—Frank, at New York, Feb. 4, 1918. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 46 West 40th St., at 3 o'clock Wednesday, Feb. 6. Interment Sheffield, Mass. Boston papers please copy.

DE KAY.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 2, 1918, Isaac Willet, beloved husband of Nancy Shepherd De Kay. Services at his late residence, 724 Carlton Av., Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday evening, Feb. 5, at 8 o'clock.

DUBINSKY.—Morris, late of 115 East 111th St., beloved husband of Dora Dubinsky, on Monday morning, Feb. 4. Funeral from his late residence at 12 o'clock noon, Feb. 6. Knoxville (Tenn.) papers please copy.

DYMOCK.—On Feb. 4, at Englewood, N. J., John Dymock, husband of Julia S. Dymock and eldest son of James and Mary Dymock of Glasgow, Scotland. Notice of funeral later.

EMMET.—On Monday, Feb. 4, 1918, in New York City, William Temple Emmet, son of the late Richard Stockton Emmet and Katharine Temple Emmet. Funeral service will be held at St. James' Church, Madison Av. and 71st St., on Wednesday, Feb. 6, at 2:30 P. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

EMMONS.—At Boston, Mass., Feb. 3, 1918, Helen Pickering, daughter of the late John Lucas and Caroline Vose Emmons, aged 68 years. Funeral services at her late residence, 373 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass., on Wednesday, Feb. 6, at 11 A. M. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

FARLAND.—On Feb. 3, Amos Eldredge, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Farland of Au Sable Forks, N. Y., and husband of Agnes Rea Farland. Funeral from his late residence, 68 Woodland Av., New Rochelle, on Wednesday; thence to Church of Blessed Sacrament. Mass at 10 A. M.

HAIGHT.—On Feb. 4, of pneumonia, Helen Elizabeth, infant daughter of Clarence M. and Helen Worrall. Funeral service at Franklin, N. J., Tuesday evening.

HALL.—John C., on Feb. 3, son of the late John C. Hall and Aletheia Burhans. Funeral services Tuesday evening, Feb. 5, at 8 o'clock, at his late residence, 35 Dominick St. Relatives and friends, Munn Lodge, 190, F. and A. M.; Columbia Commandery, Constitution Chapter 230, Royal Arch Masons, Mystic Shrine, Mecca Temple, are invited to attend. Paterson papers please copy.

HALL.—Munn Lodge No. 190, F. and A. M.: In sorrow we announce the death of W. John C. Hall. Brethren—You are hereby summoned to attend Masonic services at his late residence, 35 Dominick St., Manhattan, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1918, at 8 P. M. sharp.
SAMUEL KRAUS, Master.
HARRY FALK, Secretary.

KNELL.—On Sunday, Feb. 3, 1918, John Knell, in his 54th year. Funeral from his late residence, 11 Crescent Place, Middletown, N. Y., on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 6, 1918.

KNIGHT.—Suddenly, Monday, Feb. 4, 1918, at his residence, 809 Creighton Av., Dayton, Ohio, James Knight, aged 72 years, survived by widow and two sons, James Victor Knight and V. S. Knight. Funeral Wednesday.

KORNE.—On Feb. 3, 1918, Emma Edwards Korne, sister of the late Male Winterbottom. Services at the residence of her nephew, Carleton Winterbottom, 620 6th Av., near 30th St., on Wednesday, at 8 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

LEACH.—Delia Elizabeth MacDowell, wife of the late Joseph Briggs Leach, on Sunday, Feb. 3. Services at her late residence, 1,933 66th St., Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Sea Beach subway to 20th Av. station.

MacNAB.—Of pneumonia, on Monday, Feb. 4, 1918, Archibald C. MacNab, in his 39th year, eldest son of John S. and Jeanie G. Wilson MacNab. Notice of funeral later. Glasgow (Scotland) papers please copy.

McLOUGHLIN.—At Philadelphia, Feb. 4, 1918, James Gregory McLoughlin, son of the late John Comerford and Elizabeth Gregory McLoughlin, aged 57. Funeral private.

O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Marie Calhoun, wife of Michael J. O'Shaughnessy and daughter of George W. and M. M. Ada Calhoun Lane, at Short Hills, N. J., Sunday, Feb. 3. Funeral services Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock at Church of St. Rose of Lima, Short Hills, N. J. Nashville, New Orleans, and St. Paul papers please copy.

PALMER.—At Madison, N. J., Feb. 3, 1918, Standish, son of Albert R. and Florence M. Palmer, aged two months.

PARKE.—Feb. 4, 1918, after a short illness, John N. Parke, aged 71 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 316 West 18th St., Wednesday evening, 8:30.

PENBOSS.—George. Services later at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, B'way, 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's.)

POMEROY.—Of pneumonia, Feb. 2, in San Francisco, Cal., Carter Pitkin Pomeroy, in his 59th year.

RAFFERTY.—At the residence of her sister, Mrs. L. H. Biglow, Sunday, Feb. 3, Susan McCoun, daughter of the late Colonel Thomas and Susan McCoun Rafferty. Funeral private. Friends are asked not to send flowers.

ROTH.—On Sunday, Feb. 3, 1918, Dr. Frederick C. Roth, in his 49th year, beloved husband of Susie I. Roth, (nee Rice,) and son of the late Dr. Charles M. Roth. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 164 East 80th St., Tuesday, 8 P. M.

RUSSELL.—Suddenly, on Feb. 3, in New York City, John William Russell, late of Toronto. Funeral services at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square and 16th St., (east of 3d Av.,) Wednesday, at 5 P. M. Interment Toronto.

SCHAUF.—After a lingering illness, Feb. 4, Helen Schauf, beloved wife of John Schauf. Funeral services Thursday, 10 A. M., at her late residence, 196 Crown St., Brooklyn. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

SCOUT.—On Feb. 4, Morris C., in his 59th year. Funeral service at his home, 1,417 Stoothoff Av., Richmond Hill, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, at 8 P. M. Interment Thursday morning, private, at convenience of family. Employes of Red D Line; also brothers of Jappar Lodge, 201, F. and A. M., Brooklyn; Chapter 148, Royal Arch Masons; Damascus Commandery, Kismet Temple, and Marine Engineers Benefit Society of New York invited.

SMITH.—At South Orange, N. J., on Feb. 4, 1918, J. Harry Smith, son of the late James Smith of New York City. Funeral services at his late residence, 356 Scotland Road, Thursday morning, Feb. 7, at 11 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

STERN.—Julius, beloved father of Henriette Schloss and Bertha Tuscano, 527 West 143d. Funeral strictly private.

SPIEGLER.—On Feb. 3, Jacob H., beloved father of Julius Schwarzkopf, Camille Baum, and Carrie Ehrlich. Funeral Wednesday, 10:30 A. M., from 1,015 Faile St., Bronx, (Simpson St. station.) Friends and members of Palestina Lodge, No. 36, Free Sons; Friedens Verein, No. 1; and Olympic Lodge, K. of P., invited to attend. Please omit flowers.

SPIEGLER.—Palestine Lodge, No. 36, I. O. F. S. of I.: Brethren, you are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, Jacob H. Spiegler, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., at his late residence, 1,015 Faile St., Bronx.
Dr. HENRY P. HIRSCH, President.
A. M. STERN, Secretary.

STEVENS.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Feb. 3, at her residence, Lawrence, L. I., Josephine Lucille, daughter of the late Byam Kerby and Frances Gallatin Stevens, in her 76th year. Funeral service at her late residence Wednesday morning, Feb. 6, at 11 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

STEVENS.—The Colonial Dames of America: It is with regret that announcement is made to the members of this society of the death of their fellow-member, Miss Josephine L. Stevens, on Feb. 3.
E. B. BORROWE, Secretary.

STRONG.—Catherine Heyer, daughter of the late Rev. J. Paschal Strong, Saturday, Feb. 2. Funeral at her late residence, 235 Lexington Av., Passaic, N. J., Tuesday, 4:15 o'clock. Erie train leaves Jersey City 3:14.

VAN PELT.—At La Grange, Ill., Feb. 1, Ellen Woodruff Van Pelt, wife of the late William Van Pelt and daughter of the late James Catlin Woodruff. Funeral private.

VEGHTE.—Suddenly, at Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 2, 1918, Isaac Walter, husband of the late Rachel Ann Veghte, in his 53d year. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 578 Ridge St., Newark, Tuesday, Feb. 5, at 2:30 P. M.

VOICE.—At Roosevelt Hospital, on Feb. 4, 1918, Clarence B. Voice, husband of Virginia Asborn Voice. Funeral at Farmington, Conn. Kindly omit flowers.

WASSERMAN.—Hugo E. Funeral from THE FUNERAL CHURCH, B'way, 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's.) later.

WEED.—On Feb. 4, Samuel Richard, husband of Nellie S. Weed. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell Building, 1,970 Broadway, Wednesday afternoon, 4:30 o'clock. Interment private.

WEIL.—On Sunday, Feb. 3, Theodore Weil, beloved husband of Rosalie W. Weil and father of Eveline and Florine Posner. Funeral services at his late residence, 19 West 74th St., Tuesday morning, 9:30.

WILLIAMS.—Monday, Feb. 4, 1918, Margaret, widow of John Williams. Funeral services at the residence of her brother, E. H. Morgan, 509 West 161st St., Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

WOODWARD.—On Sunday, Feb. 3, at the Lawrence Hospital, Bronxville, Thomas, son of the late Thomas and Elizabeth Cromwell Woodward, aged 71 years and 10 months. Funeral services at St. John's Church, Tuckahoe, Colonial Heights, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 6, at 2:45 P. M., on arrival of 1:35 P. M. train, Harlem.

ANDREWS.—Fred, 245 East 62d St., Feb. 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BENTZ.—Dora, 151 East 125th St., Feb. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BISCAYE.—Gustave, 355 East 57th St., Feb. 2, aged 52. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

BRENNAN.—Catherine, 949 Ogden Av., Bronx, Feb. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

CHRIST.—Peter, 255 West 23d St., Feb. 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DOETTINGER.—Emil, Feb. 3. Funeral 1,705 2d Av. today, 10 A. M.

DONOHO.—Ann, 363 West 18th St., Feb. 3. Funeral notice later.

FARRELL.—Ann, 787 East 169th St., Feb. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

GEARY.—Amelia, 167 East 77th St., Feb. 2. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HARDY.—Ann, 426 West 36th St., Feb. 3. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

HUGHES.—Margaret, 70 East 127th St., Feb. 3, aged 73.

MOLONY.—Thomas F., 189 East 108th St., Feb. 3. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

O'TOOLE.—Mary, 444 East 119th St., Feb. 2. Funeral today.

PURCELL.—Catherine M., Feb. 3. Funeral 874 Lexington Av. today, 10 A. M.

ROCKWELL.—James, Feb. 3. Funeral 1,908 Bathgate Av., Bronx, today, 2 P. M.

ROSENSWAIKE.—Rose, 1,838 7th Av., Feb. 2.

SHEA.—Patrick, 26 Madison St., Feb. 2.

SOUDER.—Rachel, 326 East 90th St., Feb. 2. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

WHITE.—Mary, 443 Willis Av., Bronx, Feb. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

Brooklyn.

BAILEY.—David, 215 Jay St., Feb. 2, aged 66.

BARKER.—Mary E., 448 5th St., Feb. 3, aged 84. Funeral private.

BOGUE.—William, 654 56th St., Feb. 3, aged 69. Funeral service today.

BOWER.—Mary, 1,656 Dean St., Feb. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

BROOKE.—Mary W., 1,184 Dean St., Feb. 2. Funeral private.

CUNLIFFE.—Elizabeth, 264 Lexington Av., Feb. 2. Funeral service today.

DERAISMES.—John A., Hotel St. George, Feb. 2. Funeral private.

DITTMER.—Mary T., 544 8th Av., Feb. 2. Funeral today.

DONAHUE.—Eliza, 490 East 8th St., Feb. 2, aged 72.

DRISLER.—Jane, 1,443 Pacific St., Feb. 3. Funeral private.

DOWLING.—James W., 331 Sackett St., Feb. 2, aged 19.

EMERY.—Hilton F., 746 Halsey St., Feb. 2, aged 54.

GIVIN.—Helen, 151 Columbia Heights, Feb. 2, aged 75. Funeral private.

HEALEY.—Frank, 258 11th St., Feb. 2. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HILL.—Elizabeth, 100 South 3d St., Feb. 3. Funeral service today.

HOGAN.—William J., 391 4th St., Feb. 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KOHNEN.—Sarah B., 30 Cambridge Place, Feb. 3, aged 81. Funeral private.

LOSBERG.—Minnie E., 6,929 5th Av., Feb. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

LUHRSEN.—Ernest F., 292 Greene Av., Feb. 3. Funeral notice later.

McCAFFERY.—Christopher, 503 Atlantic Av., Feb. 2. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McINTOSH.—Mrs. John H., Feb. 3. Funeral 981 Flatbush Av.

MYGATT.—Dudley, 289 Henry St., Feb. 2, aged 26. Funeral private.

PETTIT.—Emily R., 449 Hancock St., Feb. 3.

PRITCHARD.—Philip J., 202 Ainslie St., Feb. 2.

SCHOMER.—Pauline, 383 Fenimore St., Feb. 2. Funeral notice later.

SCHRASS.—Mary A., 76 Schenectady Av., Feb. 3, aged 52.

SCULLION.—Emily F., 171 68th St., Feb. 3. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

SHEPHERD.—William, 842 Quincy St., Feb. 4, aged 68. Funeral tomorrow.

SIMS.—Arthur L., 816 8th Av., Feb. 2. Funeral today.

SOEHLKE.—Charles F., 1,325 Greene Av., Feb. 2, aged 70. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

THARWARTH.—Fred, 472 52d St., Feb. 2, aged 17. Funeral today.

UMLAND.—John, 247 10th St., Feb. 2.

WERTHEIMER.—Pauline, 1,563 Union St., Feb. 3, aged 83. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WILMARTH.—Alfred, 626 East 18th St., Feb. 2, aged 44.

Hoboken and Jersey City.

BAKEN.—William H., 335 Varick St., Jersey City, Feb. 2. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

DRURY.—Delia, 387 Montgomery St., Jersey City, Feb. 3.

HELMKE.—John F., 266 Clerk St., Jersey City, Feb. 3. Funeral service today.

JORDAN.—James T., 40 Armstrong Av., Jersey City, Feb. 2, aged 74. Funeral today.

KEIGHRON.—Annie F., 117 Union St., Jersey City, Feb. 2, aged 16. Funeral today.

LORIGAN.—Winifred, 226 Erie St., Jersey City, Feb 2. Funeral tomorrow.

RICHTER.—Dorothy, Jersey City, Feb. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

RIEKEN.—Louisa F., 213 Belvidere Av., Jersey City, Feb. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SHANNAHAN.—James, 153½ Mercer St., Jersey City, Feb. 3. Funeral notice later.

SHEEDY.—James, 547 Jersey Av., Jersey City, Feb. 2. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

VAN ZANDT.—Ruthven P., 163 Magnolia Av., Jersey City, Feb. 2, aged 53. Funeral tomorrow.

WADE.—Richard, Jersey City, Feb. 3. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

WOLFE.—Mary E., Feb. 3. Funeral 631 Washington St., Hoboken, today.

Long Island.

DAVIS.—William, Ozone Park, Feb. 3, aged 44. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

JACKSON.—Kate L., Freeport, Feb. 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MEYER.—Andrew, Woodhaven, Feb. 3. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SMITH.—Julia, Astoria, Feb. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

In Memoriam.

GOW.—In constant memory of Grace J. Burnet, beloved wife of Donald Gow and mother of Jessie J. Gow and Mrs. E. P. Schilling, who passed away Feb. 5, 1917.

BLANCHARD.—Seraphine, in memory of; died Feb. 5, 1912.

BODE.—A. L., in memory of; died Feb. 5, 1917.

GALVIN.—Mary, mass St. Barnabas Church, Belmore, L. I., tomorrow.

JACKSON.—Thomas, in memory of; died Feb. 6, 1916.

MACKIN.—Catherine, mass St. Joseph's Church, Jersey City, today, 8 A. M.

WILKINS.—Mark F., in memory of; died Feb. 5, 1917.

Stephen Merritt Mead. Prompt, careful, considerate service, at the price you wish to pay. Non-sectarian. 1939 MADISON AVE. 'PHONE 3715 HARLEM.

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THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
233 St. By Harlem Train and by Trolleys. Office, 20 East 23d St., New York. Lots of small size for sale.

MGR. T. S. O'REILLY DEAD.

Founder of the Church of the Holy Name of Jesus, Brooklyn.

The Very Rev. Mgr. Thomas S. O'Reilly, founder of the Church of the Holy Name of Jesus, Prospect Park West and Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn, and of which he had been rector for nearly forty years, died on Sunday night at the rectory.

Mgr. O'Reilly's first congregation met in 1878 in McCann's stable, at Eighteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, which had been prepared for the first mass by the men of the parish, Father O'Reilly himself assisting in the building of the altar and seats. In the same year Father O'Reilly secured a site for the church, the cornerstone of which was laid on Aug. 11 by Bishop Loughlin, and it was dedicated on Christmas Day of that year. The parish now numbers about 8,000 persons, and the present church is not nearly large enough to accommodate the people.

Mgr. O'Reilly was ordained forty-six years ago.

Dr. Jechiel Tchlenov, Zionist Leader.

A cable message to The Jewish Morning News on Sunday announced the death in London of Dr. Jechiel Tchlenov, a prominent Zionist and physician. It is said that Dr. Tchlenov, the leading physician of Moscow, gave up a practice worth $25,000 a year to aid the Zionist cause in England, where his mission was to gain the sanction of the British Government toward the purpose of Zionism in securing Palestine as the home land of Jews.

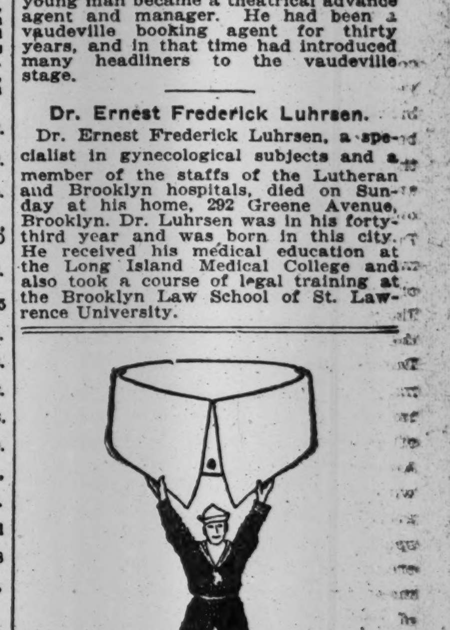
Dr. Tchlenov was 58 years old, and had devoted practically his entire life to the well-being of the Jewish people. When the Zionist Association of New York learned of his death a cable dispatch of sympathy and condolence was at once sent to Zionists in London.

James J. Armstrong.

James J. Armstrong, Senior Past Exalted Ruler of New York Lodge No. 1 of Elks, died suddenly on Sunday at his home, 124 Jewett Avenue, Jersey City. He had been ill only two days from pneumonia. Mr. Armstrong, who was in his sixty-fourth year, was personally known, it was said at the Elks' Club last night, to about 20,000 Elks in the New York district. He was born in Henry Street in this city, and as a young man became a theatrical advance agent and manager. He had been a vaudeville booking agent for thirty years, and in that time had introduced many headliners to the vaudeville stage.

Dr. Ernest Frederick Luhrsen.

Dr. Ernest Frederick Luhrsen, a specialist in gynecological subjects and a member of the staffs of the Lutheran and Brooklyn hospitals, died on Sunday at his home, 292 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. Dr. Luhrsen was in his forty-third year and was born in this city. He received his medical education at the Long Island Medical College and also took a course of legal training at the Brooklyn Law School of St. Lawrence University.



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M'ADOO'S ADVISERS NEARLY ALL CHOSEN

Walker D. Hines for Chief Aid and W. S. Carter of Brotherhood as Labor Head.

J. S. WILLIAMS FOR FINANCE

Bill Limiting Federal Control of Railroads to 18 Months Is Reported to Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4. — Director General McAdoo today had about completed the central staff which will assist him in administering Government operation of railroads during the war. Although no official announcement was made, it was understood the staff probably would be as follows:

GENERAL ASSISTANT — Walker D. Hines, New York, Chairman and general counsel of the Santa Fe.

TRANSPORTATION—Carl R. Gray, President of the Western Maryland. Assistants —F. T. Bentley, Chicago, General Superintendent of Motive Power, Chicago & Northwestern, in charge of mechanical matters; W. T. Tyler, St. Paul, Assistant Vice President of the Northern Pacific.

LAW—John Barton Payne of Chicago.

LABOR—W. S. Carter, Chief of the Brotherhood of Railway Firemen and Enginemen.

PUBLIC SERVICE AND ACCOUNTS—C. A. Prouty, Chief of the Interstate Commerce Commission's Bureau of Valuation and Accounts; assistant, Luther M. Walter, Chicago attorney.

TRAFFIC—Edward Chambers, Vice President of the Santa Fe, until recently Traffic Director of the Food Administration. Assistants—C. B. Buxton of Philadelphia and Dallas, recently Assistant Director of Transportation of the Food Administration; Robert C. Wright of Philadelphia, Traffic Manager of the Pennsylvania, in charge of freight matters; Gerrit Fort, Passenger Traffic Manager of the Union Pacific, in charge of passenger matters; G. A. Kirtley, New York, assistant to Vice President Stone of the Erie, in charge of priorities.

In addition there will be a board of traffic managers representing different Government departments to co-ordinate Government shipments. This board will consist of J. F. Holden, Kansas City, Vice President of the Kansas City Southern, representing the Shipping Board; H. M. Adams, St. Louis, Vice President of the Missouri Pacific, representing the War Department; H. P. Anewalt, Los Angeles, traffic manager of the Santa Fe, representing the navy; J. A. Middleton, Kansas City, traffic manager of the Frisco, representing the Fuel and Oil Administrations. Mr. Chambers will represent the Food Administration.

Another department of purchases, maintenance, and construction probably will be created, but it is understood the assistant in charge of this work has not been selected.

No Wholesale Dismissals.

The head of each of these divisions will organize the work assigned to him throughout the country and in general will utilize the agencies already organized by railroads under private management. No wholesale dismissal of employes or officers is planned by the Railroad Administration, although gradually a number of officials now unnecessary since the removal of competitive conditions may be assigned to other work under a recent order of Director General McAdoo insisting on economy wherever possible.

Financial problems of the railroads under Government operations are to be administered by John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, and a member of Director General McAdoo's temporary staff, it is understoood.

The Administration Railroad bill as agreed on by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee was reported today in the Senate. Minority reports are to be made by Senators Cummins and La Follette. As agreed on in committee the bill limits Government control of railroads to eighteen months after the war and provides for compensation based on the annual railway operating income for the three years ended June 30, 1917.

The House Interstate Commerce Committee today approved sections of the Administration Railroad bill providing for a standard return to the roads by the Government and creating a $500,000,000 revolving fund for operation and extension. The committee expects to finish consideration of the measure by Wednesday at the latest, and to report to the House immediately.

An amendment inserted today by the committee provides that the President shall cause a report to be made on Jan. 1 of each year giving details of the operations under the $500,000,000 fund. The President may require the carriers to build terminals as well as additions and betterments of road extensions necessary for war purposes or the public interest.

Another amendment approved provides that the railroad companies shall handle their own receipts and disbursements, and make an accounting to the Government administration.

Submits Waterways Plan.

Representative Small, Chairman of the House Rivers and Harbors Committee, tonight laid before Director General McAdoo a plan for rehabilitating inland waterway transportation, which, he said, had the approval of President Wilson and Secretary Redfield.

Mr. Small pointed out that rail rates where in competition with water routes were abnormally low and said that fault alone was responsible for the fact that this means of transportation was not now available. He suggested that with the Government in charge of both rail and inland water transportation rates could be readjusted and joint rail and water terminals be provided so that fullest benefit might be derived from all facilities.

Statistics citing wages in other than railroad industries and increases in living costs were presented today to the Railroad Wage Commission by A. B. Garretson and W. G. Lee, chiefs, respectively, of the Conductors' and Trainmen's Brotherhoods, in support of pending requests for increases in pay ranging from 20 to 50 per cent. for different classes of labor. Proportionately bigger increases are sought for the more poorly paid men.

For freight conductors the demand is for 5.8 cents a mile, instead of the present average of 4.15 cents; for freight flagmen and brakemen, 3.8 cents, instead of 2.7 cents; for passenger conductors, 3.5 cents, instead of 2.9, and for passenger flagmen and brakemen, 2.8 cents, instead of 1.8. For yard foremen $5.86 a day is asked, and for other yardmen $5.

M'ADOO DEPRECATES HOME BUILDING

Urges Postponement, Except in Cases of Necessity, of All Construction Until After War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4. — Secretary McAdoo today issued a statement discouraging the construction of homes in this time of war as a matter of necessity. It was made plain at the Treasury Department that the policy of the Administration to make sure as far as practicable of unrestricted access to the investment public for the purpose of selling by July 1 this year the $10,000,000,000 in Government securities necessary to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion will embrace the conservation of all private capital likely under normal peace times to be applied to the building of unrequired industrial plants, store buildings, social or religious structures, and even private dwellings.

The investment of capital that might be available for war purposes in public utilities, commercial projects, and public betterments generally has, in effect, been restrained by the declaration of Secretary McAdoo several weeks ago in regard to the plan to float bonds for the Ohio system of flood prevention to the amount of $25,000,000. The sponsors of that project voluntarily, as a matter of loyalty, gave the Government their assurance that they would wait until the Government had completed its campaign of bond sales.

Today Secretary McAdoo, in response to correspondence in regard to the application of the same policy to matters of small investment and of a general domestic character, authorized the following statement:

"Because of the interest of the Treasury Department in the conservation of capital and credit during the period of the war, I have received several inquiries as to whether building operations of one kind and another should be discouraged. With regard to plans for public buildings under the control of this department, I have stopped letting contracts except in cases where they were absolutely necessary.

"Home building is an excellent thing in normal times, but at present, unless there is a real shortage of houses for war workers, I strongly advise that materials, valuable labor, and credit be not utilized for this purpose. Whether homes should be built should be determined strictly by the urgency of the need."

MEDICI SALE STOPPED.

Italian Government Starts Legal Proceedings in England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 5.—"Owing to the action of the Italian Government this morning in the High Court of Justice it had been found necessary to postpone the sale of the Medici archives until further notice pending the disposal of the proceedings before the court here." This announcement was read out at Christie's yesterday to dealers and collectors who were anticipating one of the most interesting sales of recent years and covers a sensation of the art world.

Earlier in the day application was made on behalf of the Italian Government before Mr. Justice Peterson. The ground of application was that the Medici archives had been removed from Italy in violation of the Italian law respecting the exportation of antiques and objects of fine art.

The Chronicle understands that proceedings are pending in Italy against the Marchese Cosimo and the Marchese Averado de Medici, members of "the younger" line of the famous family, as a consequence of the removal to England of the documents. An official of the Italian Embassy said yesterday that the Italian Government views very seriously its trust in regard to the nation's heritage of art.

The Medici documents at present in dispute include 166 photographs and letters from Lorenzo de Medici, known as The Magnificent, and 600 documents dealing with the history of the family. Letters in the handwriting of this merchant statesman of the eighteenth century are among the rarest treasures of the famous collections. About eighty years ago the British Museum authorities considered themselves lucky to obtain three short letters in his handwriting.

TITLED FORGER SENTENCED.

Late J. P. Morgan's Name Signed by Count de Bosdari.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Count Maurice de Bosdari, an art dealer, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment today for forging bills of exchange purporting to have been drawn by the late J. Pierpont Morgan.

The prisoner sold a work of art to Mr. Morgan in 1903, thus obtaining the financier's signature, which he forged to two bills of exchange for £11,000, each of which he succeeded in discounting through a friend.

When the forgeries were discovered the Count disappeared. He was only recently arrested.

M. P. A FOOD HOARDER.

Ulster Unionist Fined $2,175 in an English Police Court.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—William John MacGeagh MacCaw, Unionist member of the House of Commons for West Down, Ireland, was fined £400 and £35 costs today for food hoarding.

Mr. MacCaw was tried in the Oxted (Surrey) Police Court. According to the attorney for the Food Committee of the Godstone Division of Surrey, this Member of Parliament had in his larder at Rooksnest 24 pounds of tapioca, 154 pounds of rice, 53 pounds of semolina, 100 pounds of biscuits, 53 pounds of tea, 100 pounds of sugar, 84 pounds of golden syrup, and 21 pounds of honey.

TO TRY CAPT. HOLBROOK.

Ossining Guard Officer Is Charged with Being Drunk and Disorderly.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., Feb. 4.—A general court under the Presidency of Colonel Debevoise, 102d Train, and composed of two Lieutenant Colonels and ten Majors, has been ordered to assemble at division headquarters on Wednesday to try Captain Rossiter Holbrook of Company C, 106th Infantry, a one-time First Cavalryman whose home is in Ossining. Captain Holbrook is accused of having been drunk and disorderly.

The charges against the Captain set forth that on a recent night he left his tent and tramped through a rainstorm to the headquarters of Brig. Gen. R. E. L. Michie, commanding the 53d Brigade of Infantry, where he demanded an interview. He was persuaded to return to quarters, but on the way halted to express wild views on the trustworthiness of a sentry he encountered.

Mate Lost Off Submarine.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Royal Allen Leese, first-class gunner's mate, was lost overboard from the submarine L-10, on Jan. 25, the Navy Department today announced. His home was in Gettysburg, Penn.

TEXTILE MEN DENY PLOT WITH TEUTONS

Assured That America Consented to Sale of Wool to Germany, They Assert.

THOUGHT ENGLAND KNEW IT

Manufacturers Say They Were Given to Understand That We Were to Get Dyestuffs in Exchange.

The facts printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday concerning the successful activities of Germany to procure cotton, jute and wool from enemy as well as neutral countries during the first two years of the war, created great interest in the textile trade yesterday. It had been understood in this industry that Germany had been able to get millions of dollars' worth of raw materials, but not until yesterday was it known that great quantities of these materials were obtained from British sources and the purchases so cleverly handled that even the British Government was ignorant of the source of supply for months after the "German procuring machine" was perfected and put in operation.

The papers of Hugo Schmidt, agent of the Deutsche Bank in New York, which are now in the possession of the Attorney General of New York, show that the German raw material organization was perfected in December, 1914. This fact is disclosed in a letter written to Schmidt by the Deutsche Bank, under date of Dec. 28, 1914.

"At the request of the War Ministry and the Department of State," the bank informed its New York agent, "there has been held a series of conferences having to do with the procurement of raw materials, and certain banks have been selected to look after these matters."

Then follows a long list of raw materials, such as Germany was even then, in the first months of the war, in great need, among them rubber, oils, and resin.

The Forstmann and Huffmann Company and the Botany Worsted Company, both of Passaic, mentioned by Schmidt in his report to the Deutsche Bank as the "shove-in betweens" he employed to get wool from South Africa for ultimate transshipment to Germany, both denied yesterday that they had any knowledge of the secret purchasing organization in Berlin for which Schmidt was acting in New York.

Concerning Schmidt's statements, the Forstmann and Huffmann Company issued the following statement yesterday:

"Subsequent to the outbreak of war between England and Germany, but long prior to the entrance of the United States, or any idea that we would be a party to the war, and at a time when the friendliest relations existed between the United States and Germany, and also before wool had been declared either conditional or absolute contraband of war, and at a time when noncontraband between the United States and Germany was perfectly legal and permissible, the Forstmann and Huffmann Company was connected with two shipments of wool to Germany under the following circumstances:

"At the beginning of November, 1914, Herman A. Metz, then Congressman from New York, and a large dealer in dyestuffs, called up Mr. Forstmann in reference to the acute lack of dyestuffs which were indispensable to American manufacturers and which could not then be obtained except from Germany. He told Mr. Forstmann that an understanding had been arrived at between the American and German Governments by which America would send wool and cotton to Germany, and in exchange for these Germany would consent to the shipment of a certain quantity of dyestuffs to the United States. He further said that arrangements had been made for the cotton, but that he came to request Mr. Forstmann to assist in the purchasing of the wool because of his knowledge of the wool market and European requirements. He explained that some competent person had to make these purchases and the German Ambassador had to be satisfied that the wool purchased would be suitable. Mr. Metz arranged for Mr. Forstmann to attend a conference in New York at which were present the then Ambassador, Mr. Rose, then Foreign Trade Adviser of the American State Department; Mr. Burr, later the legal adviser of the Textile Alliance, and Mr. Metz himself. Up to the time of this conference Mr. Forstmann had never seen either the German Ambassador, Mr. Rose or Mr. Burr, nor has he ever had any other dealings with these gentlemen, either before or after that time, other than those in connection with the shipment in question.

At the conference above mentioned, Mr. Forstmann was assured by both Mr. Metz and Mr. Rose that the shipment of wool in question was satisfactory to the American Government as well as to the British and German Governments, and was also assured that Mr. Bryan, then Secretary of State, had said that the entire transaction was in accord with the wishes of the American State Department, and that the American Government could and would assume the war insurance on these shipments, which it did, showing beyond any question that they were perfectly regular."

The Botany Worsted Mills issued a statement in which it was said that the facts disclosed in THE TIMES article, with reference to Germany's ability to get British wool, "is as much news to us as to the general public."

"We knew nothing of the matter," the statement added, "except as we read it this morning. There is nothing we can say of the matter except we have no connection with it in any way."

VEEDER DEFIES HENEY.

Won't Surrender Packers' Papers and Breaks Seal on Vault.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Henry Veeder, counsel for Swift & Co., whose office Francis J. Heney, chief counsel for the Federal Trade Commission, declares is a clearing house for operations of the big meat-packing houses, today stood firm in his refusal to allow seizure of the contents of the vault in his office. Moreover, Mr. Veeder broke the seal placed on the vault three days ago by Hugh L. McIsaacs, Mr. Heney's chief assistant.

Mr. Veeder told Mr. Heney that the Government had no legal right to the documents. He justified the breaking of the seal on the ground that the vault contained papers access to which was necessary to the conduct of his clients' business.

The packers' attorney told Mr. Heney that he would gladly surrender, for copying, any documents which the latter might declare necessary to the conduct of the investigation in Washington. The Government counsel, however, said this compromise was not satisfactory, and asserted his right to enter the vault and take what documents he wished.

The stationing of a policeman in the office of Mr. Veeder to prevent removal of documents and a lengthy conference held by Mr. Heney, United States District Attorney Clyne, and other Federal officials were among the day's developments. Following the conference, Mr. Heney refused to say what his next step would be.

Mr. Veeder tonight characterized Mr. Heney's efforts to examine the papers as a mere fishing expedition for matter relevant to the inquiry into the packers' affairs.

"I therefore feel justified in insisting upon my constitutional rights and in refusing to permit any such excursion through my papers," he said.

BILLS TO AID TENANTS.

Compel Landlords to Furnish Heat or Suffer Penalties.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—On behalf of the Socialist minority in the Assembly, bills were introduced tonight by Assemblyman Samuel Orr of the Bronx to compel landlords to furnish heat to tenants or be subjected to deductions in the rent and fines or imprisonment, or both.

One of the bills provides that during the seven months from October to April landlords in steam-heated apartments must keep the rooms of their tenants at a minimum temperature of sixty-eight degrees during the hours when the occupants are up and about, and must also furnish an ample supply of hot water. In the absence of proper heat tenants, under the terms of the bill, would be permitted to deduct from the rent any amount spent for gas, electricity, or other fuel, and for private heating apparatus. Another bill provides as a penalty for delinquent landlords a fine of $200 or ten days in jail, or both.

"Bronx has been harder hit by the existing conditions than any other borough," said Mr. Orr tonight. "Landlords have in many instances declined to furnish heat on the ground that coal was difficult to obtain, even when they had a supply in the cellars. The enormity of their conduct is revealed when one considers that rents were raised from $2 to $5 a month at the approach of Winter on the ground that coal would cost so much. Many people have succumbed to pneumonia as a result of the greed of landlords, and one child in my borough was found frozen to death in its crib."

Gets Divorce and $210,000 Alimony.

PUTNAM, Conn., Feb. 4.—A divorce was given Eleanor Davison Ream, wife of Louis M. Ream, today, together with $210,000 alimony, and the right to resume her maiden name. The action was brought on the ground of desertion. Mrs. Ream alleged that five days after her marriage, in 1911, her husband was induced to desert her by his father, Norman B. Ream, a prominent steel manufacturer. The action was uncontested.

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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES F. LIGHTHOUSE, Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells, 5th day of February, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., by order of the Court, at 539 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, (said sale having been adjourned from January 21st, 1918,) the assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of forty-six hundred seventy-five (4,675) shares of the capital stock of the Lighthouse Tire Co.

Dated, New York, January 22nd, 1918.
LEWIS SCHULDENFREI, Trustee,
154 Nassau Street, New York City.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy,
233 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of REX DOLL CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of one doll head die, machinery, doll bodies, 85 gross doll heads.
C. PARKER LATTIN, Trustee.
ARTHUR LEONARD ROSENBERG, Attorney for Trustee, 100 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK SEERY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Desks, Chairs, Baskets, Safe, Office Furniture, &c.
LOUIS H. STROUSE, Trustee,
CHARLES D. FOLSOM, Attorney for Trustee, 55 John St., New York.

NEW PRIORITY RULES PUT INTO EFFECT

Orders and Work Divided Into Four General Classes, with Subdivisions.

DONE TO SPEED SUPPLIES

Petitioners for Priority Asked to Consider Whether It Is Needed to Help Win War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The priorities division of the War Industries Board today made public priority circular No. 8, defining the regulations which the priorities division now has in effect for determining precedence in orders and work and describing the methods of administering them. The regulations are subscribed to by the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, the Chairman of the Shipping Board, and the President of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and the Chairman of the Council of National Defense.

The circular discloses a much wider field of operations than that defined in the first circular issued in September of last year. The priority regulations apply to all individuals, firms, associations, and corporations engaged in the production of copper, iron, and steel, and in the manufacture of their products; of chemicals, cotton duck, and woolen cloth, and all such other raw materials and manufactured products as the committee may deem necessary from time to time.

Under the new regulations all orders and work are divided into four general classes instead of three, as heretofore: Class AA, Class A, Class B, and Class C, with such sub-divisions as Class AA-1, Class AA-2, &c., Class A-1, Class B-1, &c. Class AA comprises only emergency war work of a special or urgent nature. Class A comprises all other war work; that is to say, orders and work necessary to carry on the war such as arms, ammunition, destroyers, submarines, airplanes, locomotives, &c., and the materials or commodities required in their production or manufacture. Class B comprises orders and work which while not primarily designed for the prosecution of the war, yet are of public interest and essential to the national welfare or otherwise of special importance. Class C comprises all orders and work not embraced in the other three classifications, and no certificate will be issued therefor. All orders, work, or materials not covered by priority certificates will fall within Class C.

The new regulations in no way change or modify any priority orders previously issued. The rule of procedure from now on is that orders and work in Class AA shall take precedence of those in all other classes; orders and work in Class A preceding those in Class B, and those, in turn, orders and work in Class C, irrespective of the dates the orders were placed.

"The classification of an order," the circular states, "simply means that it shall be given such precedence over orders of a lower classification as may be necessary (and only such as may be necessary) to insure delivery on the date specified in the order. It does not mean that work should cease on orders of a lower classification or that the order should be completed and delivery made in advance of orders taking a lower classification if this is not necessary to effect delivery within the date specified. The one to whom a priority certificate is directed should make his own production plans so as to get the maximum of efficiency out of his operations, making all deliveries at the times contracted for, if possible, and where it is not possible giving precedence to the orders taking the highest classification."

As a general rule where an application for a priority certificate is necessary, it should be made by the one placing the order on which the application is based, in the name of the department or official for whose account the order has been placed, whether of the United States Government or one of the allied Governments. In the latter case the application must be made through and with the written approval of the war mission which is representing that particular Government in this country. Government contractors or subcontractors, however, may make application for priority direct to the committee if their needs are urgent.

The committee does not administer priority on coal and coke or foods and feed, which are handled by the Fuel and Food Administrations. The committee will, however, consider applications for priority assistance to procure tools, equipment, or supplies for the production of these commodities. The committee's work does not cover transportation and it does not attempt to expedite transportation.

No industry, plant, material, or commodity will be classified as such. Only specific orders for the materials, commodities, or work are classified according to their importance in war preparation or in work necessary to the public interest and essential to the national welfare or otherwise of exceptional importance.

"The paramount purpose of priorities," the circular says, "is the selective mobilization of the products of the soil, the mines, and the factories for direct and indirect war needs in such a way as will most effectually contribute toward winning the war. In requesting priority the petitioner should join with the committee in applying the test: To what extent, if at all, will the granting of this application contribute, directly or indirectly, toward winning the war; and, if at all, how urgent is the need?"

STRIKE RIOTS CONTINUE.

Few St. Louis Cars Run, and Public Has to Walk.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 4.—Street car service in St. Louis was completely halted tonight after a day marked by increasing violence by sympathizers of the striking motormen and conductors, who are demanding increased wages, revision of working hours, and discontinuance of alleged unfair discrimination in favor of women conductors.

Riot calls kept the police busy. The disturbers in most cases contented themselves with the damaging of cars which the company attempted to operate.

Factories and stores operated today shorthanded. Thousands of workers walked to work, while other thousands found various forms of transportation, ranging from milk wagons to auto trucks.

Mayor Kiel, in an effort to bring the two sides together, requested union leaders and company officials to meet at his office. President McCulloch of the United Railway Company answered with a letter saying the company's Directors would meet tomorrow and decide on a course of action. He added that the company would be willing to submit the matter of increased wages to the State Public Service Commission.

William B. Fitzgerald of Detroit, First Vice President of the National Street Railwaymen's Union, said the strikers would welcome Government mediation and would willingly submit their demands to arbitration.

Information as to the strike situation was telegraphed to Secretary of War Baker last night by Paul Bunn, Secretary of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, so that "the War Department might know how to proceed with war orders being filled by St. Louis concerns."

LAST OF FIRST DRAFT WILL MOVE ON FEB. 23

Crowder Announces Steps to Raise the National Army to 685,000 Men.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Provost Marshal General Crowder today announced that the movement of the last increment of men selected in the first draft would begin on Feb. 23 and continue for five days. This will complete the operation of the first draft, as all States will have furnished their full quota.

The movement will bring the strength of the national army up to the 685,000 men contemplated in the first draft. The numbers of men who will be started to the cantonments on Feb. 23 are: Camp Devens, Massachusetts, 6,575; Upton, New York, 7,500; Dix, New Jersey, 7,000; Meade, Maryland, 6,090; Lee, Virginia, 3,000; Jackson, South Carolina, (negroes,) 3,383; Gordon, Georgia, (negroes,) 2,800; Grant, Illinois, 5,000; Taylor, Kentucky, 6,284; Dodge, Iowa, 14,984; Funston, Kansas, 2,382; Travis, Texas, 7,558; Pike, Arkansas, (negroes) 2,000.

Besides the regular portion contributory to Camps Devens and Upton, New York will send to the former 2,521 men, and to the latter 4,287 men who were to have gone to Camp Dix. The reason given for the change is that there is more room for them at Camps Devens and Upton. West Virginia will send 1,520 men to Camp Meade instead of to Camp Lee.

NEW FIELD FOR OUR TRADE.

Exports and Imports to Latin American Nations in 1917 Show Gain.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Increased trade with the Latin-American countries and decreases in exports to Northern European neutrals were the features of American 1917 foreign commerce, as set forth in figures issued today by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Imports from South America increased from $427,000,000 to $598,000,000, and exports to the same countries increased from $220,000,000 to $312,000,000. South America ranked third in sales to the United States.

Europe continued to be the best customer of this country, buying goods worth $4,054,362,029.

Embargo restrictions reduced Denmark's purchases from here to $32,000,000, as compared with $56,000,000 in 1916. Sweden obtained $21,000,000, a decrease of $26,000,000; Norway $62,000,000, as compared with $66,000,000, and Holland $90,000,000, as compared with $113,000,000. Exports to Greece were $8,477,000, as against $33,685,000 in 1916.

BIG IMPORTS OF MATERIALS.

Increase from $957,000,000 in 1915 to $1,800,000,000 in 1917.

The activity of the manufacturers of the United States is shown by the greatly increased value of manufacturing material imported in 1917. The value of manufacturing material imported by the United States in the calendar year 1917, as shown by a compilation made public yesterday by the National City Bank, was in round terms $1,800,000,000, against $957,000,000 in 1915, and $874,000,000 in 1914. Manufacturing material formed in 1917 61 per cent. of the total merchandise imported, against 54 per cent. in 1915 and 49 per cent. in 1914.

Another evidence of the activity of the manufacturers of the country in 1917 was found in the fact that the value of manufactures exported aggregated nearly $4,000,000,000, against $1,791,000,000 in 1915, and $974,000,000 in 1914.

These large increases in manufacturing material imported occurred in nearly all of the important articles of foreign production required in our industries. India rubber imports of 1917, for example, aggregate more than 400,000,000 pounds, against 270,000,000 pounds in 1916 and 221,000,000 in 1915, and the value in 1917 was approximately $240,000,000, against $160,000,000 in 1916 and $111,000,000 in 1915. Hides imported in 1917 show a slight increase in quantity when compared with 1915, but a large advance in total value, aggregating for 1917 more than $200,000,000 in value, against $173,000,000 in 1916, $127,000,000 in 1915, and $112,000,000 in 1914. Raw silk imports of 1917 show a total value of nearly $200,000,000, against $150,000,000 in 1916, $95,000,000 in 1915, and $93,000,000 in 1914. Wool imports of 1917 aggregate in value more than $150,000,000, against $125,000,000 in 1916, $95,000,000 in 1915, and $58,000,000 in 1914. Tin imports of 1917 show a total value of approximately $70,000,000, against $56,000,000 in 1916, $39,000,000 in 1915, and $33,000,000 in 1914. Fibres show an aggregate value in 1917 of about $100,000,000, compared with $66,000,000 in 1916, and $45,000,000 in 1915. Raw cotton shows a total value for 1917 of approximately $46,000,000, against $26,000,000 in 1915, and $23,000,000 in 1914.

FLIER BURNED TO DEATH.

W. B. Bradley, Jr., of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Killed at Texas Aviation Camp

HOUSTON, Tex., Feb. 4.—Wayles B. Bradley, Jr., of Mount Vernon, N. Y., flying cadet at Ellington Field, was burned to death when his plane fell thirty feet today.

He probably would have emerged uninjured from the smash had not the gasoline tank exploded, covering him with blazing oil. He has a brother at Camp Kelly, flying field, San Antonio.

A telegram was received yesterday by Mrs. Catherine Wayles Bradley of 169 Elm Avenue announcing the death of her son. Mrs. Bradley, who is the wife of Captain Wayles B. Bradley, connected with the commissary department at Baltimore, at once left for the South to take charge of her son's body.

Young Bradley, who was 23 years old, and his twin brother, Lyman C. Bradley, joined the United States Flying Corps last Christmas. Wayles left Columbia College last Fall to take up aviation at Cornell, whence he was sent to Texas. He was a graduate of Mount Vernon High School and a well-known athlete.

CHARITY BEQUESTS MADE.

Mrs. O'Donohue's Will Provides Gifts for Catholic Organizations.

The will of Mrs. Teresa M. J. O'Donohue, who died Jan. 7 last, makes many bequests to Catholic organizations in which she was interested during her lifetime. She gave $1,000 to the Rev. Mgr. M. J. Lavelle of St. Patrick's Cathedral, $2,500 each to St. Vincent's Hospital and the Association of Catholic Charities, $2,000 to the House of Calvary, $1,000 each to the Little Sisters of the Poor and the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, and $500 each to Misericordia Hospital and St. Joseph's Hospital.

Mrs. O'Donohue gave $30,000 outright and her household furnishings, paintings, &c., to her daughter, Teresa R. O'Donohue, and divided the residue between her and Mrs. Mary M. Ferrer, also a daughter; Joseph J. O'Donohue, a son, and Marie Josephine O'Donohue, a granddaughter. Each grandchild receives $2,000. Robert Holmes, coachman, receives $1,000, and other servants get $100 each.

Mrs. O'Donohue directed her daughter to give the painting, "Going to Mass," by Jules Breton, to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Supreme Court Recesses to March 4.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Supreme Court recessed today until March 4, when opinions will be given and the arguments of pending cases resumed.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Samuel S. Breslin and Einar Christie of New York City were admitted to practice.

109—O. J. Weeks, doing business under the name of O. J. Weeks & Co., pet., v. The U. S.—Judgment affirmed, and cause remanded.

89—A. C. Stellwagen, Trustee for Margaret Zengerle, v. A. Clum, Trustee in Bankruptcy of the Georgian Bay Co.—First and second questions answered in the negative.

93—William Filene's Sons Co., pet., v. C. F. Weed et al.—Decree reversed, and cause remanded.

95—R. H. Gardiner, Trustee of the Parry Real Estate Trust, pet., v. W. S. Butler & Co., Inc., et al.—Decree reversed, and cause remanded.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

869—El Paso Sash and Door Co., plain., v. E. M. Carraway.—Per curiam. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

No. ..—Original. Ex parte in the matter of M. Quinn, pet.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus granted, and rule to show cause awarded returnable March 4.

554—The W. U. Telegraph Co., aplt., v. The B. & O. R. R. Co.—Motion to advance denied, without prejudice to a renewal of same.

706—W. C. Hammer, U. S. Atty., v. R. H. Dagenhart et al.—Motion to advance granted, and cause assigned for argument on April 15.

758—B. F. Looney, Atty. Gen., et al., aplts., v. Eastern Texas R. R. Co. et al.—Motion to advance granted, and cause assigned for argument April 15.

807—Rigney & Co., pet., v. Aunt Jemima Mills Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Second Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

811—S. L. Heatherly, adr., &c., pet., v. L. & N. R. R. Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Kentucky Court of Appeals denied.

812—E. Stroecker, as trustee, &c., pet., v. M. A. Patterson et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

No. ..—Original—Ex parte the U. S., pet.—On motion for leave to file an information for contempt. Per curiam: Although of opinion that the suggestions filed by the defendant Judge in answer to the motion for leave to file an information for contempt are inadequate to sustain his failure to impose and give effect to the sentence as required by our mandate, we nevertheless deem it unnecessary now to pass upon the application for leave to file the information for the following reasons: (1,) because the suggestions presented by the Judge leave no room for controversy that his action, although without the limits of his discretion, was yet based upon a mistaken assumption to the contrary; (2,) because we are sure that pointing out such mistake will lead to a complete and prompt compliance with our former mandate and render further action upon the motion unnecessary; it is, therefore, ordered that the consideration of the motion be postponed until Monday, March 4 next.

539—J. Knoell and G. Knoell, plain., v. the U. S.—Motion to dismiss submitted for defendant in support of motion and for plain. in opposition thereto.

694—R. F. Stroud, plain., v. the U. S.—Judgment reversed upon confession of error and cause remanded.

752—L. H. Perlman, aplt. and plain., v. the U. S.—Motion to dismiss submitted for defendant in support of motion, with leave to counsel for plaintiff to file brief in opposition within two weeks.

489—Glasgow Navigation Co., Ltd., aplt., v. Munson Steamship Line.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for appellee in support of motion and for aplt. in opposition thereto.

843—J. L. Creveling, pet., v. J. T. Newton, Commissioner of Patents.—Petition for writ of certiorari to District of Columbia Court of Appeals submitted for pet.

821—McBeth-Evans Glass Co., pet., v. Gen. Elec. Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Sixth Court of Appeals submitted for pet., with leave to counsel for respondent to file brief within three days.

808—Joseph Schlitz Brewing Co., pet., v. Houston Ice and Brewing Co. et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Fifth Court of Appeals submitted for pet.

881—Erie R. R. Co., pet., v. J. R. Shuart et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of N. Y. submitted for pet. and for respt.

154—Alice State Bank et al., pet., v. Houston Pasteur Co.—Leave granted to file additional brief for respt. on or before Wednesday next on motion of counsel for respt.

423—Southern Bell Tel. and Tel. Co., plain., v. W. E. Hollifield.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for plain.

Adjourned until Monday, March 4.

Call for March 4: Nos. 325, 327, (and 384, 421, 422, 492, 593, and 594,) 371, 468, 611, 452, 457, 567, 705, and 174.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 488, P. O. Bldg.—Motion calendar.
Leonard<Maxwell.
Meccano<Wanamaker.
Waterfront Co<Scow 92.
Re 35% Auto Co.
Obdu<SS Nigretia, (2.)
Re Liberty Doll Co.
General calendar:
Re Fersko.
Fraad<Empire Co.
Ward<The Washingt'n
US ex rel Pressprich<Notman, (2.)
Oriental Co<Dejonge.
Morse<Tillotson & W.
Re Liebovitz.
Mandeville<MacDonald.
Midland Co<SS Saturnus.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Nelson<Stand Film Industries.
Thompson<NY C RR.
Rose<Neth-Am Steam Nav Co.
Kingston<Lamport & Holt.
Ruthewicz<Penn RR.
Shrum<same.
Barclay-Westmoreland Trust Co<same.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.
De Bekker<Stokes Co.
Cardinal Film Corp<Crystal Film Co.
Ikle<Oppenheim, Collins & Co.
Autopiano Co<Otto Higel Co.
Silver Co<S Sternau & Co (2.)
Machcinski<Rubin.
Am Ldry Mach Co<Hoffman Co.
Gen Elec Co<Continental Fibre Co.
Mitchell<D M & Ft D RR.
Paulsen<Gray.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10 A.M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn. U S<Paul Hennig (on trial.)
At 10:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn. Gusicki<Pine Hill Coal Co (on trial.)

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Anthony & Jones Co<NY Cent RR.
Triangle Waist Co<Todd.
Kratka<Best & M RR.
Peo ex rel Edmira Advertiser Assn<Gorman, as clerk, &c.
Knight<Brown.
O'Conner<Loesch.
Lazarus<McConville et al.
Riverview Manor Assn<Bruckner et al.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Dowling, Page, and Shearn, JJ.—At 2 P. M. Enumerated motions.
McCarthy<Bowling Green Storage, &c.
Colon & Co<Smith.
Boston Ins Co<B H R R.
Zelbrun<Knick Ice Co.
People<Fisher.
Norris<Norris.
Celszler-Hass Rty Co<Carvel Co.
Wulff<Int R T Co.
Pope Trading Corp<Cutler.
Crombie<Ill Surety Co.
McDonald<Straitwolf.
People<McKinley Rty, &c. Co.
Feldman<Washburn Wire Co.
Richards<Aetna Accident, &c. Co.
Littlejohn & Bull<Deutsch.

APPELLATE TERM—Guy, Philbin, and Delehanty, JJ.—At 10 A. M. Appeals from orders and judgments of the City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Re Fletcher, (Cunningham.)
Rosenthal<Rosenthal.
North Am Drug Co<Munro.
Brown<same.
Peters<Lennine.
People ex rel Rofrano<Murphy.
Witmark & Sons<Brennan.
Same<Ball.
Margolies<Breier.
Rosenberg<B, Q Co, &c, RR.
Bankers' Trust Co<Orcutt.
Cohen<Goodman.
Lederman<B, Q Co & Sub RR Co.
Fordin<B H RR, (2.)
Schiavone<Edelmen.
Von Hentzler<Syrian Orthodox Catholic Mission.
Pines<Merideth.
Tilton<Brown.
Collins<Hallahan.
Kantrowitz<Luckenbach.
De Waltoff<Natches.
Dillon<Schumacher.
Apfelbaum<Wolf.
Altman<Baker & Co.
Re Greenfield.
Bigelow<Caplan.
Brown<Cleveland TrCo
Hirsch<Hirsch.
Farrall<Yennie.
Ashley<Bishop, Babcock & Becker Co.
Cate<Fisk.
Franz Premier Dist Co<Petit.
Hedden & Sons Co<Vulcanite Portland Cement Co.
Gibbons<Hell.
Dilulio<Levingston.
Cohen<Hopaltrun Rlty
Morgan<Schmidt.
Billings<Billings, (2.)
Re Dressler Beard Mfg Co.
Un Paperboard Co<Hooker Elec Co.
W & W Dress Co<Mass Bonding & Ins.
Levy<Hilman.
Goodwin<Mirror Film, Inc.
Sanders<Forwards Assn.
Re Perlman.
Katson<Ciechanocov.
Cohen<Scharfin.
Porter<Roth.
Meister<Bachrach Co.
Wilson<Connor.
Spallino<Harris.
Smith<Smith.
Whelan<Rabbe.
Wigdor<Royal Operating Co.
Coppola<Jacobson.
Caponigri<Caponigri.
Kufitk<Penn RR.
Sarasohn<People Theatre Co.
Boy Scouts of Amer<US Boy Scout.
Palmer<Buehler.
Atlantic Nat Bk<Amer Sumatra Tobacco Co.
Katzenberg<Grobman.
Strubbe<Given.
White<NY Telephone.
Hildreth<Weidler.
Dyer Co<Pac Sugar.
Cameron<Midwaut Holding Co, (2.)
Blumenthal<Wertheimer.
Dillon<Harrington.
Mattialis<Penn Coal.
Blumenthal Co<Fishbein.
People<Calise.
Henry Kelly & Sons<Jolson.
Greiff<Hennessy Rlty.
Ponselle<Barnett Oil & Gas Co.
Jaffe<Ridley.
Brown<Greenberg.
NY Tr Co<Drescher.
Mattison<Asbestos Co.
Grey<Triumph Film.
Singer<Schwartz.
Lehman<42d St & Mann Ry.
Krieger<Union Ry (2.)
Bensel<3d Av Ry.
Anderson<42d St Mann &c. Ry.
Re US Cons Seeds Raisin Co.
Migliaccio<Becker Rty
Hannevig & Johnson, Inc<Amer Star Line.
Billings<Billings.
Schrager<Foster.
Neil<Neil.
N W Terra Cotta Co<Starkey & Co.
Ropke<Cuprite Sulphur Co.
Meyer<Meyer.
Klein<Benkman.
CNY<Syrken.
Graff<Eastern Hat Frame Co.
[illegible]
McMahon<3d Av Ry.
Re Southack.
Totten<Ketchum.
Mead<Gordon.
Hagopian<Hagopian.
Tucker, Speyer & Co<Charter Const Co.
People ex rel Cuvalier<Voorhees.
Friedman<Lang.
Re Ewing & Miles, Inc
Schoonmaker & Conners Co<Boyer's Sons Co.
Hubbell<Hardy.
Rosenthal<Rosenthal.
Re White.
Levy<Anthony Bldg Co
Re Guaranty Tr Co<Underwood.
Soffer<Hard.

PART II.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Lehman, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
Ennis<Chichester.
Thomashefsky<Edelstein.
Paul F Gerhard & Co<Foreign & Domestic Transp Corp.
Van Heynigen Brokerage Co<same.
Crandell<Eisen Realty Co, Inc.
Seamen's Bank for Sav<Muller.
Central Trust Co of N Y<Williams.
Levy<Parisian Real Estate Corp.
Bond & Mort Guar Co<Schindler.
Central Trust Co of N Y<Ottman.
O'Rourke<Kowskie.
Critchfield & Co<Republic Motor Sales.
CNY<N Y Mun Ry (2)
Same<Int R T.
Levy<Levy.
Pox<Pox.
Byrnes<Byrnes.
Kiefer<Kiefer.
Catuna<Catuna.
Despres<Despres.
Snedecor<Babcock.
Ball<Ball.
Powell<Hill.
Struhala<Struhala.
Thompson<Holterman.
Halay<Halay.
People ex rel Orinoco Realty Co<Purdy (2)
Bamberger<Stern.
People ex rel N Y Title Mort Co<Purdy
Pappas<Pappas.
Rosenson<Cohen.
Winkel<Robins.
Demurrers:
Lutz<Comings.
Hedenberg<same.
Campe Corp<Rensselaer & Valatie Mills (2.)
Preferred causes:
Trowbridge<Richter.
People ex rel O H Perry Co<Purdy.
People ex rel 106 East 85th St Corp<same.
General calendar:
Fitzgerald<Fitzgerald.
Moder<Moder.
Rogers<Rogers.
Canadian Agency, Lim<Assets Realization Co.
Grenfell<same.
Rapp<Hance.
U S Light & Heat Corp<Walker.
Orszag<Haber.
Gouldie<Kemerer.
Plunkett<Plunkett.
Mapes<Dillon.
Richards<Edgar.
Erlanger<Erlanger.
Schoenen<Satesky.
Cudahy Packing Co<Paulsen.
Koberlein<Koberlein.
Central Trust Co<Am Light & Traction.
Nord Deutsche Ins Co<Dudley, Jr, Co.
Babcock<Brown.
Thompson<same.
Shonts<same.
Paul<Kathodian Bronze Works.
Reiche<Bluthenthal & Bickart.
Allifieropoulos<Allifieropoulos.
Boyko<Boyke.
Curry<Cody.
Jordan<O'Brien (2.)
Jackson<Goldman.
Silberstein<Silberstein.
Conte<Conte.
Gershel<Gershel.
Le Manquais<Sperry.
Katzman<Katzman.
Kruger<Kruger.
Kahn<Saperstein (2.)
Buch<Buch.
Lavigne<Greenwich Sav Bank.
Same<N Y Sav Bank.
Same<German Sav Bank.
Same<Harlem Sav Bk.
Same<Dry Dock Sav Bank.
Same<Franklin Sav Bank.
Same<Metropolitan Bank.
Bleiman<Libman Realty Co.
Allen<Allen.
Cuatotolapam Sugar Co<Beck.
Anteo<Friedman.
Openheim<Lowe.
Smith<Merchants Realization Co.
Roffman<Roffman.
Rosenberg<Oestreicher
Ricci<Ricci.
Clear.

PART IV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART V.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PARTS VI., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Farnum<Bengal Trad.
Mackey<Tidewater Oil
Salomon<Lowenstein.
Bachman<Cohen.
Wertheimer<Livingston.
Enam Steel Spec Co<Rep St & Enam Co.
Gen Gas Lt Co<Nas and Suffolk Lt Co.
Bradley<Levine.
Sprayreger<Richards, Inc.
Wilson<Israel.
Canton Elec O Co<Cardinale.
Elkus<Nixon.
Saxony Mill Co<River Plate Com Co.
Lopamo<Crandall.
River Plate Com Co<Madero Bros, Inc.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M.
Inq—Bernhardt<Cordluke.
Inq—Babitsky<Weingert.
De Millo<Issaiano.
Dixon<Union Ry.
O'Donnell<NY Rys.
Bongiorno<Weinbert.
Donnelly<Degnon Con.
Dushey<Krainin.
Barutta<Reynolds.
Sheehan<Andrew Davey, Inc.
Ruoff<NY Rys.
Ellin<Hecht.
Smith<Davis-B Co.
Stein<Beckmann.
Potosky<G Liss Co.
Pelzerman<Strumpf.
Weigert<Stark.
Lebolt & Co<Cons Gas
Stolbach<Richardson & Boynton Co.
Wiener<Frank.
Kanter<Shepherd.
Walsh<Bonner.
Same<Loew.
Glassberg<N Y Rys.
Warneke<Kite.
McGuire<Empire City Subway Co.
Pouch<N Y Rys.
Berensen<Klein.
Ogle<Rosential.
Cavanagh<Interborough-23d St Ferry.
Hirsch<Hudson Mort Co.
Kelly<Green.
Glynn<Gavigan.
Kaufman<Klumpp.
Aramowitz<Int R T.
Balcker<N Y Rys.
Kugler<same.
Gallagher<3d Av Ry.
Castaldi<McGowan.
N Y Co Nat Bank<Herrmann.
Henley<Hallenbeck-Hungerford Rty, (2.)
Giammageo<Stella.
N J Connolly<Hochberg Con Co, Inc.
J Connolly<same.
T Gray<Kalischer.
J Gray<same.
Kabakow<Prospect Furniture.
Keller<Pick.
Glassberg<N Y Rys.
Joyce<Chanler.
Ullman<L I RR.
Dobrinsky<Moshman.
Norris<Shontal.
Brooks<Forward Ass'n.
Steglits<NY Tel Co.
Meyra<Penn RR.
Satloff<McNulty.
Stauder<Ringler & Co.
Prabach<NY Rys.
Kabakow<Prospect Furniture Co.
Katz<Berman.
E Mooney<Postal Transfer Serv, Inc.
M Mooney<same.
Pfeiffer<NY Rys.
Zeldner<Schneider.
R Fuerman<Franco.
B Fuerman<same.
F Smith<Oehrlein.
I Smith<same.
J H Puttre<Schwartzbarg.
G Puttre<same.
Yancyk<Leh Val RR.
Romanofski<same.
Schulz<Lupescu.
Ehrenberg<Kreymberg
Salzman<Rosenberg.
Banishevitz<Stubbe.
Becker<NY Rys.
Hahn<same.
Little<same.
Schein<Moscarelli.
Earnes<Yogel.
Gilligan<Empire Carrying Corp.
McGuire<NY Tel Co.
Cochran<Rothman.
Condreras<Standard Gas Light Co.
Levy<Schwartz.
Perel<NY Rys.
J Perlmutter<Byrne.
H Perlmutter<same.
Aaront<Vanacure.
M Kaufman<Tomashefsky.
K Kaufman<same.
Pellorjas<Rosen.
Sergio<Nassau El RR.
Cusano<Harlem Battle
May<Yorkville Mot Co
Christian<NY Rys.
Oppenheimer<Harriscatta Holding Co.
Jackim<Hudson Wood Working Co.
Halpin<Nollaes Rty.
Birnbaum<Weintraub Bros.
Norwood<Bradley Con
Vartabedian<P Doelger Brew Co.
Shapiro<Davidson.
Laskofsky<Poca Con Collieries Co.
Daniels<Weinberg.
Hausman<Greenbaum.
Birnbaum<Weintraub Bros.

PART XIV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.
Pearson<Thompson.
Mitchell<same.
Metzger<Askinase.
Dobson<Steindler.
Ryan<Carnegie Trust.
O'Brien<NY, NH & H RR.
Skoog<W Garrison Co.
Beck<Only Skirt Co.
Starr<Haley, Hammond & Co.
Branower & Son, Inc<Waldes.
Babst<Am Litho Co.
McGovern<CNY.
State of Yucatan<Montes.
Degnon Con Co<CNY.
Wyner<1,482 B'way.
Mayer Amuse Co<Stair & Havlin, Inc.
Bickley<Singer.
Levenson<F & M Schaefer Brew Co.
Brown<Clevel'd Trust.
Sisson<Shea.
Hawkins<Union Trust
Harper Paper Co<Mountain Hill Co.
Feaster Film Feed Co<Geissenhaimer.
Benedict<CNY.
Boylston<McGuire.
Toomey<Penn Silk Dye & Finishing Co.
Pollack<Milz.
Barone<Fish.
I Goldberg, Inc<Am Alcohol Co, Inc.
Reinach<Windsor Costume Co, Inc.
Watson<Dwyer.
Tull<De Moro.
Almirall<CNY.
Ellis<Feeney & Sheehan Bldg Co.
Jones<Anable.
Studin<Shoninger Bros.
Myers<Carll.
Kohler<Kasch.
Warren Fdry & Mach<H E Fox Const.
Carroll<Lozier Motor
Wrap Mach Co<Dillman Bakery, Inc.
Pelanne<Sechestamer.
Holliager<Palmer.
Downes & Co<E J Thayer, Inc.
Sisson<Pape & Schaar
Garguilo<California Wineries & Dist.
Gaulacker<US Fid & Guar Co.
Sainsbury<Murrell.
Sisson<Harvey.
Gerli & Co<Mandelson
Perlman<Donohue.
Angleziz<Velisarios.

TRIAL TERM.—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term rules.
PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M.
Quinn<NY & Long Branch SS Co.
PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART V.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.
Adjourned to Feb. 19.
PART VI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
Thomas<Union Ry. McAvoy<same.
McNamee<same.
PART II.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.
Brown<Belt Line Ry. Hernan<Kips Bay Br.
PART VIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
Aello<Delmonico's.
PART IX.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Roth<McRossie.
PART X.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Sullivan<River. Mastix<I R T.
PART XI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.
Durschlag<Welling.
PART XII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Murphy<McMahon.
PART XIII.—Not in session.
PART XV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XVI.—(January Term continued.)—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.
Case on—Dammann<Appleton & Son, Inc.
PART XVI.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.
Fishel<Brunswick Co.
PART XVII.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.
Quincey<Emery.
PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.
Eva Rohr,
Nathan Strauss,
Eugene Van Schaick,
Jonathan Marsh,
Frederick E Saward,
Thomas S Doyle,
Jacob Schmal,
Andre Jacobi,
Edward Rafter,
Edgar C Luneschloss,
William T Burall,
Julius Nulle,
Mary G Pinkney,
Sam Choma,
Rudolph Simons,
Frederick E Saward, (2.)
Thomas Rawlinson,
Mary I Hart,
Charles Guidet,
Violet Van Schaick, infant,
Johannes D E M De Ridder, &c,
Francis J Hughes, (2.)
Mary F Place,
George H Van Vorst,
Elizabeth Connell,
Mary Casey, &c,
Benjamin I Hart,
Abraham Mills,
Stephen H Davenport,
Herbert B Fox,
Mary G Pinkney,
Walter J Peck,
Hermann H F Fischer
Frederick W Saltzseider,
Henry Martin,
Edmund C Marshall,
Annie J Spears,
Frank Fritz,
Mary J Walker,
Abel J Sharlow,
Mary M Carroll,
Esther Phillips,
Michael McCabe,
Catherine Sullivan, &c,
Heinrich Burger, &c,
Abraham Ratner,
Catharine W Loney,
Charles Gregory,
Joseph C Thomas,
Mary F Renalds,
Ann C Flagler,
Estates of—Issues of fact:
Joseph Binewics,
Reuben E Crowdus,
James C Kellogg,
John F Leary,
Carrie E Pierson,
Lillian Rapp, &c,
Ida Silverman, &c,
William Haaney,
Bertha Adler,
Benjamin Baker,
Emil C Bondy,
Barnet Lieberman,
William Josephy.
Wills for probate:
Julia Brandt,
Elizabeth Brook,
Winnefred A Lovell,
Sarah E Knapp,
Frank B Tallman,
Bernhard Weiss,
Mary Stapleton,
Edward Dreyfus,
Mary A Barnes,
James Riley,
Teresa M J O'Donohue

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Madero Bros<Edwards & Co, (2.)
Security Mtge Co<Hodgens.
Bury<Geissenhainer.
Finkelstein<Silverman.
Stern<Nelson.
Krauss<Taig.
Muessman<Frank.
Brief<Naughton-Mulgrew M C Co.
Wetter<Russell.
Silverman<Bodow.
Taub<Spiegelman.
Hamilton<Hamilton.
Handly—Penn RR.
Edelstein<Met L I Co.
Severin<Isicr.
Ferst<Linetsky.
Hassig<Union Ry.
Smith<3d Av Ry.
Shapiro<Union Ry, (2)
Fredericks<Wall Street Exch Bldg Assn.
Madero Bros<Edwards & Co, (2.)
Stang<Hirsch & Wadro.
Peters<Mindlin.
Greenberg<Dulberg.
Silver<Seidel, (2.)
Baum<Engel.
Wolfgang<Belknap.
Brooks Bros<Sefton.
Raffelson<Heilbron.
Quinn<Oceanside Imp.
Kupferberg<New Home Gas, &c, Co.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Allen, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Bond<Drosin Bros.
Zwickler<Union Ry.
Gasner<Mutual Life Ins Co.
Title G & T Co<St. John.
Fort Masonry Co<Hudson View Const Co, Inc.
Krapes<E. Gussaroff R & C Co.
Langer<Fiering.
Pressner<Sing.
Borelli<Comp Gen'le Trans.
Lazard<Karten.
Bleakley<N Y Rys.
Hogan<Harned.
Aronson<Reiss.
Rosenberg<NY Rys.
Hirschfeld<Int R T.
Zemmol<Int R T.
Markowitz<Hollander.
Stang<Hirsch&Wadro.
Mitchell<Musical Mut Prot Union.
Gwirtzman<Int R T.
Springer<Jaffe.
Witcombe<Marcotte.
Lonsheim<Hoffman.
Rottenberg<Madero Bros.
Rose<Walton.
Bayer<Bradley Con.
Rutheiser<Con Gas.
Dell 'Orto<La Mira Chem Co.
Ferraro<D,L & W RR
Schwefelgeist<Brand, (2.)
Packler<same.
Fahn<same.
Fire<Kobler Voleener Y M Ben Assn.
Jacobowitz<Bernays.
Standard Color Wks, Inc<Jaffray.
Goldenberg<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Casey<Judkins & McC
Unger<Lyons.
Gimbel Bros<Horowitz
Cohen<Freidus.
Delott<Salisbury.
Zimmerman<Halperin.
Lindsay<Isaacs.
Dempsey Cont Co<O'Reilly.
Aronowitz<Lamport Mfg & Supply Co.
Adams<Luke.
French<Salomon.
Rendio<Blue Valley Butter Co.
Guralekoff<Market & Harlem Auto Truck.
Maratto<Strauss, (2.)
Bieber<Schlesinger.
Rosenberger<Nimeth Bros, Inc.
Kauftheil<NY Rys.
Gerstenzang<Rosenberg.
Guardiano<Thompson Co, Inc.
Modern Hat Wks<Liberal Trading Co.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Barnett<Markim.
Marshall<Ford.
Lessler<Dresler.
Wachsman<Levin.
Kaffelt<Robinson.
Henley<Astra Film Co
De Veaux<Moerbach Sales Co.
Straus<M, S P & S S M Ry.
Clear.

PART II.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Martin<Ship Const, &c, Co.
Thiel<same.
Oppenheimer<Smith.
Arachtingi<Tweedie.
Varriale<Pugliatto.
Abraham<Burger.
Feinstein<Blumenthal & Co.
Shlivek<Siegelstein.
Woolf<Finnsilver & Still Co.
Orenstein<Pollard.
Sherman Slate Co<Hecla Slate Co.
Iselin<Blauner.
Sameth<Sigmund.
Bickerstaff<Rosen.
Finkelstein<Sipkin.
Romero<Kronman.
Goldberg<Great Eastern Casualty Co.
Fink<Dias.
Thomas<Heiser.
Altieri<Zeitlen's Restaurant, Inc.
Zalaznick<US Fire Ins
Same<North River Ins
Rellman<Rosenberg.
Lian<Margulies.
Simonson<Pechter.
Lewis Fur Co<Herman Basch & Co.
Sallah<Hassan.
Shane<Cahan.
White<Kerrison.
Polukov<Int Machine & Tool Co.
Lack<US Fid & Guar.
Trop<Gramercy Chocolate Co.
Wangrow<Wangrow.
D Lupton's Sons Co<Rice.
Coleman<Steinfeld.
Apostoloff<Levy.
Clear.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART V.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VI.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Whitaker, J.—Stromberg<Stromberg—Phoenix Ingraham.
SUPREME COURT.—Finch, J.—Matter of Folson—Phoenix Ingraham; Titus, Jr.<Central Park, &c., R. R.—Charles E. Rushmore.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.
McIntee<Union Ry.
Cavanagh<same.
Malzone<same.
Thorn<So Blvd RR, (3)
Newmark<Tower.
Heisner<Kahn.
Re Creston Av.
Moller<Goodwin.
Storey<McCormack.
Taylor<Schano.
Freedman<H J & S, (2)
Heisner<Kahn.
Cosby<Schoen.
Gleicenhaus<Gleicenhaus.
Joseph<Casalaro.
Burns Bros<Di Menna
Bauer<Bauer.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.
Inq—Dunker<Birkenstock Studio, Inc.
Bronx Artificial Stone Wks<Poerschke.
Lyttle<Becker.
Levy<Kerr.
Polisena<Rippeth Co.
Defee<Raffaele.
Sargent & Co<St. Luke's R C Church.
Orbach<Orbach.
Bramer<Bramer.
Mihalik<Minbert Rty.
Meiner<Meiner.
Pollak<Farley.
Mandl<Hanff.
Baker<Baker.
Hallock<Belotti.
Staker<Wawrzyniak.
Silleck, Jr<Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel.
Koerner<Koerner.
Bechlein<Bechlein.
Siebel<Pleayl.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Donnelly, J.
Case assigned—Barman<Bandes.
Watner<Union Ry.
Miller<Met Distributors.
Weller, Jr<Larsen Sons.
Mulligan<Terry, Jr.
Illich, Jr<3d Av RR.
Wasserman<Aronstein
Schwartz<Int R T.
Fishman<same, (2.)
Mangan<Calli.
Blauston<Kopaski, (2.)
Hochberg<Robovsky(2)
Kopf<Union Ry.
Kahn<Saperstein.
Gold<Schaefer, (2.)
Harston<Union Ry.
Grossberg<Empire Art Metal Co, Inc.
Kistner<Wiehe.
Highest number reached in regular order, 1,317.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—Mitchell, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
Cases assigned—Poulson<Mangias, (3.)

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S. No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Lanzit<Jandorf—W. Russell Osborn. Johnson<same—William W. Niles.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.
Burns Bros<McGrath.
Seldin<Erich.
Abrams<Cherey.
Hickey<Hickey.
Apitzsch<Hunter.
Moskowitz<Davidson.
Gordon<Gaus.
Theard<Cone.
Taishoff<Pohl.
Albertson<Moffitt Rty
Bessel<Barrett.
Seamen's Bank for Savings<Coots.
Reilly<Kenna.
People ex rel Peck<Bd of Elect (Voorhis.)
Same ex rel Fitzgerald<same.
Gibbons<Andrews.
Digregorio<Brady & Gloe.
Licato<same.
Brady<Mendelson.
Collora<Collora.
Pernick<Rich.
Re Moore.
Lenowsky<Altman.
Re Saratoga Av.
Re Lefstein & Rosenfeld Co (Frindel.)
Cavallaro<Lacomarsino.
Re Steam Cut Stone Co (Steinberg.)
Morris<L I RR Co.
Susskind<Susskind.
Roff<Roff.
Giacobbe<Levy.
Hesse<Turbo-Elect Const Co.
Simrock<Klepper.
Scharen<Coastwise Lumber & S Co.
McCullough<Sheffield Farms Co.
Raynor<Wilkinson.
Title Guar & Trust Co<Denton.
Broadwin Fixture Co<Fisher Building.
Eagle Sav & Loan Co<Christensen.
Leach<Guinan.
Lesser<NY Mun Ry.
Richman<Richman.
Kaufman<Golden.
Re Kings Highway.
Re New Utrecht Av. (Hand.)
Bklyn Church Soc, M E Church<Berry.
Re Ralph Av, (Mehl.)
Callanan<Callanan.
Bayley & Sons<Nolte.
Ottaviano<Arezzo.
Bedell<Ardle.
Re Eagle Sav & Loan
Zweifel<Title G & Tr.
Simrock<Klepper.
Milner<Hoag.
Seeman<Cagney.
Marceca<Spector (2.)
Levine<Herman.
Psaki<Frangopoulos.
Gardner<Lord.
NY Mun Ry<Weis & Zerweck, a corp.
Reid<Kasputys.

PART II.—Callaghan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Manning, J.—At 10 A. M.
Urban<Urban.
Harway Improve Co<CNY.
Marsh<B'klyn City & Newtown RR.
Ehrlich<De Hierapolis, Jr.
Barth<Schmitz.
Corcoran<Corcoran.
Eppes<Strong Co.
Feder<Feder.
Garbarino<Garbarino.
Slepian<Rosen.
Casalino<Greenberg Investing Co.
Saginario<Saginario.
Atlanta Storage & T Co<Lustig.
Belfer<Cradford Co.
Dyer<Dyer.
481 E. 167th St, Inc<Jackson.
Siemsen<Siemsen.
Hiepe<Hiepe.
Pluder<Pluder.
McArdle<McArdle.
Stanis<Rohde.
Hanley<Hanley.
Hinchie<Kassenbrook.
In re CNY<West St, 23d Av.
Same<Bay 48d St.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 606.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Jaycox, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.; Part III., Benedict, J.; Part IV., Cropsey, J.; Part V., Scudder, J.
Eichler<Reina.
Jeffrey<Miller.
Zukas<Leh Val Coal.
Nellos<Third Av Ry.
Meglaughlin<B H RR.
Milner<B H RR.
Selig<Alexander.
Wmbs Scrap Plumbers Co<McLaughlin Sons
Miller<CNY.
Dangio<B'way Sub & Home Bor Adv.
Titscher<B H RR.
Dragwa<Tidewater Paper Mills.
Scharnovitz<Krinsky & ano.
Weil<Fish.
Arico<De Simone.
Frank<B H RR.
Meyers<Nassau RR.
Mitchell<O'Neill.
Kilkis<B H RR & ano
Fallo<Mason.
Walsh<C I & B RR.
Goldberg<Borden's C Milk Co.
Krebs<Mfrs Tr Co.
Galli<Carpenter, Boxley & Herrick.
Keenan<Shed.
Quasdorf<Westcott Express Co.
Fried<Klingman.
Jonas<Loeffler.
De Luca Todaro<Bklyn Union Gas.
Hannigan<Beaumont.
Furey<N Y Dock Co.
Whitlock<Richards.
Luhmann<Crawford.
Tibball<C I & B RR.
Yarborough<N Y & Q Co Ry.
Dworkowsky<Steneck.
Wood<N Y Con RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.
Freeman<Freeman.
Maloney<Nas RR.
De Caballero<Woolworth & Co.
Rosenzweig<Hollander
Strainout Yodvalkis
Laban<Mason & Hanger-MacArthur.
Holland<Int R T.
O'Connell<Blum.
Baron<B H RR.
Doyle<Wendall & Evans Co.
Bocchiaro<Conti.
Goldstein<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Anostosio<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Jeremias<Namm & Co
Butt<Edison El Ill Co.
Wagner<Nassau RR.
Carter<Greenberg.
Sherman<CNY.
Nucci<B H RR.
Creem Co<CNY.
Vitali<Nassau RR.
Lutz<O'Rourke.
Ruggierro<B H RR.
Brown<Weeks & ano.
De Nobili<Mindermann.
Pfluger, Hughes, Osborn<CNY & ano.
Follar<B, Q C & S RR
Donnegan<C I & B RR.
Lazarowitz<Kreitman.
Meeckel<Carvel Co.
Schwartz, Gusanakus<Postal Trans Serv.
Carlson<Breer & ano.
Pointer<B H RR.
Brass<Gargiulo.
James<Nicolay.
Trigili<Int R T.
Ferrara<Ferrara & ano.
Nilsen<38th St Taxi.
Schpinner<Nassau RR
Helfand<Wax.
Bender<NY Rys.
Highest number reached on regular call, 3447.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Michael J Kenna,
Philip Neidlinger,
William H Williamson
John G Schroeder,
Bridget McOnerty.
Administration of:
Posner Slominsky.
Accounting of:
Louis Goldsmith,
Mary Waldron,
Henry Hamm,
Hogan infants,
Martin Will,
Maria Gelston,
Isabel W Neale,
Lavina Nicholas,
Stephen J Smith.
Estates of:
Louis Diemer,
Francis Clark.

County Court.

PART V.—McDermott, J.
McClosky<Henderson.
Strong<Nas Elec RR.
Hoffman<Brooks, (2.)
Smith<C I & B RR.
Tapper<Nas Elec RR.
De Zego<Bowns, (2.)
McGrath<Martin.
Marchetti<Mosher.
Weeks<Nelson.
Shevchenko<Widder.
Olszowski<Graham.
Pinto<Lafemnia.
Gordon<Nas Elec RR.
Radinsky<Israel.
Lifshen<Epstein.
Pastore<C I & G RR.
Highest number reached on regular calendar, 652.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Platt, J. Part II.—Tompkins, J. Part III.—Morschauser, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Morante<N Y C RR. (2.)
Zimmerman<Union Ry
Witt<Purcell & Gilfether.
Ries<West El RR.
Pettite<NY C RR.
Isyzynsk<Atlas Portland Cement Co.
Clarke<Union Ry Co.
Koch<Waterbury.
Genoa<Funk.
Longacre<Yonk RR (2)
Treuer<Rossi.
Conklin<Kaufman.
Jamma<Frankenberg.
O'Reilly<Union Ry.
Murphy<Yonkers RR.
Kieber<same, (2.)
Gordon<West El RR.
Trior<Guggolz.
Grindrod<West Co Brewing Co.
Powers<West El RR.
Farrell<Cy of Yonkers
Sunrise Ster Co<N Y C RR Co, (2.)
Wolski<Booth & Flinn.
Russell<Kelly.
Fusco<NY,NH & HRR
Flannery<N Y Rys.
Noval<Fennell.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Moulton<Moulton.
Niedzwiecka<West St RR Co.
Krons<NY Int Rys Co.
O'Connor<Webber.
Polantz<Kelly.
Hughes<Reid.
Roesch<Kelly.
Punka<Kerbaugh, Inc.
Vickern<Hickson.
Lemberger<Barone.
Highest number reached on call, 789½.

SPECIAL TERM—Young, J.—At 10 A. M.
Fishbaugh<Brian.
Piantiero<Melite.
Winkler<Gainsborg.
Hubbell Hardwood Door Co<Hinman.
Digney<Miles.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Miner<Miner.
Levine Iron Wks<Graman Building Co
Baumgartner<Baumgartner.
Guliotta<Mihalyfi.
McGee<McGee.
Morton<Brett.
Rangely Con Co<Rush
Reilly<Reilly.
Leidhold<Leidhold.
Tompkins<Shumway.
Shumway<Tompkins.
Bushnell<Prud Ins Co.
Same<Conn Gen L Ins
Lambore-Li<Hunt.
People ex rel Duff<Fremd.
Wakeham<Wakeham.
Also for the hearing of motions.
Highest number reached on call, 565.

Surrogate's Court.

AT WHITE PLAINS—Sawyer, S.
Wills for probate:
Frank Sloat,
Charles Zraly.
Trust accounting:
Samuel M Jarvis,
William Allen.
Guardian's acctg:
Walter A Seymour,
G M Seymour.
Transfer tax:
Bridget O'Keefe.
Compulsory acctg:
Leah Jones.

AT YONKERS, on Wednesday:
Wills for probate:
Alice S Holderness,
Eugene M McCarthy.
Executor's acctg:
Fredk W Eschmann.
Petition for admn:
Catherine Booth.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Aspinall, J.; Part II.—Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M.
Johnson<Deutschmann.
Mignon<Matthew Baird Const Co.
Iorio<The Penn RR.
Gilchrist, as admr<Henry Meyer Co,Inc.
Townshend<Lubitz.
Klarmann, as admr<East River Gas Co of Long Island.
Rukstelis<Epstein.
Daley, an infant<B H RR Co.
Sauerwald<Pleasant Spring Distillery Co, Inc.
Transport Tractor Co, Inc<B'klyn Union Coal Co.
Johanson<C I & B RR
La Grange<Transatlantica Italiana Societa Navigazione.
Schwab<Thompson & another.
Oppermann<Evers Rehm Co, Inc.
Bennett<Rittenhouse.
Morris<Smith.
Cohen<J. M. Gidding & Co, Inc.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call.
Johann & Sons Co<Linch.
McTighe<N Y & Q Co Ry Co.
Hamilton<N Y & N Shore Traction Co.
Wagner<same.
Kelly<Gugelman.
Lamb<Morrise.
Sheedy<Int R T Co.
Broderick<B, Q Co & Sub RR Co and anc.
Friel, an infant<Pippitone.
Kojkowski, as admr<Taft.
Gierie<B H RR Co and another.
Meie<O'Dell.
Benes, as admx<Oakes Mfg Co et al.
Kienzle, as admr<same
Dauphin, as admr<same.
Wood<N Y & Q Co Ry
Knox<N Y Rys Co.
Smith<B H RR Co.
Eilerman<Mack and another.
Henry, as admx<B, Q Co & Sub RR Co.
Reiss<Tomczak & ano.
Donowski<The Pullman Co.
Werbola<Thomas Colliery Co.
Heinlein<Bevers.
Coyle<N Y Cons RR.
Malinska<Simon S. Hill, Inc.
Leavy, an infant<Greilich.
Fisher, as admr<C. W. Smith Taxicab Co, Inc, et al.
Highest number reached on general calendar is 2181.

U. S. MARSHALL'S NOTICES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.—I will sell at public auction on Wednesday, February 6th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, the Steam Tug Chase S. Osborne, her engines, &c., said steam tug to be sold at U. S. Marshal's office, Room 307, U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y. The above-named steam tug lies at the yard of Jas. Shewan & Sons, foot of 27th Street, South Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dated New York, January 29th, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

ASSIGNEE NOTICES.

The undersigned will receive sealed bids on or before February 13, 1918, for the purchase of the entire new plant for the manufacture of bronze powder of B. Ullmann & Co., Inc., located at Closter, N. J.

The property consists of the fee to the land and buildings erected thereon, also the machinery, fixtures, implements, and a large quantity of manufactured and unfinished bronze powder.

All bids must be accompanied by a certified check of 10%.

I reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

Further information and details furnished upon request.

WILLIAM L. MORCK, Assignee of B. Ullmann & Co., Inc., 2 Rector Street, New York City.

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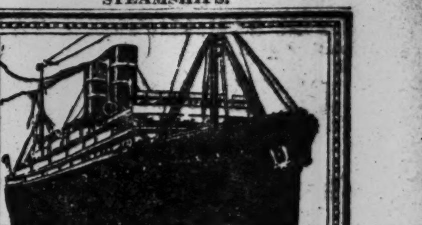
STEAMSHIPS.



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Service will be resumed in May.

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Tours to Canadian Pacific Rockies, Pacific Coast, and Alaska. Short Tours to Montreal, Quebec, and Maritime Provinces.
F. R. PERRY, Gen'l Agt., Pass. Dept., 1231 B'way.

RAILROAD IMPROVEMENT.
What Director General McAdoo is doing to increase the efficiency of United States railroads shown in The Annalist this week. On all news stands, 10 cents; $4 a year by mail. Published by The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

EXPLAIN INCOME TAX ON EXCESS PROFITS

Regulations Just Received Here Give Rules for Governing Collectors.

PUZZLES LEFT TO CONGRESS

Subjects Which Could Not Be Decided by Rulings Included in Special Bill.

Collector William H. Edwards of the Second, or Wall Street, Internal Revenue office yesterday received copies of Regulations 41, which will govern Collectors in the assessment of the war excess profits tax. These regulations, as told in a Washington dispatch in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES, represent the work of the Treasury Committee on Excess Profits, which has been studying the constructions to be placed on the various sections of the law for more than four months.

Regulations 41 are in effect a compendium of the rules and regulations which Collectors will apply, and which taxpayers will be required to conform to in making out their returns and paying taxes. Such subjects as the special committee decided could not be disposed of by executive rulings have been included in a bill embodying amendments which will be presented to Congress.

What is considered as excess profits by the Treasury Department as represented by the Internal Revenue Bureau is defined, as well as the profits accruing to trade or business as set forth in the law. Detailed instructions are given as to the manner of reporting excess profits for corporations, partnerships, and individuals subject to the tax. The method of computing the net income for the pre-war periods and the deductions from income as allowed in the war excess profits tax is set forth.

The term "nominal capital" is explained in full, also the method of computing the invested capital of a business. The valuation of tangible and intangible property which is invested in a business is made clear. Certan items that are not allowed to be included in invested capital are defined in the regulations and the method of ascertaining the average invested capital for the year.

Foreign Corporations Included.

Article 10 of the regulations dealing with corporations rules that every domestic corporation which had for the taxable year a net income of $3,000 or more is, unless exempt under Article 13, required to make a return and pay the tax, if any. Foreign corporations having net incomes of $3,000 or more from sources within the United States, unless exempt, are also required to file returns. Partnerships with net incomes of $6,000 or more must make returns, while foreign partnerships also come within the purview of the law provided their net incomes amount to $3,000 or more drawn from sources in this country.

Article 12, applying to individuals, reads:

Every citizen or resident of the United States who has for the taxable year an aggregate income in excess of $6,000 from trades, businesses, occupations, or professions is, unless exempt under Article 13, required to make a return and pay the tax, if any.

The following are exempt from the tax: Corporations exempt under the provisions of Section 11 of Title 1 of the Act of Sept. 8, 1916, from the tax imposed by such title; partnerships carrying on or doing the same kind of business or coming within the same description, and individuals to the extent that they carry on or do the same kind of business or come within the same description.

The new regulations specify that, for the purposes of the excess profits tax net income which is subject to the tax shall be divided into two classes, as follows:

A. Net income which is derived from a trade or business having no invested capital, or not more than a nominal capital, including in the case of an individual salaries, wages, fees, or other compensations; and

B. Net income which is derived from a trade or business having invested capital.

Tax on Net Incomes.

Article 15 reads that the tax on net income of Class A as defined in Article 14 shall be computed at the rate of 8 per cent. upon the amount thereof in excess of $3,000 in the case of a domestic corporation; upon the amount thereof in excess of $6,000 in the case of a domestic partnership or of a citizen or resident of the United States, and upon the whole thereof in the case of a foreign corporation or partnership or of a non-resident alien individual.

The rate of tax on income of Class B is, except as otherwise provided in Article 17, computed at the following rates:

20 per cent. of the amount of the net income in excess of the deduction (determined as provided in Articles 21, 23, and 24,) and not in excess of 15 per cent. of the invested capital for the taxable year;

25 per cent. of the amount of the net income in excess of 15 per cent. and not in excess of 20 per cent. of such capital;

35 per cent. of the amount of the net income in excess of 20 per cent. and not in excess of 25 per cent. of such capital;

45 per cent. of the amount of the net income in excess of 25 per cent. and not in excess of 33 per cent. of such capital;

60 per cent. of the amount of the net income in excess of 33 per cent. of such capital.

Article 17 of the regulations has to do with cases where deduction exceeds 15 per cent. of invested capital. In any case in which the deduction determined as provided in Articles 21, 23, and 24 is greater than 15 per cent. of the invested capital and, therefore, not fully allowed under the first rate or bracket of Article 1, then any remaining portion of the deduction will be allowed under the second bracket, and continued if necessary into the succeeding bracket or brackets until the entire amount of the deduction is allowed.

The regulations give illustrations dealing with the allowance for salary where an individual carries on a trade or business having an invested capital, together with determination of net income for taxable year when there is invested capital.

Providence Wants to Hear Roosevelt

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Governor Beeckman of Rhode Island had luncheon with Colonel Roosevelt today. The Governor urged his host to visit Providence and make an address at a meeting to be held under the auspices of the State Committee of the National Council of Defense. Tentative arrangements were made whereby the Colonel would make a speech about March 28.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

Receiver's Sale OF Ice Cream Plant at Jersey City AT AUCTION ON Thursday, Feb. 7, 1918

at 2, on premises.

Plant of American Ice Cream Co., West Side and Whitman Aves., near Sip Ave.

7 Lots, Buildings, Machinery and Equipment.

Offers at private sale invited. Address Frank P. McDermott, Receiver, 75 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted, Cash.—Better grade suits, coats, waists, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

BROADCLOTH, VELVETEENS Wanted.—All colors; white corduroy. Tannenbaum-May, 19 West 24th St.

BROADCLOTH AND FLANNELS Wanted.—Golf red and tan. Rashkind-Soloff, 244 5th Av.

BROADCLOTH, F. & H., and BOTANY Wanted.—All shades; also Tricotines; cash. Farr. 5759.

BURELLAS Wanted.—0310 or similar, Pekin, Copen, tan, gray; cheap. Greeley 4376.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber will look at new styles in ladies' and misses' coats. Rosing & Cohn, 1,333 Broadway.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders stylish Spring coats and suits, better kind. Smart Set, 10 West 32d.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing stock orders, medium and better grades. Call mornings, 4th floor, 6 West 32d.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on better grade coats; call all week. 12 West 27th, 9th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on a better grade only. First floor, 15 West 26th.

COATS, SUITS Wanted—Jobber placing stock orders. Call with samples, 22 West 26th St., 6th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats. 5th floor, 45 West 27th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at coats. 105 Madison Av., fifth floor.

CORDUROY JUILLIARDS Wanted.—9,000 white, any quantities, or any other grade. Greeley 6172.

COVERTS Wanted.—Deering, Milliken, or similar; also Pekin poplin. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th St.

COVERTS Wanted.—Light tan, double twist; will pay cash for small or large quantity. Gramercy 5174.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Light shades, 85c.; taffetas and Japanese wash satins. 87 5th Av., third floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on dresses. Call, with samples, from 1 to 5 P. M., 48 West 25th St., third floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—We place orders on silk and Georgette dresses. Call all week, 4 to 6, 41 West 25th St., eighth floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—We are placing orders on silk dresses. Call, with samples, 3d floor, 129-133 West 27th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on silk dresses. Room 417, 1,270 Broadway.

FLAG BUNTING Wanted.—Good wool, any quantity, any width, for cash. Phone Stuyvesant 4504.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Will buy Garfield 4066, tan and gray. Hershfield, Farragut 9339.

GINGHAM TAFFETAS Wanted.—Open for any quantity of gingham taffetas, also plain taffetas in all shades, also wool jerseys suitable for dresses. Call all morning, Harry A. Roman, 11 West 32d St. Madison Square 3719.

GINGHAM Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for plaid gingham of good quality. Mr. Finkelstein, Bryant 9630.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—In plaid effects. M. Weisman & Sons, 118 West 22d St.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—All weights and colors. Jonas Finger, 141 West 28th.

JERSEYS Wanted.—All colors; will pay cash. Hyman W. Ginsberg, Madison Square 2035.

KHAKI Wanted.—Open for a quantity of this cloth for ladies' coats. Modern Cloak and Suit House, 15 West 26th St.

MESSALINES Wanted.—Open for a large quantity, 85c. to 90c.; white only. I. Hollander & Sons, 6 West 22d St.

PANAMA Wanted.—All wool, any width, all shades, for cash. Phone Stuyvesant 4504.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Peco, H. & H., Peerless; any quantity; spot cash. Farragut 3688.

POMPOM Wanted.—Poplin, velour, kersey, all shades; silvertone, tricotine, gabardine; also ¾ cloth; spot cash. Gramercy 1807.

POMPOM Wanted.—American, all shades; cash. Shapiro & Davis, 6373 Greeley. 29-33 West 35th.

POM POMS Wanted.—American pom poms, all colors, spot cash. Madison Sq. 3121.

POMPOM Wanted.—Will pay cash for American 0816; all colors. Madison Square 1540.

POM-POM Wanted.—All colors. Phone Farragut 3885.

POPLINS Wanted.—American, Clay, Pekin, and Quaker; will buy for cash. Henry Leavy & Son, 9 West 31st St. Madison Square 1921.

POPLIN Wanted.—In all high shades, also black; also all kinds different heavyweight velours and kerseys. Chelsea 6018. Spot cash.

POPLINS Wanted.—American, black, Pekin, clay, gray, and 6301 serge. Barnett Goldstein, 18 West 21st St.

POPLINS Wanted.—Serges, 8158, 7301, 6301, all colors; 90610 or 06077 Quaker, tan, and Pekin. Greeley 4376.

POPLIN Wanted.—Will pay cash for American poplin or similar; all colors. Madison Square 1540.

POPLIN Wanted.—Gray and Pekin for cash. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st St. Madison Square 6635.

POPLINS Wanted.—American, black also; will exchange 0936 navy serge for black. Farragut 5166.

POPLIN Wanted.—All shades; also Fall shade velours. Madison Square 3149.

SATINS Wanted.—Wash satin direct from manufacturer in New Jersey or Pennsylvania by New York jobbing house. S. & A. Stern, 87 5th Av.

SERGES Wanted.—Whitman's 87 or Hamilton's 36-inch all-wool serge; interested in 150 pieces in different colors. H. Wolfson, Exporters Dry Goods Exchange, 17 Pearl St. Broad 1439.

SERGES Wanted.—American 09050, blacks and navys, even assortment; quantity no object; spot cash at a price. N 3 Times.

SERGE Wanted.—Will exchange 10 pieces of Garfield's 519 Pekin serge for Rookie shade. Joseph Durst, 1,333 Broadway.

SERGE Wanted.—Navy and copen, single warp serge, for cash. Mortimer Herrman & Co., 26 West 17th. Chelsea 4840.

SERGE Wanted.—Open for quantity of 7301 and 9056 navy; will pay spot cash. Gramercy 5174.

SERGE Wanted.—780, navy, Delhi, burella, Spring shades; cash. Madison Square 7816.

SERGE Wanted.—Black, any quantity. Myer Gans Sons & Co., 151 West 26th St.

SERGES Wanted.—Navy, 6301. Julius L. Goldstein, 153 West 23d. Farragut 596.

SHEETINGS Wanted.—Bleach sheetings, 25-inch, 30-inch, 32-inch, 36-inch; can buy large quantities. Export Department, The General Merchandise Exchange, Inc., 11 West 19th St.

SHIRTINGS Wanted.—Shirtings with Dobby grounds. Export Department, The General Merchandise Exchange, Inc., 11 West 19th St.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—In all Spring shades; spot cash. Bransom Bros., 48 West 25th St. Farragut 6264.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Pekin and rose, also silvertone burella in all shades. Gramercy 6518.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Large jobber will look at samples in stouts; now placing big stock orders. Ritter Bros., 1,333 Broadway.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—In all shades. M. Weisman & Sons, 118 West 22d St.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—In all shades. Chelsea 7834.

TWEED Wanted.—Fisher, Kennedy, or similar grade, Wilson-Lawrence 651, all shades; Shaw's 108, all shades; will buy for cash, any quantity. Herman Cloak Co., 1,333 Broadway. Phone Greeley 4582.

TWEEDS Wanted.—Fisher Kennedy 1600, color 167-173; velours, 0360, high colors; poplin, 0677; spot cash. Mad. Sq. 8121.

TWEEDS Wanted.—Fisher-Kennedy, 1600, all colors, or similar. Farr. 2770.

VELOURS Wanted.—Will buy any quantity of Spring velours, all shades. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St. Farragut 4717.

VELOURS AND KERSEYS Wanted.—Will pay cash for 544, 11050, 13009, 13046, 0359, 15020; all colors. Madison Square 1540.

VELOURS, KERSEYS Wanted.—Heavy weight, all makes. Henry L. Bunin, Madison Square 2426.

VELOUR CHECKS Wanted — Also silvertones. Cohen & Adelman, 35 West 31st. Madison Square 2094.

VELOURS Wanted.—Americans, all colors, spot cash. H. H. & S., 39 West 21st St. Gramercy 440.

VELOURS Wanted.—Wilson & Lawrence 701; all colors. William J. Hussey, 6 West 32d.

VELOUR CHECKS Wanted.—Fancy, also black and white. Gramercy 6518.

WORSTED SUITINGS Wanted.—Room 1101, 404 4th Av.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BLANKET GOODS.—72-inch Lawrence plaid and checks, 82c. net, cash. Peerless, Farragut 3073.

CHECKS.—All worsteds, (Garfield,) serge 519, poiret, botany 5920, Lorraines, 3617, U. S. 235, Laussers, Vigereaux 503, Folwell hairline 159, 644. Essay Commercial Company, 20 West 33d St. Phone 6375 Madison Square.

COATS AND SUITS.—Spring line, best ever; attractive styles, prices right; our pom pom coats made us famous; take a tip—visit our new showroom. Shapiro & Davis, 29 West 35th St.

COATS.—Spring line ready; exceptional values in poplins, velours, and fancy; $3.75 to $19.50; immediate delivery. A. L. Schulman, 27 West 20th St.

COATS.—Spring line ready; exceptional values and styles for jobbers, retailers; juniors', misses', ladies'. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

COATS, SUITS.—Snappy Spring styles; sacrificing Fall coats. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS.—All wool serge, $6.75; other exceptional values. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

COATS.—Heavy velours and plushes; will close out cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—To close out, 50 cloth coats, large seal collars. Gottlieb, 10 West 32d.

COATS.—High-grade girls' Spring coats. Julius L. Goldstein, 153 West 23d St.

COATS.—Finest Winter coats to close out at a sacrifice. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

CREPE DE CHINE.—All colors, 90c; immediate delivery. M. Marks, 354 4th Av.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Colors, 4 thread, $1.05; imm. del. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Waists, 75 dozen; sold in jobs. 114 West 26th, 12th floor.

DRESSES.—Wonder values of the town! Silks, serges, at $8.25 up; jerseys, (wool,) $10.50 up; voiles, ginghams, &c., at $3.75 up; lovely styles, including stout sizes; large stock; for immediate delivery. Wonder Dress and Costume Co., 152 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—High-grade models in wool Jerseys, serge, and silk dresses; big values; immediate delivery. Ansonia Dress and Costume Mfg. Co., 56 West 35th. 5995 Greeley.

DRESSES.—To get acquainted, we offer French serge dresses, silk inlaid collars, cuffs, soutache trimmed belt, sash, $8.25 net. Lorraine Dress Co., 41 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Stout dresses of assorted colors and materials for immediate delivery at reasonable prices. The Stout Dress House, 130 West 17th. Chelsea 8093.

DRESSES.—Have fine styles all-wool serge dresses, $6.75 to $12.75, for immediate delivery; best values. New York Dress Co., 35 West 35th St.

DRESSES.—Special values, serge, $6.75 up; Spring line; silk dresses, $8.50 up; immediate delivery. Princess, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—For immediate delivery, 500, all wool French serge, at $6.75; regular. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk dresses, immediate delivery, $8.50 up. Liberty Dress and Skirt Co., 126 West 22d.

DRESSES.—Desirable jobs, including road samples at reductions. King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Serges and silks, to close out; immediate deliveries. Nathan Nathanson & Co., 148 West 23d St.

DRESSES.—Silks, serges, jerseys, evening dresses; immediate delivery. Glockner Dress Co., 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—200 all-wool French serges to close out at $5.50. Schlang & Co., 151 West 26th.

DRESSES.—100 serges, to close out at $8.50; exceptional value. Balsam Dress Co., 19 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—French serges, silks; immediate delivery; reasonable prices. Ruby, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Nobby styles silk and serge dresses at sacrifice. Emanuel, 43 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Amazing values; silks, serges; pick from racks. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Silks, serges; assorted styles; to close out. Chatham Dress Co., 27 East 22d.

DRESSES.—Serges and silks, jobs; will close out cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Serges, silks; assorted styles; close $6.75 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—300 fine serge, 400 silk, to close out. Copeland, 38 West 26th.

EMBROIDERY INSERTINGS, 2½ inches wide, also braids and buttons. Madison Square 7296.

FAILLE.—Silk, flowered and white ground; high lustre; 10 pieces, cheap. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th.

GABARDINES.—Arlington 766; serges, Priestly 715, Wonskuk 565, Arlington 99, 106; Dunmore 0360, 0422, 0310; Hamilton 4040. Madison Square 3121.

GEORGETTE AND CREPE DE CHINE.—Wonderful values; $3.75, georgette, and $2.25, crepe de chine; immediate delivery. Supreme Waist, 114 West 26th.

GEORGETTES.—36-inch; 2,500 yards white and flesh; good quality; will sell cheap. Elise Waist Co., 102 Madison Av.

GEORGETTES.—35 pieces very heavy domestic, white and flesh, at $1 per yard; 8% cash. R 190 Times.

GEORGETTES.—All colors; immediate delivery; $1.15. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

GEORGINE.—50 pieces, all colors, 85c.; 8 per cent. cash; big bargain. R 189 Times.

HOSIERY—Ladies' first quality fibre silk, men's casimere, and a good many other popular lines of cotton hosiery for immediate delivery. Canal 9440.

HOSIERY.—Misses', men's, and ladies' seamless for February to July delivery. Highland Hosiery Mills Co., 366 Broadway, N. Y. Phone, Franklin 3368.

MIXTURES.—Wilson & Lawrence, Style 677; 16 pieces, assorted; all colors. Greeley 4376.

PIECE GOODS.—Velours, lightweight, to close out cheap. Lefkowitz, 38 W. 18th St.

PIECE GOODS, wool checks, and plaids at reduced prices. Gramercy 3262.

POPLIN.—Will exchange F. & H. Duvet de Laine for American poplin, high shades, at opening prices. L. Bauman & Co., 12 East 32d St.

POPLIN.—American poplin 6709½, navy, $1.55; Pacific 300, cotton, serge, navy, 22½c. Gramercy 5695.

POPLINS, SERGES, PANAMAS.—For immediate delivery. Wellington Woolen Co., 1,183 Broadway.

POPLINS.—Silk and wool, $1.55-$2.25; colors; imm. del. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

POPLIN.—6709½, 0936, 6234; heavyweight velours, kersey, gabardine. Gramercy 1074.

POPLINS.—American Brightwood Scotia, Gera, also Panama. Gramercy 4475.

POPLIN.—American, six pieces, 6709½. N 136 Times.

REPP.—400 yards of imported 36-inch wide repp, 30 cents net cash. Gramercy 5174.

SAFE.—Marvin, 5 feet high, 27 inches depth, double doors; bargain. Wolerstein & Renzl, 110 West 27th. Tel. 3445 Farragut.

SATIN.—Changeable satin, 36 inches, pastel shades; also flowered crepe de chine for sale. Farragut 4820.

SERGES AND PANAMAS.—All wool and cotton warp, American 812, 9811, 0936, 258, 609, 6055, Whitman's 9, 99, 104, 1210, 228, Juilliard's 54289, 47116, 4421, Pacifics, C. S. G., C. S. H., P. poplins, P. N. A., M. F. L., V. S. L., Hamilton 2654, 3650, K. S., 41-inch Panama, Danish, poplar, also U. S. oxfords, Stevens velours, American 087, and burrella. Telephone Gramercy 2991.

SERGES.—We have on hand the following serges: American 209-2, 9414, 657, 258, Whitman's 99, 9, 2205, Stevens 3020, Huebshman 41-103. Irko Woolen Company, 48 West 21st St. Chelsea 9899.

SERGE, 519, navy and black; Forstmann & Huffmann, Duvet de Laine; all Spring shades white Poiret twill. Madison Square 1025.

SERGES.—7614, 7122, 6002, S. B. G. L., C. F. S., C. S. G., 106, 104, 99, 1210, 87, 4059, 4040, 5500, 0936, 3850, 1058, 495, Gramercy 4475.

SERGES.—21 different qualities storm, French, and men's wear serges. A. Agress & Son, 27 West 26th.

SERGE.—S. G. L. cream, 46 pieces; $1.10 net; 1098 blue and colors, 400 pieces, 49c net. R 176 Times.

SERGE.—French juilliards 4408. Pacific C. F. L. Agress, 1,123 Broadway. Phone Farragut 2932.

SERGES.—54289, 7120, 104, 99, 9; immediate delivery. H H. & S., 39 West 21st St. Gramercy 440.

SERGES.—S. B. G. L. and cotton serges, all colors, below market. Levin, 149 West 36th.

SERGES.—Style 4408, in all colors; special price. Telephone Franklin 1208.

SERGES.—0936 Duvet de Laine, all colors; also Stevens's velours. Farragut 3139.

SERGES.—6120, 7120, 11433, 1210. Israel Cummings & Bros., Farragut 5390.

SERGE.—519, navy, 11433-11554. Telephone Farragut 9975.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SHEPHERD CHECKS.—Fancy and velour checks, all sizes and qualities, at low prices. Madison Square 8698-8699.

SHEPPERD.—Checks, quantity for sale cheap. Chelsea 5060.

SILKS.—Peau de soie, all colors, taupe, navy, black; taffetas; also fancy taffetas. 160 5th Av., Room 613.

SILK DRESSES.—On hand, popular priced. Phil Mark & Co., 71 West 23d.

SILK SHIRTS.—Striped and plain taffeta; $2.25 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SILK SKIRTS.—Black satin, $2.35; black taffetas, $2.50; striped satin and taffetas, $2.65; plaid satins and stripes, $3.50; wonderful values; immediate delivery. New York Silk Garment Co., 1,133 Broadway. Farragut 9309.

SKIRTS.—Buyers will please see our three big sellers for style and value. Albert Skirt, 110 West 26th St.

SKIRTS.—All wool velours, checks, and plaids; $2.75; assorted sizes and colors. A. G. Bahn, 9 West 20th.

SKIRTS.—Discarded samples, assorted styles; to close woolens. Ford, 149 West 36th.

SUITS.—All wool poplin, $7.90 net; other good values, regulars and stouts; also coats. Joseph Schwartz, 127 West 26th.

TAFFETAS.—Georgettes, crepe de chines, meteors, all colors, immediate delivery, exceptional values; also good values in imported shantungs. K. Kanter, 110 East 23d St. Gramercy 1049.

TAFFETAS.—Colored; Georgettes, satins, crepe de chines, washable satins; immediate delivery. H. Letzter Co., 1 East 28th. Madison Square 8313-8314.

TAFFETAS, wash satins, 36-inch, 40-inch, for immediate delivery. Sigmund Heyman, 257 4th Av. Telephone Gramercy 1240.

TAFFETAS.—All colors, for immediate delivery; georgettes and crepe de chine. Red Bank Silk Mills, 418 4th Av., (store.)

TAFFETAS and Georgettes, all colors, for immediate delivery. Trevas & Schack, Inc., 469 4th Av.

TAFFETAS AND GEORGETTES.—All latest Spring colors. Republic Novelty, 244 5th Av.

TRICOTINES.—Poiret twills, serges, poplins, all shades. Store, 418 4th Av.

UNDERGARMENTS.—Silk; best ever made at any price; try us and be convinced. Minerva Undergarment Co., 49 East 21st.

VELOURS.—Spring shades Stevens at $2.50; Juilliard's, $2.15. A. Agress & Son, 27 West 26th.

WOOL.—Shawmut wool, jersey, medium weight; 10 gold, 3 rose, 2 mustard, 1 Copen., 5 green, 1 tan; price $1.87½ net cash. X 238 Times Annex.

WORSTEDS.—Hand knitting worsteds, all colors, immediate delivery. Wool Novelty Co., 47-49 Greene St. Phone Canal 1646.

YARNS.—Woolen and worsted knitting yarns, Oxford, khaki, several qualities. Mayflower, Madison Sq. 9380.

YARNS.—Hand knitting wool and worsted, also sock yarns; immediate delivery. Bond, 15 East 22d St.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS Wanted.—Contractors who have sanitary shops; only those that are now making or have made uniform coats and can make immediate delivery need apply; applications confidential. P 201 Times Downtown.

CONTRACTORS wanted on skirts; opportunity. Albert Skirt, 110 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Contractors on wash dresses, bring your own styles; stock orders placed. 12th floor, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Contractors, on better grade silk dresses; bring your own styles; stock orders placed. 12th floor, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted silk dresses; orders giving out. 8th floor, 35 West 31st St.

Help Wanted.

BOOKKEEPER for dress house; one who can act as model: size 16 or 36; references, full particulars. N 42 Times.

EXPORT MANAGER wanted; a leading cotton converting house wishes to enlarge their export department; must have good knowledge of cotton goods for fine market; also speaking Spanish; answer in strict confidence. N 100 Times.

SHOE SALESMAN to carry side line of children's shoes; commission. American Novelty Works, 128 East 16th.

YOUNG MAN, experienced, to handle silk skirts for office trade; no others need apply. Greater New York Silk Co., 44 East 23d St.

Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN, thoroughly experienced for the cutting-up trade, cloaks and dresses, desires to connect with a live-wire house. N 130 Times.

SILK SALESMAN desires good waist and dress line. S 131 Times.

Millinery of Purple Color.

Many of the better retail millinery shops are now showing hats in various shades of purple. This color was very much in vogue about a year ago this time, and it is expected that its popularity will be repeated this season. Purple hats are shown in a variety of shapes and in attractive combinations of materials. Among the latter are various fabric and straw combinations, such as liséré with satin, &c. Hats made entirely of liséré also are included in the showings.

Regarded with Mingled Feelings.

The report that yesterday may be the last of the heatless and workless Mondays has been received with mingled feelings by local garment manufacturers. On one side of the argument is the large number of unfilled orders, the short time left before Easter for delivery, and the time and wages lost by the workers. On the other side is the possibility of overcoming something that has been one of the evils of the trade for several years—overproduction. Not to fill orders means lost money to the men who get them, but to make up goods and then have to dispose of them as "jobs" at the end of the season is also a profitless proposition. Whatever decision is made by the Fuel Administration, therefore, is apt to cause some unfavorable comment.

Should Buy Their Furs Now.

No better argument exists, in trade opinion, for the patronizing of the markdown sales of furs at retail now being held in this city, than the high prices paid for raw furs by buyers at the auction which took place here last week. By a strange coincidence, the prices paid for Russian sables and for common house cat skins showed no increases over those obtained at the October sale, but on all the other pelts sold there were advances ranging up to 75 per cent. over the levels established last Fall. Black muskrat, natural muskrat, Northern mink, wolverine, Australian opossum, black bear, nutria, and beaver all showed advances of 50 per cent. or more, and these will be reflected in the increased prices the public will have to pay next Fall and Winter for its made-up furs.

They Think They Will Catch Up.

While reports from local retail circles indicate that there was a falling off in the amount of business done last month, as compared with the same period in 1917, they also tell of the belief on the part of store executives that the early coming of Easter will result in all losses being overcome by April 1. If "heatless Monday" is put in limbo, it is said, it will not take that long to make up the deficit, for a good part of the loss in business is attributed to the two that came last month. Better weather will also help.

French Like Our Fountain Pens.

American fountain pens have appeared in the Bordeaux market, and according to Consul George A. Bucklin, who is stationed there, they are preferred over all other makes. There is now said to be an extensive demand in all parts of France for fountain pens, which are used a great deal by the soldiers. The usual terms of sale to dealers in Bordeaux are said to call for about 30 per cent. discount. The normal import tariff on the goods from the United States amounts to about 15 cents each. Advertising matter sent by mail is not subject to duty.

Why Goods Come Back.

The Retail Millinery Association of America has received a letter from a retailer in San Jose, Cal., setting forth reasons why there are so many returns of goods in that trade. After saying that the bulk of the blame should not be placed on the retailers, the merchant goes on to cite three important reasons for the extent of the practice. They are unwarranted substitution on the part of the wholesaler, failure properly to inspect merchandise before it is shipped, and, most important of all, poor packing. "We have received merchandise from some of the best houses in New York," he asserts, "that was simply ruined, owing to a lack of care or system in the packing." He concludes with suggestions that the conditions outlined be looked into and remedied.

Italian Hemp for This Country.

The Italian Government has allotted 40,000 quintals of hemp for exportation to firms in the United States, according to a dispatch from the American Ambassador in Rome.

Exports of Seed Corn Stopped.

All applications for licenses to export seed field corn will be refused for the present, according to an announcement of the War Trade Board. This action is considered necessary, it is said, because the visible supply of germinable seed field corn is not in excess of this country's planting requirements. The War Trade Board desires that all exporters of corn, when applying for licenses, state the character of the corn consigned and for what purposes it is to be used.

Tax on Parcel Post Goods.

At a recent meeting of the Chamber of Deputies in Buenos Aires, it was voted to continue the special duty of 25 per cent. additional to the ordinary tariff on the greater part of merchandise coming into the Argentine Republic from other countries by parcel post. According to the American Ambassador in Buenos Aires, the reason given for this vote was that the parcel post had been abused by agents of business houses in Argentina, and that the checking of smuggling had been impossible.

Saltpetre and Ore Offered.

The name of a person who desires to get in touch with large first-hand buyers of nitrate of potassium, iron ore and manganese has been transmitted to the Department of Commerce by the American Consulate General in Mexico City. The potassium offered is said to be from 90 to 98 per cent. pure, the manganese from 45 to 48 per cent., and the analysis of the iron ore is as follows: Lead, trace; iron, 65 per cent.; aluminium, 0.05 per cent.; magnesium, 7.6 per cent.; manganese, 1.9 per cent. Prices are to be at ship's side in Vera Cruz, Mexico.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The next meeting of the Retail Merchants' Council of New Jersey will take place in Achtel-Stetter's Restaurant, 842 Broad Street, Newark, next Monday, at 1 P. M.

The Ruby Costume and Dress Company of 116 West Twenty-ninth Street, has opened an office and showroom in the Medinah Building in Chicago.

William Jewett, dealer in woolen goods and tailers' linings, and favorably known to the trade for half a century, has retired from active business. His residence is at 325 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, where he purposes remaining to enjoy a well-deserved rest after his years of labor.

BUSINESS RECORDS.

In Town.

THE NORFOLK MILLS, INC., of 438 Broadway.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this corporation by the following creditors: Schadewald Mills, $668; Schapiro & Son, $1,100, and The Leonard Henry Company, $4. The liabilities are said to be about $10,000 and the assets about $5,000.

WHITE'S PURE FOOD COMPANY of 1,843 Broadway.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this company by the following creditors: Austin, Nichols & Co., $195; Waldorf-Astoria Segar Company, $29; Eldred & Wells, $19, and J. Lowenstein & Son, Inc., $123.

VICTOR ZIMET, a salesman at 1,385 Stebbins Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $5,638 and no assets.

PROSPECT HAT WORKS.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed against Jacob Siegel and Sol Siegel, doing business as the Prospect Hat Works at 162 Greene Street, the creditors having agreed to accept 30 cents on the dollar.

ARROWHEAD FURNITURE COMPANY of 37 West Thirty-seventh Street.—Judge Mayer has appointed Arthur Horn receiver in $2,000 bond.

DEOCH & DORIS, restaurant at 200 West Forty-eighth Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy with liabilities of $24,766, of which $23,951 are unsecured claims, and assets of $700, consisting of cash. Among the largest creditors are Clarence A. Weymouth, $7,500; Ulshen-Weiskopf Company, $1,400, and David M. R. Rappaport, $1,317.

HERMAN REFOWICH, a dealer in household supplies, toys, and novelties at 2,016 Third Avenue, has assigned to Samuel Tanz.

COHEN & CHALFEN LEATHER COMPANY, composed of Joseph Cohen and Abraham Chalfen, in business at 135 Pitt Street, have assigned to Bernard Chambers.

ISIDORE HYMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Isidore Hyman of 369 Steinway Avenue, Brooklyn, by the following: Schellenberg & Kews, $502; Jesse H. Clute, $105, and Jacob A. Lewis, $37.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, Feb. 3.—Charles W. Tyson, a road contractor of Herkimer, filed petition in bankruptcy today, with liabilities of $42,068 and assets of $7,821.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Feb. 4.—The Lind Say Auto Supply Company of New Haven filed a petition in bankruptcy, today showing liabilities of $20,790 and assets of $11,530. Among New York creditors are: Republic Rubber Company, $604; White Motors Company, $320; Thomas J. Hadley Company, $324; Mohawk Rubber Company, $318. The larger creditors include the National Tire and Rubber Company of East Palestine, Ohio, $500, and the National Wire Wheel Works of Geneva, N. Y., $488.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts of $100 and over.)

Adams, Platt—T. A. Oliver et al......$294.34
Columbia Mines Co. and James S. Rear—R. E. Nebel......1,103.67
Fred Spencer—Superior Motor Garage Co......147.09
Gingold, Isaal, and I. G. Realty Co.—E. K. Anderton......2,358.40
Gerstein, Samuel, Abe Gang, and Samuel Scharf—J. Jacobs......165.62
Illinois Surety Co.—A. Silechnick......400.00
Kamen Contracting Co., Inc., and Louis Kamen—J. Jacobs......142.70
Jordan, Anna—R. Nickland......125.72
Kohl, Charles—Enterprise Brewery......374.32
Magic Mist—Loring Lane Co......893.25
Mme. Irene—B. Axe......388.60
McKay, Frank J.—L. Collins......203.75
Moving Picture Ticket Corp.—Western Union Telegraph Co......263.80
Powell, Harry—E. Johnson......140.41
Same—Same......100.41
Ricca, Giovanni—M. Protto......140.41
R. H. Howe Construction Co.—Consolidated Water Co. of Utica, N. Y......184.89
Rear, James S.—R. E. Nebel......1,101.54
Standard Magnets and Parts Co.—J. J. Weidenhoff......1,325.20
Wadler, Meyer—L. Edison......120.72
Zimmerman, Thomas L., Jr., and Arthur Johns—J. J. Schwebel......735.47
Zimmerman, Moses—A. Solomon et al.9,402.00

In Bronx County.

Arklin Realty Co.—Empire Fire Proof Door Co......$158.22
Same—Same......105.75
Same—Same......123.22
J. R. Bldg. Co. and Jacob Reich—Eagle Picher Lead Co......101.89
Minnier, Charles—D. H. Sloane......387.97
Meisler, Emanuel, Isidore Chasanoff, and Bernard Lowenthal—M. F. Pfaelzer......998.50
O'Brien, J. Frank—J. Garneau Co......113.42
Rich, Margaret—Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg. Corp......567.68
Wadler, Meyer—L. Edison......120.72

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Massaro Macaroni Co.—B. Burroughs, Dec. 21, 1917, vacated......$35,533.65
Wood, Elsie, and Wilson L. Cannon—People, &c., Oct. 19, 1917, vacated....100.00
Douglas, Evelyn, and Wm. L. Cannon—People, &c., Oct. 19, 1917, vacated..100.00
Nassau Electric R. R. Co.—M. J. Kennedy, Jan. 14, 1918......483.30
M. Langfelder & Son—Yorkville Bank, Feb. 1, 1918......1,023.61
Floral Park Villa Co.—E. McElroy, Dec. 14, 1916......1,820.27

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Forecast.

N. C. and S. C.—Fair and cold Tues. and Wed.
Ga., Fla., Ala., Miss., and Tenn.—Fair Tues. and Wed.
Ind.—Fair and warmer Tues. and Wed.
Ohio and Mich.—Fair Tues. and Wed.
La. and Ark.—Fair and warmer Tues. and Wed.
Okla. and Tex.—Fair and warmer Tues.; fair and colder Wed.
Ill., Mo., and Iowa—Fair and warmer Tues. and Wed.
Wis.—Fair Tues. and Wed.
Minn.—Cloudy and warmer Tues.; fair and warmer Wed.
N. Dak. and S. Dak.—Fair Tues. and Wed.
Neb. and Kan.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ADRIAN, Mich.—The A. B. Park Co.; E. L. German, dry goods, ready-to-wear; Park Avenue.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Hess Bros.; S. M. Herrmann, millinery; 41 Union Square; York.
ALLIANCE, Ohio—Spring; Holzwarth & Co.; J. S. Spring, ready-to-wear; Room 1904, 303 5th Av.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Adler & Son; J. Adler, clothing; Wallick.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Silverman Bros.; A. Silverman, coats, suits, dresses, skirts; Imperial.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Smith & Higgins; J. C. Cook, women's garments, millinery; 1,161 Broadway; Breslin.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; J. Bluman, millinery; 621 B'way.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Davison, Paxon, Stokes Co.; Mrs. A. Richards, hosiery, gloves; 1,150 B'way; Woodward.
ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; Miss P. Hardy, millinery; 1,150 Broadway; Cumberland.
ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Brothers Co.; J. McNair, domestics; 1,150 Broadway; Breztell.
ATLANTA—Ginsberg, Kirshon & Ginsberg; S. L. Ginsberg, dresses; 15 E. 26th.
AURORA, Ill.—Style Shop; H. M. Goff, ready-to-wear; Latham.
BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; Mrs. M. Katz, infants', children's wear; 1,239 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—L. Greif & Bro.; D. L. Greif, woolens; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Kramer & Sauber; L. Kramer, cotton piece goods; 1,182 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Carter-Webster Co.; G. Sauer, shirts, overalls, sweaters; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—S. Neuberger, dress goods; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; S. C. Sampson, cloaks, suits; 470 4th Av.; Gregorian.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; A. J. Bernard, coats, suits; F. E. Pennock, white goods; 2 W. 37th.
BALTIMORE—Schloss Bros. & Co.; H. Schloss, woolens; 230 5th Av.
BARTLESVILLE, Okla.—L. Brin Co.; M. Brin, ready-to-wear; 25 W. 33d.
BELLAIRE, Ohio—A. Friedman, dry goods; Wallick.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Burger Dry Goods Co.; S. Phillips, millinery; 1,150 B'way.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Drennen Department Store; Miss Bagee, millinery; Miss McAvoy, notions, toilet goods; 1,150 Broadway; Latham.
BLUEFIELD, W. Va.—The Quality Shop; Miss M. Fisher, ready-to-wear; McAlpin.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; P. McHugh, silks; F. Coleman, black, colored dress goods; S. Averill, lamps; W. Fitzgerald, linings; J. A. Belyea, ladies' neckwear; E. J. Pendergast, silks; S. E. Emery, ladies' underwear; C. Berry, small wares; D. W. Edwards, millinery; Mr. Bedley, representing; D. Robillard, boys' clothing; J. T. Donovan, men's hosiery, underwear; A. G. Sanborn, silk waists; Mr. Moynihan, representing; Mr. Ryan, representing; D. W. Walsh, wash goods; J. J. O'Day, millinery; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Magrane, Houston Co.; Miss A. Golding, waists, sweaters, wash dresses; Prince George.
BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Silberman, machine-made dresses; basement buyers; Mr. Hahn, jewelry, leather goods; Mr. O'Brien, coats, suits; Mr. Tripp, skirts; H. Levy, waists, sweaters; Mr. Rafeld, girls' coats, suits; Mr. Schroeder, silk, muslin underwear; Mr. Koenigsthal, men's, boys' clothing; Miss Sweeney, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—R. H. Stearns Co.; J. P. Hansen, linens; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons; J. F. O'Brien, women's suits, coats; 16 West 32d.
BOSTON—A. Shuman & Co.; W. F. Maher, boys' clothing; Prince George.
BOSTON—Butler's; J. Griffith, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.
BOSTON—Emporium World Millinery Co.; Miss F. Snyder, millinery; 621 B'way.
BOWLING GREEN, Ky.—Nahm Bros.; Mr. Nahm, ready-to-wear.
BRADDOCK—Mendel's; E. Mendel, suits, coats, dresses; McAlpin.
BRISTOL, Va.—Dosser Bros.; J. H. Dosser, gen. mdse.; F. B. Cleek, dry goods; Miss A. Fain, ready-to-wear; Miss Dodd, millinery; Flanders.
BUFFALO—Reliable Credit Clothing Co.; S. Blumenstein, men's clothing, women's ready-to-wear; Martinique.
BUFFALO—Progress Credit Clothing Co.; H. Bilsky, men's clothing, women's ready-to-wear; Martinique.
CANTON, Ohio—Emporium World Millinery Co.; K. T. Crockett, millinery; 621 B'way.
CANTON, Ohio—Spring; Holzwarth & Co.; J. S. Spring, women's ready-to-wear; Room 1904, 303 5th Av.
CHARLESTON, S. C.—L. Cohen & Co.; P. Schatz, ready-to-wear; 44 E. 23d.
CHARLESTON, W. Va.—J. Schwab, millinery, ready-to-wear; 44 East 23d.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—J. L. Dobbs, dry goods; Breslin.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—E. Mellon Co.; J. C. Moose, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
CHATTANOOGA—Palmer-Sowers Co.; L. A. Nelson, woolens; 220 5th Av.; Algonquin.
CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Loveman Co.; Miss V. Spiker, laces; D. Loveman, dry goods; 1,150 B'way; Laurelton.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; F. Koretz, millinery; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Lederer Bros. & Co.; William D. Lederer, dress goods; 256 Church; Biltmore.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; D. L. Atkinson, hosiery; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—International Millinery Store Co.; D. M. Lazarus, millinery; Room 620, 621 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; V. S. Grant, upholstery goods; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—F. M. Matthews & Co.; F. M. Matthews, dresses, waists; 470 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; R. G. Rundquist, children's dresses; 115 5th Av.; Woodward.
CHICAGO—Mrs. F. La Plante, ready-to-wear; McAlpin.
CHICAGO—Siegel Cooper & Co.; A. J. Mayer, mdse. mgr.; A. R. Matthews, silks, dress goods; C. Nordquist, upholstery goods; F. Koretz, millinery; A. Golden, gloves, leather goods; Miss B. Freak, women's neckwear; Miss A. Ball, ribbons; Miss M. Garry, kimonos, house dresses; Mrs. F. R. Tryon, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—M. A. Wedeles & Co.; M. A. Wedeles, furs, skins; A. Stein, furs, skins; Prince George Hotel.
CHICAGO—Lamm & Co.; A. H. Lamm, woolens; 215 4th Av., Room 1905.
CHICAGO—Chicago Mercantile Co.; G. L. Stonehill, flowers, feathers; A. J. Frick, untrimmed hats, ready-to-wear; 621 B'way.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Miss J. Carlson, H. Felsenthal, infants' wear; E. H. Powell, muslin wearing apparel; J. H. Burton, R. M. Reedy, C. A. Walters, novelties; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—The Fair; A. Proffitt, Mrs. Mackie, millinery; Miss M. B. Clifford, infants' wear, negligees, corsets, ladies' underwear; J. Isba, Mrs. Conway, ready-to-wear; S. J. Roehl, ladies' neckwear, sundries, laces, embroideries, veilings; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Emporium World Millinery Co.; J. F. Brown, A. R. Stumer, J. R. Anthony, millinery; 621 B'way.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; N. Koritsky, linens; Miss O'Connor, corsets; S. Shane, basement, coats, suits, dresses, waists; Mr. Jacobson, men's hats; K. Trilling, Mr. Degan, men's, boys' clothing; J. Capinsky, jewelry; E. Kolacek, notions; Miss M. Kelly, muslin underwear, knit goods; A. Shane, ribbons, handkerchiefs; Miss Klimist, trimmings, furs; Miss Lambert, gloves; Miss Nicol, fancy goods; Miss R. Steiner, merino underwear, bathing suits; Miss K. Leahy, laces, neckwear; G. Warhurst, hosiery, men's furnishings; E. Schlamm, stationery; Mr. Bossy, pictures, picture frames, baby carriages; 44 East 23d.
CINCINNATI—Mobley & Carew Co.; M. Frank, men's, boys' clothing; S. Frank, millinery, juveniles' headwear; Seville.
CINCINNATI—Abe Bloch Co.; J. Bloch, piece goods; 229 4th Av.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—Reins & Meiss; L. Meiss, white goods, linens; Leon Meiss, muslin underwear, ready-to-wear; M. Levi, furs, cloaks; 114 5th Av.
CINCINNATI—McAlpin Co.; Miss E. Gilsey, ribbons; Miss Schnern, toys, housefurn. goods; 23 E. 26th; Breslin.
CINCINNATI—The McAlpin Co.; J. C. Neuhoff, millinery; L. Schuer, house furn. goods; Miss E. Gilsey, art embroideries, ribbons, notions; Miss J. McEvoy, jewelry, leather goods, silverware; E. R. Spingler, hosiery, laces, neckwear, knit underwear; 23 East 26th.
CLEARFIELD, Penn.; Leonardson Co.; A. W. Leonardson, general mdse.; Miss Berry, Miss Ward, ladies' wear; 351 4th Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—May Co.; Miss A. M. Lawton; house dresses; 37 West 26th; Great Northern.
CLEVELAND—Holle Bros. Co.; D. C. Ross, millinery, (basement;) 220 5th Av.; Aberdeen.
CLEVELAND—Halle Brothers Co.; Miss R. Langman, gloves; Miss R. S. Baer, jewelry; Miss K. Metzer, fancy linens; 220 5th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Green-Joyce Co.; R. J. Hamer, domestics, rugs; 329 4th Av.; Breslin.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Columbus D. G. Co.; Miss M. Burns, millinery; 1,150 Broadway; Breslin.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Feibel Bros.; J. C. Feibel, dress goods, silks; Woodstock.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—M. H. Rieser Co.; M. M. Weinberger, coats, suits, dresses, skirts; Miss S. Silberstein, muslin underwear, kimonos, dressing sacques, waists, gloves, hosiery; Miss I. Hirchowitz, millinery; Martinique.
DANVILLE, Va.—S. Mandle, ready-to-wear; 25 West 33d.
DAVENPORT, Iowa—Harned & Von Maur; L. Ullmeyer, jewelry, leather goods; J. H. Kirkwood, silks, dress goods; 1,133 B'way.
DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumler Co.; Miss E. Schumacher, corsets, ladies' underwear; Miss C. A. Rowland, notions; J. P. Schaffer, shoes; H. S. Ames, general mdse.; 220 5th Av.
DAYTON, Ohio—Riker-Kumler Co.; Mrs. F. O. N. Kell, millinery; 220 5th Av.
DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; R. E. Cross, pictures; 71 West 23d; Park Avenue.
DENVER—A. T. Lewis & Son D. G. Co.; J. Woodley, domestics; 3 W. 29th.
DENVER—A. T. Lewis & Son D. G. Co.; C. Towner, notions, sewing machines; 3 West 29th.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Bros.; G. T. Everett, jobs silk, serge dresses, (basement;) 303 5th Av.
DES MOINES, Iowa—J. Mandelbaum & Sons; A. Robinson, jewelry; O. B. Hinman, dry goods; 105 Grand.
DES MOINES—Younker Bros.; H. L. Barlass, men's furn. goods, basement; 303 5th Av.
DETROIT—Elliott-Taylor-Woolfenden Co.; H. A. McDonald, dress goods, silks; C. F. O. Mason, coats, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.; Sherman Square.
DETROIT—Crowley, Milner Co.; Mrs. E. Ward, waists; 116 West 32d.
DETROIT, Mich.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; S. Kaufman, millinery; 621 B'way.
DETROIT—Crowley Bros.; E. A. Burkhardt, notions; 43 Leonard; Hermitage.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; A. W. Krenning, millinery; 354 4th Av.
DUBOIS, Penn.—Leonardson Co.; Miss J. Miles, millinery; A. G. Leonardson, dry goods; 351 4th Av.
DULUTH, Minn.—Duluth Glass Block Store; J. C. Deery, books, stationery; 200 5th Av.
DULUTH, Minn.—Kris & Rose Co.; N. Kris, ready-to-wear, millinery; York.
DULUTH, Minn.—Marquit's; N. Kris, ready-to-wear, millinery; York.
DURANGO, Col.—Graden Mercantile Co.; J. J. Musser, carpets; C. D. Hogan, upholstery goods; Hermitage.
EVANSTON, Ill.—Rosenberg's; Mr. Rosenberg, general merchandise, ready-to-wear; 44 E. 23d.
FAIRMONT, W. Va.—Osgood's; Mrs. D. M. Osgood, dresses; Miss Kincaid, waists; Breslin.
FALL RIVER—E. S. Brown Co.; A. F. O'Malley, women's, misses' ready-to-wear; Miss L. Powers, infants, children's wear; Miss M. Quinn, corsets; McAlpin.
FORT DODGE, Iowa—Tuerke Merc Co.; R. G. Feidler, men's furn. goods, boys' clothing; Ansonia.
FORT WAYNE, Ind.—George Yates & Co.; R. H. Brothers, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
FORT WAYNE, Ind.—J. Stillman, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.
FREMONT, Ohio—Joseph Dept. Store; B. Joseph and S. Joseph, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.
GADSDEN, Ala.—A. Hagerdorn, clothing, furnishing goods; Grand.
GALESBURG, Ill.—Bondi Bros. Co.; J. G. Bondi, dry goods; L. I. Bondi, cloaks, suits, dresses; Miss H. Benson, coats, infants' wear; Miss A. Kohn, furn. goods; H. E. Bondi, notions, jewelry, toys; Woodstock.
GALVESTON, Texas—Women's Specialty Shop; N. W. Conkling, ready-to-wear; Latham.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Herpolsheimer Co.; J. H. Goodman, dress goods, silks; 1,170 Broadway.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; C. Cormack, millinery; 621 B'way.
GRAND RAPIDS—The Stern Co.; H. Stern, coats, suits; 470 4th Av.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann Underselling Store; J. M. Lloyd, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann's Underselling Store; J. E. Gutman, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; H. Hofstadter, millinery; 621 B'way.
HASTINGS, Neb.—Walbach & Brach; J. F. Brach, stationery; 656 B'way.
HILLSBORO, Ohio—Feibel Bros.; M. Feibel, general mdse.; Woodstock.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; F. Wolf, mdse. mgr.; Mrs. Hale, art goods; J. Miller, silks, dress goods; Miss E. Danihy, suits; Miss K. Duffy, skirts; Miss M. E. Sadler, coats; J. Lowenstein domestics, linens, white goods; 116 West 32d.
INDIANAPOLIS—Rink's Cloak House; M. R. Mandell, millinery; 621 Broadway.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson Co.; Miss K. Duffy and Miss M. E. Sadler, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; Miss C. M. Mansfield, ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.
JACKSONVILLE—Kohn, Furchgott; M. Mark, basement ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—Abrahamson-Bigelow Co.; F. E. Bigelow, clothing, furnishing goods; Bristol.
JOHNSON CITY, Tenn.—Dosser Bros.; R. N. Dosser, general mdse.; Miss A. Carr, millinery; Flanders.
KANSAS CITY—Spalding Cloak Co.; R. S. Fink, coats, suits; 303 5th Av.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Geo. B. Peck D. G. Co.; Miss M. F. Lee, corsets; 230 5th Av.
KEWANEE, Ill.—Bondi Bros. & Co.; A. Hess, cloaks, suits, muslin underwear, dresses; Woodstock.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Watt & Shand; W. S. Sullivan, coats, suits; 432 4th Av.
LANCASTER—Watt & Shond; Miss A. Kaufman, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 432 4th Av.; Breslin.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; J. P. Little, coats, suits; 404 4th Av.
LANCASTER—The Cloos Co.; Miss S. Galvin, ready-to-wear; 15 East 26th.
LAWRENCE, Mass.—J. F. McGrath Co.; W. J. McGrath, mdse. mgr.; Miss M. Donovan, women's wrappers, tea gowns; Mrs. A. Colburn, millinery; Miss R. Binns, notions, trimmings, toilet goods, drugs, sundries; Miss A. Lafond, laces, embroideries; Miss Beck, h'dk'fs, ribbons; Miss M. Brennan, gloves; Miss M. McCarthy, hosiery, knit underwear; Miss K. Foley, corsets, muslin underwear; Miss V. Marier, infants' wear; Prince George.
LEBANON—W. S. Craig, ladies' ready-to-wear; Imperial.
LINCOLN, Neb.—Rudge & Guensel Co.; A. H. Bennell, clothing, furnishing goods; Breztell.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Pollach Co.; J. Pollach, skirts, waists; 339 5th Av.
LOGANSPORT, Ind.—The Schmitt-Klopfer Co.; H. O. Schmitt, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—H. P. Selman & Co.; C. J. Osborne, Miss Donovan, waists; 1,261 Broadway.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. Bacon & Sons. F. Schmitt, rugs; 23 East 26th; Grand.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Herman Strauss & Sons Co.; J. C. Trowbridge, colored dress goods; 1,133 B'way; Hermitage.
LOUISVILLE—A. C. Hand & Co.; A. C. Hand, millinery; Waldorf-Astoria.
MACON, Ga.—Burden-Smith Co.; C. H. Denecke, notions, jewelry, hdkfs.; 1,133 B'way; Gregorian.
MANKATO, Minn.—J. H. Koch, general mdse.; Gregorian.
MARION, Ind.—Boston Store; E. S. Kinnear, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.
MARSHALL, Mo.—Missouri Valley Mercantile Co.; A. M. Keller, ready-to-wear; 44 E. 23d.
MATTOON, Ill.—Bower & Schulhoff; F. M. Schulhoff, underwear, waists, hosiery, notions, sweaters; Woodstock.
MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bros. D. G. Co.; Miss E. Frank, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 225 5th Av.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Bry Block Mercantile Co.; A. L. McCoy, linens, 353 4th Av.; Latham.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; F. Goldsmith, general mdse.; R. Winter, gloves, ribbons; 1,150 B'way.
MEMPHIS—Bry Block Mercantile Co.; M. J. Starr, millinery; 353 4th Av.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—J. Gerber Co.; F. G. Beurer, general mdse.; W. Moriarity, dress goods, silks, boys' clothing; C. A. Gerber, dry goods; 1,150 B'way.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Wrubel's; Miss R. Wrubel, ladies' wear; Park Avenue.
MILWAUKEE—Herzfeld-Phillipson Co.; N. B. Goldstein, jewelry, leather goods, silverware; 1,133 B'way.
MILWAUKEE—Howard Millinery Co.; D. M. Lazarus, millinery; Room 620, 621 B'way.
MILWAUKEE—Gelder Co.; M. Gelder, millinery; 621 Broadway; Cumberland.
MILWAUKEE—International Millinery Store Co.; E. Weiner, millinery; Room 620, 621 Broadway.
MINNEAPOLIS—R. W. Munzer, piece goods; Great Northern.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; Miss E. Spillane, coats, suits; 230 5th Av.

Continued on Following Page.

Auctions.

Important Sale of

OSTRICH FEATHERS AND MARABOU

CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer will sell on this day

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5TH, At 74 5th Ave., at 10:30 A. M.

A Large Stock, Valued at $20,000, of CHOICE SLICED MARABOU CAPES, MARABOU YARD GOODS, MARABOU OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, BANDS, ETC. LARGE STOCK OF OSTRICH FEATHERS, OSTRICH FEATHER FANCIES, PLUMES, MILLINERY GOODS, NOVELTIES, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

Complete plant of Machinery, furniture, motors, Singer machines, tables, chairs, office fixtures, safes, typewriter, etc.

The above are the contents of a complete up-to-date equipped feather manufacturing plant, being sold by order of a prominent manufacturer retiring from the manufacturing business.

Sold without reserve in lots. Dealers and manufacturers invited.

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While all my transactions are strictly confidential I can refer *you* (by permission) to houses of irreproachable character and I suggest that you put my methods to the test and then employ them. My terms are reasonable; no "red tape" and my contract expires when *you* say so.

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ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

Continued from Preceding Page.

MUNCIE, Ind.—W. A. McNaughton Co.; J. F. McNaughton, gen. mdse.; J. C. Hamms, dry goods; 1,230 Broadway.
NASHVILLE—Hirshberg Bros.; D. C. Gross, women's ready-to-wear; 636 Broadway.
NASHVILLE—Castner-Knott D. G. Co.; Miss A. Durrett, hosiery, knit underwear; Miss K. Bentley, gloves, 23 E. 26th.
NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Castner-Knott Dry Goods Co.; Mrs. L. Brandon, corsets, infants' wear, women's underwear; 2d East 26th.
NASHVILLE—D. Loveman, Berger & Teitlebaum; H. Teitlebaum, ribbons, notions, gloves; 1,130 B'way.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—D. Jonas & Co.; S. Jonas, cloaks, suits; 424 4th Av.
NEWARK, Ohio—A. Schiff, ready-to-wear; Gregorian.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; Q. D. Biere, millinery; 621 B'way.
NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche; Miss A. Rosenweig, art needlework, gloves; 116 W. 32d; Breslin.
NORTH YAKIMA, Wash.—W. E. Draper, Inc.; W. E. Draper, general merchandise, ready-to-wear; 44 E. 28d.
OMAHA—J. L. Brandeis & Sons; W. C. Culkins, men's hats, trunks; 1,261 Broadway; Breslin.
OMAHA—D. Luttig; Mrs. D. Luttig, millinery; McAlpin.
OMAHA, Neb.—Byrne & Hammer Dry Goods Co.; M. A. Roecker, laces, corsets, ribbons; F. J. Turinsky, white goods, linens; V. L. Webster, dry goods; 43 Leonard.
OTTUMWA, Iowa—W. J. Donelan Co.; W. J. Donelan, Mr. Lamb, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Deahy Bros.; D. P. Deahy, coats, suits, waists; Miss S. Kenny, ladies', infants' wear; Miss Boyce, Miss M. Smith, Miss Bralone, millinery; Imperial.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Lynch & Murphy; G. H. Durgin, J. H. Durgin, women's ready-to-wear; M. Mulholland, dry goods; York.
PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's"; Miss Weiss, jobs waists, Spring sweaters; 15 East 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—Corrsin Brothers; H. G. Corrsin, jobs sample Spring coats, suits, dresses, waists; Room 500, 1,101 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—Ulman Bros.; B. H. Ulman, mfrs. skirts; 1,270 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—Quaker Doll Co.; M. G. Levy, dolls; Imperial.
PHILADELPHIA — Blauner's; Mr. Kamholz, dresses; 15 East 26th.
PHILADELPHIA — Bronner Mfg. Co.; M. Bronner, waists, skirts; R. 518, 1,270 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; Miss E. Esterly, waists; B'way and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA — Frank & Seder; H. L. Birnbaum, ready-to-wear; 304 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—Sure Fit Dress Co.; H. Moyer, children's dresses; R. 518, 1,270 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—L. W. Hirsch Co.; C. Ehrhorn, children's, infants' wear; 470 4th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—L. Harris & Co.; L. Harris, piece goods; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA—Greenebaum Bros. & Co.; S. Greenebaum, cotton piece goods; 200 5th Av.
PHOENIX, Ariz.—C. Korrick & Bro.; Mrs. R. C. Hill, ladies' garments; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; L. A. Behr, mdse. mgr., ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Campbell's; J. C. Johnson, blankets; 103 Grand; Wallick.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann's Dept. Store; E. J. Gottman, dresses; 1,261 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann's Dept. Store; S. G. Kerngood, millinery; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; M. E. Baer, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; A. J. Kunkel, clothing; 1,140 Broadway.
PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Holden & Stone; F. L. Stone, coats, suits, waists; 1,230 B'way.
PITTSTON, Penn.—Waldman & Co.; H. Waldman, coats, suits, skirts; 404 4th Av.
PORTSMOUTH, Ohio—A. Bern, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
POTTSVILLE, Penn. — Dives, Pomercy & Stewart; J. D. Gardner, coats, suits, waists; 230 5th Av.; Aberdeen.
PROVIDENCE—"Kennedy's"; M. Kravskopf, men's furn. goods; Theresa.
READING—The Cloos Co.; Miss N. S. Macklin, ready-to-wear; 15 East 20th.
RICHMOND, Va. — Emporium World Millinery Co.; S. Silverman, millinery; 621 B'way.
RICHMOND, Va.—Wilkinson, Williams & Reed; C. C. Reed, linen; 258 Church.
RICHMOND, Va.—Kaufmann & Co.; J. I. Kaufmann, millinery; 353 5th Av.
ROANOKE, Va.—George McBain & Co.; O. H. Highbarger, dress goods, silks; C. H. Smith, rugs; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy-Powers Co.; J. L. Mench, Mr. Hughes, men's shirts, overalls, pants, women's coats, suits, dresses, sweaters, muslin underwear, petticoats, basement. 470 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; H. C. Baer, millinery; 621 B'way.
ROCKLAND, Me.—W. O. Hewett Co.; J. Newman, coats, suits, waists; W. Guthrie, dry goods; 404 4th Av.; Breslin.
ROME, N. Y.—Royal Shop; W. G. Levison, ready-to-wear; Navarre.
SAGINAW, Mich.—M. W. Tanner Co.; M. Wood, mdse. mgr.; 1,170 Broadway.
SALEM, Mass.—W. G. Webber Co.; R. E. Mansfield, silks; W. B. Mansfield, general mdse; 404 4th Av.
SALINA, Kan.—Stiefel Bros. & Co.; M. Stiefel, Miss T. Hennecamp, cloaks, suits, dresses; Woodstock.
SALT LAKE, Utah—Zion Co-op. Mercantile Institution; Mr. Fogarty, dry goods; R. Patrick, cloaks, waists, notions, laces, ribbons, silks, velvets, ladies' furnishing goods; 60 Worth.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Keith-O'Brien Co.; M. Oberdorfer, coats, suits, waists; 116 W. 32d.
SANDUSKY, Ohio—Kugel Bros.; B. Kugel, representing; Holly.
SAN FRANCISCO—Meyer Cloak and Suit Co.; B. F. Meyer, coats, suits; 470 4th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—The Prager Co.; Miss Stark, millinery; 1,150 B'way.
SAN JOSE—M. Blum & Co.; M. Blum, ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d.
SCRANTON, Penn.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; F. W. Conklin, millinery; 621 B'way.
SEDALIA, Mo.—Bondi Bros. & Co.; J. Cohn, cloaks, suits; Woodstock.
SIKESTON, Mo.—The Sikeston Merc. Co.; A. J. Meyer, men's, boys' furn. goods, underwear; Miss Panich, coats, suits, waists, dresses; Room 901, 45 W. 34th.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Emporium World Millinery Co.; W. E. Conway, millinery; 621 B'way.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Pellitier Co.; Miss M. E. Kavanna, Miss F. Hansen, and Miss Reemsen, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Bee Hive Co.; D. L. Billig, notions, laces, ribbons; 1,133 Broadway; Longacre.
SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Bee Hive; Miss Omodt, Miss Martin, representing; 1,133 Broadway; Laurelton.
SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Brandon-Durrell Co.; Miss E. Reimbold, Miss Van Dusen, millinery; Bristol.
SOUTH BEND, Ind. — J. Chess Ellsworth; Miss A. Krueger, S. Fischgund, coats, suits, waists; 404 4th Av.
SPOKANE, Wash.—Spokane D. G. Co.; A. J. Martin, housefurnishing goods; Mrs. C. L. Bond, ribbons, hdkfs.; 225 4th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—Ed Wrenn Co.; Miss L. Wheeler, M. C. O'Brien, millinery; Miss W. Higgins, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 353 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—B. Nugent & Bro.; Miss L. C. Wehmeyer, art needlework; 470 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; O. D. Heflin, domestics; 37 West 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Schwerdtmon Toy Co.; E. R. Schwerdtmon, toys; Cumberland.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co.; T. Moffatt, furnishing goods, hosiery, underwear; 116 West 32d.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; D. G. Braham, mdse. mgr.; L. H. Rosenheim, notions, stationery; T. Moffat, men's furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; F. Loewe, men's furn. goods; Miss M. Langhauser, art needlework; 116 W. 32d.
ST. LOUIS—Emporium World Millinery Co.; C. Sarah, millinery; 621 B'way.
ST. PAUL—The Macey Co.; L. Silverman, coats, suits, dresses; Mrs. L. Silverman, skirts, waists, children's dresses; Claridge.
ST. PAUL—Field, Schlick & Co.; A. Sudor, linens; 1,133 B'way.
SUPERIOR, Wis.—S. W. Lightbody-Wingate Co.; S. W. Lightbody, ready-to-wear; Miss B. Stern, millinery; Breslin.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Hunter-Tuppen Co.; A. A. Belanger, hosiery, knit underwear; Breslin.
TAMPA, Fla.—Falk's Dept. Store; O. Falk, piece goods, men's clothing, furn. goods; Mrs. O. Falk, notions, ready-to-wear; millinery; 220 5th Av.
TECUMSEH, Mich.—The Webster-Anderson Co.; A. B. Boyce, general line dry goods, ready-to-wear; Park Avenue.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Emporium World Millinery Co.; B. F. Koy, millinery; 621 B'way.
TOLEDO—W. L. Milner & Co.; L. L. Brink, toys, wall paper; Miss R. Jenssen, millinery; 119 West 32d.
TROY, N. Y.—The Goodkind Co.; S. Kranson, gen'l mdse.; Miss Chodikof, women's, children's wear; Miss Denbrosky, infants' wear; 1,133 B'way.
UTICA, N. Y.—Brandegee-Kincaid Co.; F. W. Kincaid, woolens; 215 4th Av., Room 2007.
VICKSBURG, Miss.—A. Rose; L. Rose, dry goods; 49 Leonard; Longacre.
WASHINGTON—The Palais Royal; Mr. Creeron, millinery; Mrs. Davison, jewelry; Mr. Marks, lace curtains, tapestries; Miss K. O'Day, notions, leather goods; Mrs. B. Rose, corset covers, brassieres; Miss E. Kennedy, art embroideries; 220 5th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; D. H. Rosen, men's clothing, trunks, bags; Martinique.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann, Sons & Co.; J. H. Boyce, domestics, flannels, blankets; 432 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop, Inc.; J. A. Hobson, upholstery goods; 334 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—King Sons; H. King, general mdse.; Cumberland.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; Miss I. Strogall, waists; 334 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Palais Royal; Miss M. Dell, millinery; 220 5th Av.
WHEELING, W. Va.—Stone & Thomas; H. W. Wood, domestics, blankets; J. C. Reilley, representing; 1,270 B'way; Latham.
WOONSOCKET, R. I.—Harris & Mowry Co.; M. H. Briggs, coats, suits; 404 4th Av.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Co.; R. A. Illesly, art goods; 404 4th Av.; Breslin.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Co.; A. Vanderpyl, furn. goods, hosiery; 404 4th Av.
YORK, Penn.—S. Grumbacher & Sons; R. A. Grumbacher, dry goods; Hermitage.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—B. McManus Co.; C. L. Woodworth, Miss H. L. McGreely, representing; 220 5th Av.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Strauss-Hirshberg Co.; I. D. Goldsmith, general merchandise; H. Goldstein, bargain basement; Miss A. Shannon, Miss Smith, infants' wear; 353 4th Av.; Park Avenue.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Union Credit Clothing Co.; J. Epman, men's clothing, ladies' ready-to-wear; 715 Broadway.

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FULL FORM

STYLISH STOUT SUITS & COATS
Every style creator knows that vertical lines simulate slenderness.
The success of F. F. Models is due to their close adherence to this principle.
BERNSTEIN, BAUM DaCOSTA COMPANY
38 West 32nd St. New York
13th Floor

KAPLAN BROS.
Thousands of Spring COATS
On racks
Strongest Line in Market
$6.75 to $32.50
22-26 West 32nd St.

Monarch Saves You 20%

By Eliminating Selling Expenses
By Reducing Overhead
By Figuring Minimum Gross Profits
MONARCH DRESSES are the sensation of the season—in style and in price. Have you seen them?
Monarch Dress Co.,
6 West 32d St., New York

KAYANEE WAISTS
TWO PRICES ONLY
$18 to $27 Doz.
in Crepe de Chines, Georgettes, Satins, Satin Striped Tubs and Heavy Japs.
It will be difficult to find more value than is available in the Kayanee line at the prices and in the materials mentioned.
KAYANEE WAIST Co
20-28 WEST 33rd ST. NEW YORK
TELEPHONE MADISON SQ 2567-98-99

PRISCILLA COATS
for Misses
Are styled right up-to-the-minute and priced right - down - to - the ground.
Innumerable trim and youthful new spring models in all popular fabrics now on display.
Have you seen them?
H. Goldwater & Co.
36-46 W. 25th St., N.Y.

Meet Miss NAJO
The American Doll de Luxe
at the
TOY FAIR
Hotel Imperial—Room 124

You won't find any girl like her made in the United States. She's the equal of best imported dolls. Don't fail to see her.
National Joint Limb Doll Co.
225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

HA-KU-RA SILK WAISTS
There is always something new to see in Ha-Ku-Ra Waists. And it's always worth seeing.
Crepe de Chines $27 to $42 dozen, Georgettes $27 to $42, Habutai $18 to $27, Tub Silks $24 to $27, Satins $36, Special Heavy Georgettes $27.
Be sure to call before leaving town.
HANEY-KUTTNER & RAAB
JUNIPER & VINE STS. PHILADELPHIA
CAPITOL BROADWAY NEW YORK

Buy Your Gingham Dresses
from the largest producers of cotton dresses in the country. More styles, newer styles, or better styles cannot be found within the popular price range. Cotton dresses $1.75 to $6.00.
Wash Skirts $9 to $45 dozen.
ROSEBUD MFG. CO
Quality Merchandise Economically Produced
37-43 WEST 26th ST., NEW YORK
Rosebud Cotton Dresses

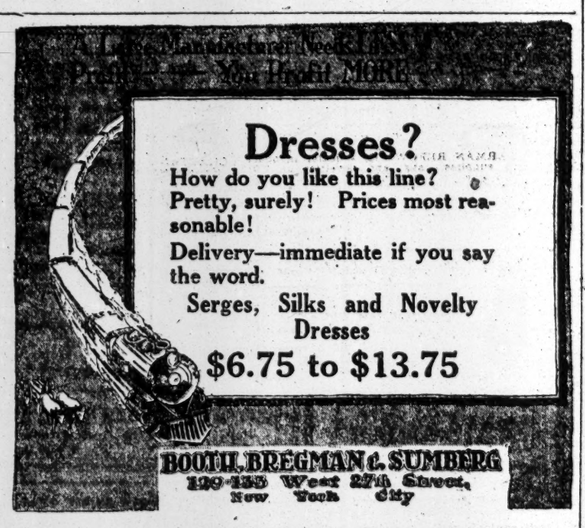
SMITH BROS.
130-32 W. 25th St.
The Immediate Delivery House
Silk, Serge, Jersey
DRESSES
Our Spring line is brimful of wonderful values. See them to-day.

Mary's Dresses

Simple, youthful and smart. A wide choice of desirable new styles, in fabrics most in demand. Serges $7.50 up, Silks $7.50 up, Cottons $2.50 up. Call today!
Henry Hunvald
115 West 27th St., New York

The Immediate Delivery Skirt House
No. 3134: ALL WOOL Mannish Plaid in contrasting colorings, pleated, shirred back, novelty belt, trimmed with large pearl buttons.
BEST OF TAILORING.
PRICE $3.87½ NET
OTHER SKIRTS to $16.50
We invite your inspection at our showrooms to-day.

BIGGEST LINE OF NOVELTY SKIRTS
At Exceptionally Low Prices
Ask to see our No. 1634 — a Barroutan Skirt in 10 popular shades $5.75
(WHOLESALE ONLY)
Goldstein Company, 43 W. 24 St.



Dresses?
How do you like this line?
Pretty, surely! Prices most reasonable!
Delivery—immediate if you say the word.
Serges, Silks and Novelty Dresses
$6.75 to $13.75
BOOTH, BREGMAN & SUMBERG
129-135 West 27th Street, New York City

"The Immediate Delivery Coat House"
Styles that are always right for your popular priced
COATS $4.50 to $22.50
Thousands of coats always in stock
SIEGEL & BARNETT Inc.
1237-1239 Broadway (31st St.) New York

HERE WE ARE AGAIN
With the Greatest Values in New York
No. 476—SUIT made of American Woolen Co's. MEN'S WEAR SERGE. Model reproduced from a high priced garment $11.50
No. 577—COAT made of American Woolen Co's. all-wool POPLIN. Developed in an up-to-the-minute style $8.50
LEIPZIG & ROSENBERG
34 to 38 West 27th Street, Between B'way & Sixth Ave.
ALL GARMENTS MANUFACTURED ON THE PREMISES

PERLMARK DRESSES
$12.75 to $22.50
Silks and Serges
Immediate Delivery from Stock

MARK PERLMAN
25-29 West 31st Str. New York

LADIES' MISSES' COATS--SUITS IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES

SUIT No. 2660	COAT No. 3556
Men's Wear Serge, Peau de Cygne lined throughout.	American Woolen Co. Poplin.
EXTRA SPECIAL $12.75	EXTRA SPECIAL $8.75

D. M. JONAS,
3 EAST 28TH ST., N. Y. MAD. SQ. 6985

DRYFOOS Silk Petticoats
"At Home in Best Stores"
131-137 W. 35th St., N. Y.
PHONE GREELEY 397

SILK and SERGE DRESSES
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
$6.75 AND UP.
PIONEER LADIES' GARMENT CO.
6-8 West 32nd St.

Makers—Jobbers—Retailers
sell your job lots to
Filene's Basement
We buy garments and accessories in any quantity—large or small—providing they are dependable and underpriced. Cash in 48 hours. Our buyers are in the market every week. Call, write or telephone our New York office.
WM. FILENE'S SONS CO., BOSTON
New York Office, 116 W. 32d Street

$2.25 SILK WAISTS $2.25
EXCLUSIVELY
WE ARE KNOWN FOR OUR WONDERFUL VALUES
ALPHRA WAIST CO.
29 West 35th St.
Large Stock Always on Hand for Immediate Delivery.

We are now showing our elaborate range of
POPULAR PRICED
COATS & SUITS
Juniors, Misses, Stouts and Out Sizes
In our beautiful new Show Rooms.
Mutual Garment Co.
16-18-20 West 32nd St. New York

S. & W. Dress Co.
15 East 26th St.

SPRING DRESSES
in jobs at greatly reduced prices.
in jobs at greatly reduced prices.
PHIL. I. LEVENSON & CO.,
39 West 32d St.

DRESSES
Peggy Paige
Silks & Jerseys, $10.75 to $22.50
131 West 35th St.

"Crepe Juliette"
TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PATENT OFFICE
is a Georgette, absolutely pure dye, not weighted, making it absolutely indestructible and washable.
WHEN BUYING DRESSES OR WAISTS, ASK FOR IT.
NONE BETTER MADE IN AMERICA
CONTINENTAL SILK MILLS
SOLE MANUFACTURERS
95 MADISON AVENUE - - - NEW YORK

MOVING! GROWING BUSINESS DEMANDS MORE SPACE
TEMPORARY SHOWROOM:
HOTEL BRESLIN 29th ST. & BROADWAY ROOM 814
In Charge of
JACK PHILLIPS South | CHAS. A. GOLDMAN East | H. A. SHAKMAN West
AFTER FEB. 10TH AT 40-46 W. 25th ST.
JULIUS POLLACK
JUNIORS', MISSES', WOMEN'S COATS & SUITS

The Leading Sweater House
COHEN BROS.
16-18-20 West 32nd St. New York
Are now showing their immense lines of
Fibre, Thread Silk, Shetland & Zephyr
SWEATERS
For Spring and Fall Delivery
The most elaborate range of models ever shown by any manufacturer.

COTTON FABRICS
Chuck, Davis & Co.
13-15 West 20th St., New York

Factory Gas Heaters FOR SALE
22 West 26th St., 5th Floor.

SCOUT OUTFITS
Military Equipment for Boys.
J. EMIL DRYFOOS & SON,
5-11 University Place.

Our Spring Line for 1918 of
CHILDREN'S WHITE DRESSES
is NOW READY.
Rosengarten & Kellner, 20 W. 20th St.

COTTON FABRICS Off Price
R. SERIL & CO., 486 B'way, N. Y.

Tweed & Silk Rubberized Coats
Wool & Tweed Auto Coats
Novelty Rain Coats
34 West 27th Street
HOLLSTEIN, YOUNG & CO.

ITZKOWITZ BROS.
Line ready. Newest novelty. Wide range prices. See special No. 242 $3.25
Assorted satin stripes, at... $3.25
SKIRTS
245-7 AVE. COR. 24TH ST.

SUITS
Worth while seeing at
Popular Prices
for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
GITTELSON & STEINHAUS
19 West 34th St.

Shoe, Army, Leggin Laces, Shoe Cord
North American Sales Co., 396-8 Broadway, N. Y.
Manufacturers' Agents.

Sense and Safety

The safest investment is in the obligations of your Government.

The next safest is in the securities of companies supplying a necessary demand that the country needs in war and peace.

We suggest that you buy Government bonds first and then invest your surplus in the short-term notes of a Public Utility Company, to yield about

7½%

Write today for Circular T.

A.H. Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

A First and Refunding Mortgage 5% Bond

Maturing in 4½ years

To Yield 7½%

Circular on request

Bonbright & Company
Incorporated
25 Nassau Street New York
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Municipal Bonds To yield 5%

Free from Federal Income Taxes and Surtax

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43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston San Francisco Chicago

Distillers Securities

Its position reviewed in Letter "T"

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7 Wall St., New York
Telephone Rector 6070
Chicago
Detroit
Cleveland
Washington
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Tilney, Ladd & Co.

Railroad Bonds

New York

Suggestions for Investors
may be had on request.
A. B. Leach & Co., Inc.
Investment Securities.
62 Cedar St., New York
Chicago Philadelphia Buffalo
Boston Baltimore London

YUCATAN BUYS FLEET FOR TRADE IN SISAL

Pays $4,250,000 Cash for Steamers of the Mexican Navigation Company.

SIX NOW UNDER SEIZURE

Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Co. Closes Deal Long Reported.

The Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies Steamship Company, which owns about 75 per cent. of the stock of the Mexican Navigation Company, has sold the entire fleet of that company, comprising seven steamers and a tug, to the Comision Reguladore del Henequen, or Sisal Commission, an agency of the Government of Yucatan, for the lump sum of $4,250,000 in cash.

It has been rumored for some weeks past that some such deal as this has been pending, but the identity of the purchaser has been carefully guarded heretofore, and it was only yesterday that the details of the transaction became definitely known. The transaction has, as a matter of fact, been pending for several months, but was attended with many difficulties, largely because of the many political ramifications attending it.

The Government of Yucatan, which after the Madero revolution in Mexico and the Huerta counter-revolution attained and has since maintained virtually complete independence from the rest of Mexico, has for the last three years been conducting a series of very bold and radical experiments in governmental control of all industry, verging in many ways upon socialism. One of its new departures was the creation of the Sisal Commission whose duty is the co-operative marketing of sisal, or Mexican hemp, one of the chief products of Yucatan. The exportation and marketing of this production have recently been much handicapped by the world-wide shortage of shipping, and consequently the Sisal Commission some time ago set out to purchase the Mexican Navigation fleet, intending to put the ships in service to carry sisal from Yucatan ports to ports of the United States.

While the negotiations for the sale were in progress, the Mexican—not the Yucatan—Government, apparently acting independently, on its own motion, seized six of the seven steamers of the fleet, then in Mexican waters, the seventh being out of their reach, at New Orleans. They discharged the Mexican Navigation Company's officers, and replaced them with Mexican officers. Since then the Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies Company has been without information regarding the steamers, and apparently the uncertainty as to their ultimate fate in Mexican hands was an added incentive toward the completion of the sale to Yucatan, although the price paid is perhaps somewhat lower than the steamers might have brought under more favorable circumstances, on the open market, at the present time.

It is believed, though definite information is lacking, that the Yucatan Government is confident of its ability to get the steamers from the Mexican authorities, and plans to put them in regular service between some Yucatan port, probably Campeche, and the United States. It is understood that the Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies Company took proper precautions to make sure that there is no danger of the ships being employed in any manner detrimental to the interests of the United States.

LONDON MARKET LIVELIER.

New South Wales Loan Fails to Affect Gilt-Edged Securities.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The appearance of the New South Wales loan prospectus on the Stock Exchange today did not affect gilt edged securities, which were better on the easier ruling of money, while a number of week-end orders livened industrial, shipping and oil shares and Rhodesian mines and caused numerous advances.

Argentine rails sagged and Russian issues were weak.

Money was in large supply and discount rates were quiet.

Trading Calm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—Trading on the Bourse today was calm. Three per cent. rentes, 57 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 16 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 87 francs 55 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	4	Renewals	4
Low	4	Last	4

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERALS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¼@5¾	Sixty days	5¾
Ninety days	5¾	Ninety days	6
Four months	5¾	Four months	6
Five months	5¾	Five months	6
Six months	5¾	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 3¾@4¼
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4 @4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 5 @5½

Commercial Paper.
Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days 5¼
4 to 6 months ..... 5¼@5¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months ..... 5¾@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75⅞	$4.75⅛	$4.75⅛	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.71⅜	5.71⅜	5.71⅜	+.00⅛
Cables	5.69⅛	5.69⅛	5.69⅛	..
Rubles—				
Demand	13.00	13.00	13.00	..
Cables	13.25	13.25	13.25	..

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.75⅞	$4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.71⅛	5.69⅞
China—		
Hongkong	72.25	72.75
Peking	110.50	110.75
Shanghai	108.50	103.75
19.30 Greece	19.40	19.45
40.20 Holland	43.825	44.00
32.44 India—		
Bombay	35.00	35.50
Calcutta	35.00	35.50
5.1826 Italy	8.51	8.50
49.85 Japan—		
Kobe	51.75	52.00
Yokohama	51.75	52.00
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.875	50.00
51.46 Russia	13.00	13.25
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	33.25	33.75
Copenhagen	31.00	31.50
Christiania	32.125	32.625
19.30 Spain	24.20	24.30
South America—		
42.42 Rio	26.50	26.60
42.64 Buenos Aires	44.00	44.10
5.1826 Switzerland	4.53	4.51

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¾	$4.71¼	$4.69¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $464,779,506; balance, $55,445,540; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $3,614,955; Federal Reserve credit balance, $36,727,616.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $9.6875 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 43¼d, unchanged; in New York, 86¾c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 69c.

FOREIGN CERTIFICATES COVER A WIDE FIELD

All Who Have Business Dealings Abroad Must Apply for Registration Papers Today.

Fred. I. Kent, Director of the Division of Foreign Exchange of the Federal Reserve Board, calls attention in a statement issued yesterday to the fact that today is the last day on which application for registration certificates may be made to the Federal Reserve Bank by persons desiring to transact any business in foreign exchange, and also to the fact that the President's proclamation of Jan. 26 last makes registration of this sort obligatory on the part of a far wider class of persons than has been generally supposed.

"Merchants, industrial houses, Stock Exchange brokers and all others who carry balances in foreign countries with foreign correspondents or agents or others, or who buy or sell securities for foreign account, or who carry balances in this country for foreign correspondents," Mr. Kent says, "are obliged to take out registration certificates under the Executive Order of the President signed Jan. 26. Applications must be made with the Federal Reserve Bank of their district on or before Feb. 5.

"While the Executive Order was published early last week, it was not generally realized that institutions other than banks and bankers, and those buying and selling foreign exchange, were especially concerned with it. But the requirements of the Executive Order are positive, and all those having foreign correspondents, or who act for foreign correspondents, or who have a foreign business of any kind, should familiarize themselves with the provisions of the Executive Order. Information can be obtained from the Federal Reserve Banks."

Mr. Kent pointed out, as an instance of enterprise not generally supposed to come under the provisions of the order, that any newspaper maintaining a correspondent anywhere in Europe, and remitting funds to him direct, must take out a registration certificate. The whole object of the order, he said, was to keep a close check on the movement of funds internationally, and to head off any attempt to manipulate funds or credit for the benefit of the enemy, and in order to do this it was necessary to maintain powers of minute supervision over the whole foreign exchange business.

Mr. Kent also called attention to the fact that the order defined foreign exchange as covering "any form of negotiable or assignable instrument, or order used (a) to transfer credit or to order the payment of funds in any foreign country, or (b) to transfer credit or to order the payment of funds within the United States for foreign account." Moreover, dealing in securities covers the transfer of "all evidences of ownership of property not included in the foregoing definition of foreign exchange."

DEFENDS DISTILLERY DEAL.

Kessler Denies Exorbitant Price Was Paid for Stock.

Julius Kessler, President of the Distillers Securities Corporation, yesterday issued a statement in reply to criticisms made by Charles H. Stoll of the deal whereby the Distillers Securities Corporation purchased the outstanding preferred stock of the Distilling Company of America. Mr. Stoll charged that the price paid for this stock was exorbitant. Mr. Kessler declared that the stock, purchased at $70 a share, less $2 on accruing dividend, was obtained for much less than had recently actually been paid for this stock and a great deal less than was paid for some other blocks of it by the Directors of the Distillers Securities Corporation.

Mr. Stoll also criticised the management of the Distilling Company of America for its dissolution, particularly regarding the sale of its holding of U. S. Industrial Alcohol at $38 a share, which price, Mr. Kessler contends, was at that time extremely high for that stock, and made the sale a good bargain for the Distilling Company. Mr. Kessler also remarks that Mr. Stoll is the personal attorney of Samuel M. Rice, former President of the Distilling Company of America, and that Mr. Stoll himself only owns one share of stock in the Distillers Securities Corporation.

Report Important Oil Land Deal.

An important oil deal in the Texas fields is reported in the current issue of The Oil Trade Journal, which says the Prairie Oil and Gas Company has obtained a large district of oil land by a contract with the Texas and Pacific Coal Company, in Eastland and Stephens Counties, west of Fort Worth. It is reported that about 50,000 acres is included in the transaction and that all of it is adjacent to territory now actually producing. The cash involved in the deal is reported at over $2,000,000. The Texas and Pacific is understood to retain a one-half working interest and to share in operating expenses after the initial development, which the Prairie Company makes, and the Prairie also provides a market for all oil produced.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$1,000,772	$96,903,312
Internal revenue:		
Corporation income	533,420	29,457,614
Individual income	190,247	16,140,438
Excess profits	283,022	12,975,358
Miscellaneous	4,336,813	395,368,305
Miscellaneous revenue	2,319,501	128,135,218
Total receipts	$8,814,377	$678,978,473
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	107,630,999	2,373,814,101
Excess of tot. disburse. over total receipts	12,388,755	257,945,379
Expenditures	116,445,377	3,252,792,574

Boston Bank Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with that of last week.

	Feb. 2.	Increase.
Circulation	$5,377,000	*$87,000
Loans, dis., and invest.	476,817,000	*4,813,000
Indiv. deposits, inc. U. S.	385,194,000	*1,355,000
Due to banks	122,217,000	2,252,000
Time deposits	25,081,000	2,011,000
Exchange clearances	14,972,000	2,026,000
Due from banks	85,181,000	*1,449,000
Cash in banks and in Federal Reserve	55,323,000	*1,616,000
Cash excess and with Federal Reserve Bank	13,841,000	*2,328,000

*Decrease.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.07
Alta	.03	Justice	.01
Andes	.12	Mexican	.14
Best & Belcher	.01	Ophir	.12
Caledonia	.05	Overman	.01
Challenge Con	.04	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.03	Seg. Belcher	.01
Confidence	.08	Stern Nevada	.09
Con. Virginia	.08	Union Con	.98
Gould & Curry	.01	Mexican dollars	.67¾
Hale & Norcross	.01		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.10	Florence	.12
Cash Boy	.13	Goldfield Cons	.30
Jim Butler	.85	Goldfield Merger	.03
McNamara	.18	Great Bend	.04
Midway	.10	Jumbo Extension	.15
Mispah	.06	Kewanas	.07
Monarch Pitts	.09	Silver Pick	.06
Montana	.11	Speerhead	.04
North Star	.06	Manhattan Cons	.10
Rescue	.10	Morning Glory	.11
Tonopah Divide	.47	Union Amalg	.07
Tonopah Exten	1.92½	White Caps	.43
West End	.81	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West Tonopah	.10	Packard	.22
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester	.37
Atlanta	.10	Round Mountain	.23
Booth	.04	United Eastern	3.80

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4⅝	5⅛	Granite	42½	50
Dr. J'pot	4	4½	Isabella	7	8
Elkton	5½	6	McKinney	8	9
El Paso	15	20	Portland	106	110
Fanny Rub	3	4	U. Gold M.	15⅜	15½
Golden C.	177	180	Vindicator	31	40
Gold Sov	2	3			

WE OWN AND OFFER

Equipment Bonds

Issued by
Seaboard Air Line Railway
New York Central Railroad
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad
Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway
Grand Trunk Railway of Canada

Maturing 1918-1930

To Yield 5.50%-6.75%

List of offerings on application.

FREEMAN & COMPANY
Car Trust Securities.
34 PINE ST., NEW YORK

Income Tax Problems Simplified

A special department is being maintained to help you make your Income Tax return or give you advice thereon. We have also prepared a simple chart showing amount of tax on incomes from $1000 to $250,000.

Inquiries Invited

W. C. Langley & Co.
Investments
115 Broadway, New York

Public Utility and Industrial Investments

Henry L. Doherty & Company
60 Wall Street
New York.

NEW ISSUE
Legal for New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut Savings Banks.

$60,000

TROY, NEW YORK, Registered 4¾% Bonds,

DUE 1919-1957.

Price To Yield 4.60%

Special Circular on request.

Farson, Son & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
115 Broadway, New York City.

Phone Rector 5000

Josephthal & Co.
120 Broadway, New York

Members
N. Y. Stock Exchange
N. Y. Cotton Exchange
Phila. Stock Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade

Private Wires to Principal Cities

Legal Investments, and Exempt from All Taxation in the State of New York.

CITY BONDS

New Rochelle, N. Y. 5s
May 1, 1922-1925, inclusive.

Mount Vernon, N. Y. 5s
Jan. 2, 1922-1928, inclusive.

Prices to yield 4.60% income

Descriptive circular on above and various other issues sent on request.

H. A. KAHLER & CO.
135 Broadway, New York
Telephone 7251—Cortlandt.

ROBINSON & CO.
Investment Securities
26 Exchange Place New York
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Canadian
Government, Municipal and Corporation
Bonds

A. E. AMES & CO.
Established 1889
74 Broadway
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Central Leather

Special Letter

Copy on request

Toole, Henry & Co.
Members: { *New York Stock Exchange* / *New York Cotton Exchange*
Equitable Building New York

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

At present prices Standard Oil Stocks offer, in our opinion, an excellent opportunity for permanent investment.

Our Booklet containing full information on these securities will be sent, upon request.

JENKS, GWYNNE & CO.
15 BROADST
TEL. HANOVER 7474
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
AND N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE

ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL
Stock and Rights

CLINTON GILBERT
2 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. Rector 4848.

OUR
Wall Street Letter
will keep you reliably informed so that you will be prepared to act when the opportunity comes.
Send for Letter A-1.

Sheldon, Dawson, Lyon & Company
Members New York Stock Exchange
Tel. 1611 Broad. 42 Broadway, N. Y.

Odd Lots
Write Dept. 2

CHISHOLM & CHAPMAN
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
MEMBERS NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY
161 WEST 125th ST. N.Y. HARLEM BRANCH
12 N. BROADWAY, YONKERS, N.Y.
215 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y.
777 BROAD STREET, NEWARK, N.J.

New York State Bonds

Barr & Schmeltzer
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St. *Specialists* New York

SHORT TIME INVESTMENTS

Bankers and other investors should familiarize themselves with the facts about the Collateral Trust Securities issued by this corporation. $31,353,500 issued, $26,494,000 *matured and paid.* New booklet, "Collateral Trust Securities," giving full data will be sent promptly on mail or telephone request. GUARANTY SECURITIES CORPORATION, 244 Madison Ave., New York City.

Your Surplus Funds
deposited with this Company will earn a liberal interest.
Metropolitan Trust Co.
60 Wall Street

TO THE HOLDERS OF MEXICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY, LTD. OF DELAWARE

First Lien & Refunding Gold Bonds, Series "A."

DATED OCTOBER 1ST, 1911.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as provided in Article V. of the Indenture, dated October 1, 1911, made by the Mexican Petroleum Company, Ltd., of Delaware, to the Standard Trust Company of New York, Trustee, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Successor, that bonds bearing the following serial numbers have been drawn for redemption by the Sinking Fund, and will be paid on and after April 1, 1918, at 105% of par, upon presentation at the COUPON DEPARTMENT of the undersigned, No. 140 Broadway, New York City. After April 1, 1918, interest on these bonds will cease. Bonds should have coupons due April 1, 1918, and subsequent attached.

$1,000.

22	185	380	488	645	805	1088	1614
31	209	385	493	647	809	1133	1620
32	217	387	502	672	814	1185	1919
88	229	389	516	673	879	1215	1923
47	248	390	517	675	913	1225	1945
76	283	404	545	717	918	1243	1958
116	309	450	554	719	925	1258	1967
150	871	452	602	724	928	1269	1974
171	377	453	612	794	1017	1270	1983
177	378	458	640	804	1044	1607	

Dated, New York, Jan. 30, 1918.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

WOOD FLONG CORPORATION.

To the Stockholders of Wood Flong Corporation:

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Wood Flong Corporation will be held at the principal office of the Corporation, No. 25 Madison Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on Tuesday, the 19th day of February, 1918, at 12:00 o'clock noon of said day, for the purpose of electing five directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

Dated, February 5, 1918.

BENJAMIN WOOD, Secretary.

Old Dominion Terminal Company.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary and proper, will be held at the principal offices of the Company, Pier 25, North River, New York City, on Tuesday, February 12th, 1918, at twelve M., and the polls will be closed at one P. M. The stock transfer books will be closed ten days prior to the date of meeting.

W. J. BAKER, Secretary.

SPECIALISTS IN
Borden's Condensed Milk Co.
Westchester Fire Ins. Co.
Federal Sugar Company
Winchester Arms
By-Products Coke Corp.

POWDER ISSUES

Inquiries invited.

McCLURE, JONES & REED
Members New York Stock Exchange
Rector 7662. 115 Broadway.

STANDARD OIL ISSUES

WEEKLY SUMMARY ON STANDARD OIL ISSUES

WILL BE MAILED TO INVESTORS ON REQUEST

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Central District Tel. 5s
Federal Dye Stuff & Chem. 6s
Jones & Laughlin Steel 5s
Philadelphia Co. 1st 5s, 1949
West Side Belt R. R. 5s, 1937
Duquesne Light Pfd.
Thompson Connellsville Coke

R. C. MEGARGEL & Co.
Members New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges
27 Pine St., New York
Telephone John 1800

WE OFFER
100 Columbia Graphophone Preferred W. I.
To net over 10%
Inquiries Invited.

Markoe, Morgan & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
120 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 9710 Rector.

Learn to Save
and Invest on our
PARTIAL PAYMENT PLAN
Particulars Free.

C. I. HUDSON & CO.
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE SINCE 1874
66 Broadway New York

TO THE HOLDERS OF CITIES FUEL & POWER COMPANY TWO YEAR 7% SECURED GOLD BONDS DATED DECEMBER 1ST, 1917.

Proposals are invited to be made to Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street, New York City, as Trustee under the Indenture between Cities Fuel & Power Company and said Trustee, securing the above notes, for the sale, on March 1st, 1918, to the Trustee, for the account of the sinking fund provided for in said Indenture, of notes of said issue at prices not to exceed 102½% of the principal of said notes, plus accrued interest thereon to March 1st, 1918. On or before March 1st, 1918, this Company will deposit, or there will be available, with the Trustee, the sum of six hundred forty-four thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars ($644,750), and it is the intention of said Trustee, pursuant to the provisions of such Indenture, to apply the fund so to be received to the purchase or redemption of notes of said issue at not to exceed the price above mentioned.

All proposals should be securely sealed and marked "Proposals for sale of notes to sinking fund under Indenture of Cities Fuel & Power Company, dated December 1st, 1917," must be for all or any part of the notes offered, and must be received by said Trustee at or prior to three o'clock P. M. on February 18, 1918.

Advices as to notes accepted will be mailed on or before February 20th, 1918, by Bankers Trust Company, Trustee.

Federal Income Tax ownership certificates, covering accrued interest, should accompany all accepted notes.

CITIES FUEL & POWER COMPANY,
By FRANK W. FRUEAUFF,
Vice-President.

Dated, February 5th, 1918.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

Jersey City, N. J.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Tuesday, February 19th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, including the amendment of Section 1 of Article II. of the By-laws by reducing the number of directors, and the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last meeting of the stockholders of the Company. The polls will remain open one hour.

The stock transfer books of the Company, both preferred and common, will be closed at the close of business January 30, 1918, and will be reopened on the 20th day of February, 1918.

E. W. FREEMAN, Secretary.

MANHATTAN MOTORS CORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of Manhattan Motors Corporation for the election of directors and inspectors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at 12 o'clock noon, Monday, February 11th, 1918, at the offices of Ganton, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

R. H. LEE MARTIN,
Secretary.

Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey
Main Office { Opposite Pennsylvania R. R. Ferries / Exchange Place Station, Hudson Tubes } Jersey City

NEW YORK RESIDENTS MAY OPEN CHECK OR SAVINGS ACCOUNTS IN TWO NAMES. FUNDS MAY BE WITHDRAWN BY EITHER, AND, IN CASE OF THE DEATH OF EITHER, BY THE SURVIVOR

INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS OVER $500.00 FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON SAVINGS

Largest Banking Institution in Jersey City

On Your Desk in Record Time

Straight from official sources to your desk comes a full report of every change in the administration of the Federal Taxation Laws. The day-to-day Income and War Tax Services of this company are on the desks of lawyers, corporation officials and accountants the country over.

Excess Profits Regulations No. 41 and Income Tax Regulations No. 33 released by the Treasury Department yesterday are now in the hands of our War and Income Tax Service subscribers.

THE CORPORATION TRUST COMPANY
37 WALL STREET - NEW YORK

Which of your
DIVIDENDS RECEIVED IN 1917
are taxable at the
LOWER RATES OF 1916 OR 1913
or are Exempt from Income Tax?

We have issued a pamphlet giving this information as to the leading railroad, industrial and miscellaneous corporations and will be pleased to furnish a copy on application.

Empire Trust Company
120 BROADWAY - - - 580 FIFTH AVENUE

Trustees and Investors
Ought to Know

what securities constitute a legal investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in this State. Bonds of this class conform to the highest known requirements for safety. We have reprinted in booklet form the law restricting such investments, together with the

1918 Official List

of bonds which are believed to comply with the requirements of this law.

Ask for Booklet No. T-103

Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall Street, New York
Correspondents: R. L. Day & Co. Boston

GILMAN & CLUCAS
34 PINE STREET
NEW YORK

FEBRUARY 5TH, 1918

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT WE HAVE OPENED A BRANCH OFFICE AT NO. 304 MADISON AVENUE, UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MR. CHARLES W. FISK.

GILMAN & CLUCAS
TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 9266 MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

NORTHERN BRAZIL

The Banco Mercantil Americano do Brazil at Para opened for business on Monday, February 4th. This new bank is an affiliated institution of the Mercantile Bank of the Americas.

Because of this connection the Mercantile Bank of the Americas is in a position to assist American manufacturers seeking trade in Northern Brazil. All branches of banking business cared for satisfactorily.

MERCANTILE BANK of the AMERICAS

Incorporated. (1915)
NEW YORK OFFICE:
38 Pine Street

An American Bank for Foreign Trade

Capital and Surplus, $3,125,000
Paris: 11 Blvd. Haussmann
Barcelona: Fernando, 2

TO THE HOLDERS OF LA EMPRESA de AGUA POTABLE de VALPARAISO

6% Bonds, Loan of 1915.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that bonds Nos. 14, 15, 280, 279 and 371 of the above issue have been drawn for redemption by the Amortization Fund and will be paid on and after February 9, 1918, at par, upon presentation at the COUPON DEPARTMENT of the undersigned, at No. 140 Broadway, New York City. After February 9, 1918, interest on these bonds will cease. Coupons due February 9, 1918, should be collected in the usual manner.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

Dated, January 31, 1918.

THE BANK OF COMMERCE, NATIONAL Association, located at Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

W. C. CAINE, Cashier.

BINGHAMTON LIGHT, HEAT & POWER CO. FIRST REFUNDING MORTGAGE.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned up to close of business February 15, 1918, for sale to it, for account of the Sinking Fund created by the First Refunding Mortgage of the Binghamton Light, Heat & Power Co. dated July 1st, 1902, of bonds secured by said mortgage to an amount sufficient to exhaust the sum of Eleven Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty-One and 87/100s ($11,981.87) Dollars.

Dated February 1, 1918.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, by W. J. WORCESTER, Secretary.

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK, LOCATED at Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

W. C. SAUNDERS, Cashier.

Banking Facilities for Americans Serving Abroad

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

NEW YORK
Nos. 16-22 William Street
Branch: 475 Fifth Avenue

LONDON
16 Pall Mall, East, S.W.1
26 Old Broad Street, E.C.2

PARIS
41 Boulevard Haussmann

AND

Two Special Agencies in the War Zone

Convenient to the United States Army Camps

This Company offers its services for all banking transactions to American officers and enlisted men serving here or in France.

The Company has been designated as Depositary of Public moneys in New York and Paris by the United States Treasury Department.

BUY—SELL

MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
NORTHWEST OIL CO.
COSDEN AND CO.
BONDS & STOCK

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

WANTED

Elmira Water Lt. & R. R. 2nd Pfd.
Gillette Safety Razor
American Invest. Sec. Com. & Pfd.
Gray & Davis Com. & Pfd.
Butte Water Company 5s
Muncie Water Company 5s (Ind.)
Pacific Coast Com.

HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated
54 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

American Light & Traction
D. L. & W. Coal
Freeport Texas Sulphur
Pacific Gas & Electric
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Hoit & Woodward
Telephone 3109 Rector
71 Broadway, 200 Devonshire St.
New York, N. Y. Boston, Mass.

Bought—Sold—Quoted
Standard Screw
GWYNNE BROS
Private Wire to Hartford
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

Texas & Pacific Coal Stock
J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS
C. C Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Sinclair Gulf
6s 1927
Keyes, Haviland & Co.
Tel. Rector 7961 66 Broadway

Adirondack Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Tri City Ry. & Lt. Pfd.
Duquesne Light Pfd.
Western States Gas & Elec. Pfd.
Elec. Bond & Share Pfd.
Duluth Edison Pfd.
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Rector 6340. 74 Broadway, New York
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
25 Broad St. New York
National Sugar Del. L. & W. Coal
Lawyers Mortg. Niles-Bement-Pond
Telephone 1111 Broad

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK 1839

HOW TO COMPUTE THE WAR EXCESS PROFITS TAX

The National Bank of Commerce in New York has combined the text of the Excess Profits Tax law and the recently issued Government rulings explaining how to compute this tax, in an

Excess Profits Tax Manual

Copies will be mailed on request.

National Bank of Commerce in New York
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits over $45,000,000

Pennsylvania Gasoline Company

This corporation manufactures gasoline from natural gas and controls 15,000 acres of gas lands (on which 37 wells have been successfully drilled to date), operates 3 gasoline plants, over 80 miles of pipe lines and 13 tank cars with a carrying capacity of 104,000 gallons.

Production in 1915 at rate of 100,000 gallons per annum. Estimated production for year beginning March, 1918, at rate of 3,000,000 gallons per annum.

Stock listed on the New York Curb

Range of Prices: 1916—High 1¾—Low ½; 1917—High 1¼—Low 5-16. Present market ⅜ bid, ½ asked.

Descriptive Circular will be mailed on request.

E. BUNGE & CO.
Established 1906
Investment Securities
44 Broad Street New York
Phones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6.

You are more valuable to yourself, your family, your business, than your things can possibly be to you. You insure your things. Why not yourself?

Mellor & Allen
Life Insurance
149 Broadway
New York

NEW ISSUE

Exempt from Federal Income Tax and Taxation in New York State, Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds.

$150,000
Broome County, New York
Coupon or Reg'd 5% Hospital Gold Bonds

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
Total Assessed Valuation.......... $64,904,364
Total Debt (this issue only).......... 150,000
Population 1918, 100,000

Legality approved by Messrs. Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow

Maturing $10,000 Annually, March 1, 1919, to 1933, inclusive
Prices Yielding 4.55%

Circular describing the above and other issues upon request

GEO. B. GIBBONS & COMPANY
MUNICIPAL BONDS
40 WALL STREET NEW YORK
We wish to Buy Bonds similar to the above and invite offerings

Unlisted Securities
WANTED
100 Pac. Coast Com.
25 Pac. Coast 1st Pfd.
25 Conn. Ry. & Ltg. Com.
50 Guantanamo Sugar
25 National Sugar
FOR SALE
2-M Wash. Idaho W. 1st 6s,'41
25 Niagara Fire Ins.
100 Continental Ins.
100 Westchester Fire Ins.
WEBB & CO.
43 EXCHANGE PL., NEW YORK
Phone Hanover 1645-7

PARTNER WANTED WITH $10,000

To be invested in manufacturing and marketing a portable moving picture machine for use in town or country homes, schools, churches, &c., and by industrial salesmen; runs any standard film by attaching to electric light socket; 51 per cent. interest to party supplying capital. Address F. McCann, Room 748, Hotel Martinique.

Unlisted Securities Department
Conn. Railway & Lighting Com.
Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
Genesee & Wyoming Valley 5s
Int'l Motor Truck Stocks
Texas Elec. Railway 2nd Pfd.
Texas & Pacific Coal
Chas. H. Jones & Co.
Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

ISLAND OIL & Transport Corporation
Complete information concerning the present and potential value of this property on request.
A. P. MILLER & COMPANY
Incorporated.
Specialists in Island Oil & Transport Stock
52 Broadway New York
Telephone Broad 4367.

Air Reduction
Aetna Explosives Pfd.
Butterworth-Judson
Carbon Steel (All Issues)
Cosden & Co. Fractions
DUNHAM & Co
Investment Securities.
43 Exchange Place, New York
Telephone 4501-2-3 Hanover.

American Graphophone
Columbia Graphophone
Bought—Sold—Quoted
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

New York Transit
S. O. of New York
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.
Colts Arms
Babcock & Wilcox
Curtiss Aerop'e & Mot. 6% Notes, 1920-22
Michigan Limestone & Chemical Preferred
Cumberland Tel. & Tel. 5s, 1937 (500 pcs.)
E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad Street New York
'Phones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6.

Det. Mack. & Marquette Land
Sanborn Map Co.
Standard Shipbuilding
Monon Coal 5%
Southwest. Cities El. Pfd. & Com.
DIDRICHSEN & Co
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

ALBERTA PROVINCE 4½s, 1924
CANADA WAR LOANS
DAYTON POWER & LIGHT PFD.
DAYTON POWER & LIGHT 5s, 1941
DUQUESNE LIGHT PFD.
MAISONNEUVE 5½s, 1936
MONTREAL CATHOLIC SCHOOL 5s, 1946
RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT BONDS
GEO. REITH & CO.
40 WALL ST., N. Y. 'Phone John 3000

Cities Service
Cities Service pfd.
Midwest Refining
S. O. California
Remington Typewriter
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2920 Broad.

Butler Bros.
Continental Insurance
Republic Motor Truck Com.
Safety Car Heating & Lighting
Royal Baking Powder Com. & Pfd.
American Public Utilities Com. & Pfd.
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

AMER. POWER & LIGHT COM.
BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK
ELEC. BOND & SHARE PFD.
NOR. STATES PR. COM., PFD. & WAR
SOUTHERN CAL. EDISON COM.
STANDARD GAS & ELEC. PFD.
WESTERN POWER COM.
Kiely & Horton
30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Stockholders' Meeting of the I. B. Kleinert Rubber Company will be held at the company's office, 725 Broadway, on Tuesday, February 19th, 1918.
A. B. SALINGER, Secy.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIFTEEN YEAR SIX PER CENT. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF

BRADEN COPPER MINES CO.:

The undersigned, as Trustee under the Collateral Trust Agreement, dated February 1, 1916, securing the aforesaid bonds, pursuant to Section 2 of Article III of said Agreement, hereby calls for tenders for the sale to it, as such Trustee, of an amount of said bonds sufficient, as nearly as may be, to exhaust the sum of Five hundred thousand one hundred twenty-one and eighteen one-hundredth dollars ($500,121.18) now in its hands for account of the sinking fund provided by said Agreement. All such tenders must be for all or any part of the bonds offered, must state the price at which the same are offered, not exceeding, however, 105% of the principal thereof, and accrued interest, and must be received at the Trust Department of the undersigned, No. 16 Wall Street, New York City, on or before 12 o'clock noon on February 19, 1918. Each such tender should be securely sealed and marked "Tender of Bonds for Purchase for Sinking Fund under Collateral Trust Agreement of Braden Copper Mines Company, dated February 1, 1916." Notification of tenders accepted will be mailed on or before February 21, 1918, and will call for delivery of the bonds on or before February 26, 1918, with coupons maturing August 1, 1918, and subsequently.

Accepted bonds should be accompanied by Federal income tax ownership certificates covering accrued interest.

Dated at New York this 5th day of February, 1918.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By H. F. WILSON, Jr.,
Vice President.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has made application for the renewal of Certificate No. N 119422 for 100 shares of Common stock of Reading Company, issued to Joel Jacobs and dated the 19th day of October, 1917, the same having been lost or destroyed.

Finder will please return to 1877 Broadway, N. Y.

JOEL JACOBS,
1877 Broadway, New York City.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

CITY INVESTING COMPANY,
New York, N. Y., February 5, 1918.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the City Investing Company for the election of a Board of Directors and appointment of inspectors of election and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 165 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, February 20th, 1918, at 12 o'clock, noon. Polls will remain open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the close of business, Wednesday, February 13th, 1918, until the morning of Thursday, February 21, 1918.

GEORGE F. GUNTHER, Secretary.

SYMINGTON FORGE CORPORATION

Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of Symington Forge Corporation will be held at the office of the corporation, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on Tuesday, February 5, 1918, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
CECIL PAGE, Secretary.
New York, January 21, 1918.

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT

5% Internal Gold Loan 1909

Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. hereby give notice that they are prepared to receive Tenders for the amortization of 601,224 Argentine gold dollars nominal of the above loan. Payment for bonds accepted will be made from 5th March to 5th April, 1918.

Tenders for sale of bonds with Coupons due 1st September, 1918, at a price to be stated in the Tender, must be lodged not later than 12 o'clock noon on 19th February, 1918, with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, who will announce the result of the Tenders as soon thereafter as possible.

Tenders will be received also in Paris by the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, in London by Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., Ltd., and in Buenos Aires by the Credito Publico Nacional.

Each bond has a par value of $978 U. S. Gold Dollars, and Tenders must be made at a flat price under par expressed in dollars per bond.

Tenders must be made on a form obtainable on application, and must be securely enclosed in an envelope marked "Tender of Argentine Government 5 per cent. Internal Gold Loan 1909 Bonds for redemption."

Forms of Tender may be obtained on application to Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, who reserve the right to reject all or any Tenders.

Dated New York, 29 January, 1918.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF WIESENTHAL & SVIRSKY, composed of SAMUEL WIESENTHAL and GUSTAVE SVIRSKY, manufacturers of boys' and children's clothing at 14-16 Washington Place, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. SAMUEL WIESENTHAL will remain in the same line of business at the same address.

WIESENTHAL & SVIRSKY.

The new Harlem office of The New York Times, 2109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street, is now open. Advertisements and subscriptions received; orders taken for subscriptions for members of expeditionary forces. The Times sent to soldiers or sailors abroad or in camp for $1.00 a month.—Advt.

PAPER MEN'S PLEA FOR TIME OPPOSED

Publishers Protest Lest Delay for More Evidence Prolong Federal Inquiry.

REBATE PLAN SUGGESTED

Commissioner Intimates Manufacturers Are Trying to Evade the Court Decree.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Requests today by paper manufacturers for further time to present investment and production costs on which the Federal Trade Commission will fix a price for news print paper called forth from newspaper publishers at an open hearing a protest that they were not prepared to continue paying the maximum of 3 cents a pound under the tentative agreement if the commission was not enabled to complete its work by April 1.

Commissioner Colver replied that the commission did not entertain the idea of not being able to conclude its investigation before the time stipulated in the court decree which ended the cases against the manufacturers for the new price to become effective.

Henry E. Wise, attorney for the manufacturers, said it would be impossible to give accurate data on investment costs before March 15. Henry E. Davis, representing the publishers, replied that an adjournment to March 15 inevitably would carry the hearings beyond April 1. He called attention to the fact that Canadian publishers now were paying 2.605 cents a pound under a decree of the Canadian Paper Commissioner. Mr. Wise said his clients would agree to rebate any difference between 3 cents and the price set by the commission if the publishers agreed to pay the difference if a higher price were set.

"It looks to me as if you are trying to get away from the court decree," Commissioner Murdock remarked.

Mr. Wise protested that was not so.

"If your evidence is not in when the time is up, then the commission will define the question on the best information before it," said Commission Colver.

Inequities alleged by the publishers to exist in contracts for the purchase of paper were the subject of cross-examination of A. G. McIntyre, expert for the Paper Committee of the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

"Isn't the advice given by the Paper Committee intended to control the purchase of paper as much as possible?" Mr. Wise asked.

"It is not," Mr. McIntyre replied.

The ownership clause of the contracts, which the publishers assert has given the manufacturer control of the paper after it is sold, was discussed at length.

"Do you know of any instances in which, after paper was delivered in one year, the publisher was refused permission to use the paper unless he paid the price prevailing in the new year?" Mr. Wise asked.

Mr. McIntyre replied that he did. He could not give names, but said he would produce them later. None of the publishers who held part of the 250,000 tons of print paper in publishers' stocks at the end of 1917, he said, had been called on to pay more this year.

"The market price is less now than prevailed last year," said Mr. McIntyre.

When the time came for adjournment there was further argument on the situation that would result if the evidence was not completed before April 1. Mr. Davis asked an agreement for the commission to fix an interim price in such a case, to avoid the possibility of a dispute in court. Mr. Wise refused to bind his clients against an appeal and again offered to continue the present price, which the publishers assert is too high, with a provision for rebate.

Mr. Colver said he thought the question could be met when it arose. Adjournment was taken until next Saturday, when jobbers will be heard, and adjournment then probably will be until March 4.

CANADA GROWING MORE.

Encouraging Reports from the West of More Land Plowed for Wheat.

TORONTO, Feb. 4.—According to Canadian Northern advices received at the head office of that company here the 1918 grain-growing season should open with a larger proportion than usual of the land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta prepared for seed. The only Department of Agriculture figures available for Manitoba and Saskatchewan also indicate that the favorable weather which prevailed almost to Christmas in 1917 was taken full advantage of by the farmers in those provinces.

The Canadian Northern estimates the new land broken along its lines at 830,491 acres, and the total Fall plowed at 3,585,203. Of the land newly broken, 730,161 acres are in the western district, roughly west of a line drawn from Dauphin, in northwestern Manitoba, through Regina, in Saskatchewan, to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, the remaining 100,330 acres being in the central district, which extends to the east to Port Arthur on Lake Superior. The western district has 2,076,943 acres as compared with 1,508,260 for the central district. This is probably accounted for by the fact that the movement in immigration would incline more to the western than to the central district.

The Department of Agriculture estimates new land being broken in Saskatchewan only at 431,698 acres; Summer fallow, 3,758,941 acres, and Fall plowing at 1,943,980 acres.

The Department of Agriculture for Manitoba points out that the weather last Autumn permitted "an unusual amount of Fall plowing at a time of year when this operation is usually quite impossible."

NEW REPORT ON SECURITIES

Loree Says Total of Those Maturing in 1918 Is $799,847,383.

President L. F. Loree of the Delaware & Hudson Company yesterday made public a compilation, made by his statistical department, of the total value of corporation securities sold in the United States, maturing during the year 1918. The maturities are divided among four classes: railroads, public utilities, industrials, and municipals. The grand total is $799,847,383, of which the railroads account for $214,191,439, public utilities $224,126,683, the industrials $182,637,760, and the municipal issues $120,673,971.

These figures differ in some particulars from the compilation made a month ago for THE TIMES ANNUAL FINANCIAL REVIEW. The total of maturities for American railroads listed there was $215,791,905, of public utilities $214,661,080, and industrials, $195,507,454; no table was made of municipal securities. Apparently Mr. Loree's computation did not include a number of small issues, totaling less than $500,000, which went to increase these totals, and it also appears that different corporations were differently classified in the two compilations, this accounting for some of the discrepancies.

DECREASE IN WOOL STOCKS.

562,000,000 Pounds in United States on Dec. 31, Report Shows.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Wool stocks in the United States were about 562,000,000 pounds on Dec. 31 last, the Department of Agriculture announced today in its third quarterly report. That was a decrease of 66,000,000 pounds from stocks Sept. 30, 1917. These stocks were held by manufacturers and dealers, 262 of whom reported no wool on hand.

Grease wool holdings were 329,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 59,000,000 pounds from Sept. 30; scoured, 57,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 7,000,000 pounds; pulled, 21,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 3,000,000 pounds; tops, 23,000,000 pounds, no change; noils, 21,000,000 pounds, a decreas of 2,000,000 pounds.

Montana Copper Production.

BUTTE, Feb. 4.—Production figures for the leading Montana copper mines so far compiled show that during the month of January Anaconda produced 24,900,000 pounds of copper and 4,500,000 pounds of zinc; Butte and Superior produced 14,300,000 pounds of zinc and 265,000 ounces of silver, and East Butte produced 2,574,140 pounds of copper and 82,175 ounces of silver.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat situation was unchanged, except that the cold wave caused some apprehension. Its promise of short duration, however, gave hopes that Winter wheat would not suffer, as a good deal of it is well protected by snow. The movement continues light, and the visible supply showed a decrease of 1,258,000 bushels for the week.

RYE.—Market firm; No. 2 Western, $2.26, cost and freight, New York.

CORN.

There were indications that the traffic situation was likely to show material improvement in the near future, and this fact brought out considerable selling of corn yesterday, under which advances made during the forenoon were lost. The market at one time was ¼c above Saturday's close, but this was wiped out, final figures being unchanged from Saturday. That the Government is determined to hasten the movement of grain at Western points was shown in a new order, reported from Chicago late in the day, to go into effect on Wednesday, which will positively prohibit the reloading of any cars for the East when Western cars have been uploaded. This was considered the most drastic order yet promulgated to move Western grain, and is understood to mean that cars arriving from the interior will have to be returned for more grain and not loaded with any commodity for the East. Cash corn in the local market was easy, with kiln dried No. 3 yellow quoted at $1.81 and No. 3 mixed at $1.79, cost and freight, New York, prompt shipment, and Argentine, $2.06, free on board cars.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
March	1.27⅛	1.23⅞	1.27	1.27	..
May	1.25⅛	1.24⅞	1.24⅞	1.25	1.00⅝

OATS.

Between the cold weather and the less favorable outlook for peace, there was an active buying movement in oats during the forenoon yesterday which advanced prices practically ⅝@1¼c per bushel. Heavy selling developed at the advance, however, as the cold snap promised to be short-lived, and there was such a good prospect for increased receipts owing to the active steps being taken by the Government to relieve the situation that the premiums on cash oats, which have been high, are expected to fall off quite sharply. In fact, they were easier in the late afternoon, and sentiment was considerably less bullish after the trade learned that some 5,000 cars had been delivered to Western lines. Practically all of the early advance disappeared and the market closed unchanged from Saturday. In the local market cash oats were steady, with natural quoted at $1@$1.02; sample, 90c@$1, and clipped white, $1.03@$1.04.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
February...	83¼	88¼	..	82⅝	..
March......	83⅝	82½	82½	82½	..
May........	80⅝	79½	79½	79⅝	54⅝

PROVISIONS.

Commission house buying and the steadiness of hogs caused considerable strength in the provision market early, prices making substantial advances all around. While stocks at Chicago continue fairly liberal, it was realized that as soon as outward shipments are possible heavy reductions will doubtless be seen. There was subsequent depression in pork and ribs under realizing, and the late afternoon market was rather heavy. Chicago arrivals were 44,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	25.92	25.80	25.85	25.77	16.45
Ribs—					
May	24.85	24.72	24.80	24.80	15.45
Pork—					
May	47.25	47.00	47.10	47.15	29.60

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was somewhat irregular, bids in some cases being under Saturday's prices, but there was little interest shown in the market, which closed practically nominal. Crude remained at 17¼c, at which figure business is being done every day. Range of prices:

	Close.		Prev. Close.
Spot	20.20@	..	20.20
February	20.20@	..	20.20
March	20.30@	..	20.45
April	20.25@	20.50	..
May	20.30@	..	20.25
June	..@	..	20.25

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,258 packages. Considerable stock carried over from last week, but the buying interest is fair and the market is ruling generally firm. Prices unchanged for fresh creamery, but a little stronger on held goods. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 52@52½c; extras, (92 score,) 51½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 49@51c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 46@48½c; thirds, 44@45c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 54@54½c; extras, 53@53½c; firsts, 50@52c; seconds, 47@49½c; creamery, held, extras, 47c; firsts, 46¾@47c; seconds, 45½@46½c; thirds, 43@44½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 50½@51c; good to prime, 48@50c; common to fair, 43@47½c; renovated, extras, 45@45¼c; firsts, 44@44½c; lower grades, 40@43c; ladles, current make, firsts, 39½@40½c; seconds, 39c; lower grades, 37½@38½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 39@39½c; No. 2, 38@38½c; lower grades, 35@37½c.

EGGS. — 8,380 cases. The market opened with considerable accumulation of fresh-gathered eggs in first hands and fairly liberal receipts. The weather conditions in the interior are still extremely unfavorable and most of the surplus is held with confidence, although some lots recently held under shippers' limits have been ordered sold. Trade quiet, being affected by the partial holiday, and the tone of the market is less firm, although there is little change in the range of values. Pacific Coast whites are in rather liberal supply considering the present state of trade, and it would be difficult to sell important quantities above 65c; most of the stock is held higher, and a little trading is still reported up to 65@66c, with small jobbing sales higher. Nearby whites quiet; fancy qualities are rated about steady. Most of the offerings are no better and have no higher value than the Pacific Coast goods. Storage eggs are no more a factor of much importance. The remaining supply is chiefly owned by final distributers, and there is scarcely any wholesale trading. Fresh gathered extras, a dozen, 65½@66c; extra firsts, 64½@65c; firsts, 64c; seconds, 52@53c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 66@68c; ordinary to good, 63@65c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 62@66c; Pacific Coast, No. 1 whites, 65@66c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 66@61c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 58@66c; Long Island duck eggs, 68c.

DIVIDENDS.

Akron, Ohio, Jan. 30, 1918.

THE B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. was declared on the outstanding Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, out of the surplus profits arising from the business of this Company in the year 1917—one and three-fourths (1¾) per cent. payable on April 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 22, 1918; and one and three-fourths (1¾) per cent. payable on July 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 21, 1918.

At the same meeting a dividend of one per cent. (1%) was declared on the outstanding Common Capital Stock of this Company, out of the surplus profits arising from the business of this Company in the year 1917, payable March 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 3, 1918.
L. D. BROWN, Treasurer.

Green Bay & Western Railroad Co.

The Board of Directors has fixed and declared Five Per Cent. to be the amount payable on Class "A" Debentures, a dividend of Five Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, and ½% on Class "B" Debentures out of the net earnings for the year 1917, payable at No. 40 Wall Street, New York, on and after February 8, 1918, the dividend on the stock to be payable to stockholders of record February 5, 1918, and said amounts payable on the Debentures to be paid upon presentation of the Debentures for notation thereon of such payment. Income tax ownership certificates will be required in respect of the Debentures.
CHARLES W. COX, Treasurer.

THE J. G. WHITE ENGINEERING CORPORATION,
ENGINEERS—CONTRACTORS,
43 Exchange Place, New York.

The regular quarterly dividend (Twentieth Quarter) of One and Three-Quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable March 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record February 15, 1918.
C. F. CONN, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Negro Congregation Buys in Harlem for Church Purposes—Flats in Resale.

That the negro colony in Harlem is steadily growing was evidenced yesterday in the sale of a Seventh Avenue building to a negro congregation which will convert the structure for church use. The Shiloh Baptist Church purchased from the New York Title and Mortgage Company the three-story building at 2,226 Seventh Avenue, covering a lot 25 by 75 feet near 131st Street. The property was formerly used as a moving picture theatre.

Plans are being prepared for extensive alterations upon the completion of which the premises will be used as a church by members of the purchasing congregation. The property is assessed at $24,000. J. B. Wood negotiated the transaction.

Sale of Harlem Flat.

Charles Wynne sold to Fannie Rubenstein the five-story flat at 67 West 115th Street, on a lot 25 by 100. M. Jaffee was the broker.

Mr. Wynne acquired this property last October in part payment for 532 West 123d Street.

Buyer for Heights Dwelling.

An investor purchased for occupancy from J. H. & C. A. Heller 532 West 142d Street, a three-story dwelling, on a lot 18 by 100. Duff & Brown negotiated the sale.

Borden's Farm Products Co. Buys in East Harlem.

Borden's Farm Products Company has purchased from the Central Dairy Company 321 to 325 East 102d Street, running through to 322 to 326 East 103d Street, two and three story buildings on a plot 75 by 201.10.

The property, which is located between First and Second Avenues, will be remodeled by the buyers.

Recorded Transactions.

The Whitnoyl Corporation, Whitney Lyon, President, has acquired from the Seventh Avenue Associates the one-story garage at 205 to 213 West Thirty-sixth Street, 87.6 by 98.9, forming an "L" with 492 Seventh Avenue, a four-story building, 24.8 by 100, surrounding the Hotel York.

The Stuyvesant Transportation Company leased, with option to purchase, for $108,500, the five-story garage, 100 by 103.3, at 525 to 531 East Fifteenth Street, near Avenue B, from the East side Fireproof Stabling and Storage Company.

Emilie Biermann purchased from the Mose Goodman Corporation the new five-story apartment house at 1,630 and 1,632 St. Nicholas Avenue, on a plot 67.6 by 100. The buyer is reported to have given other property in part payment.

The Grenell Corporation acquired from the Irving Arms Real Estate Corporation the Heathcote, a nine-story elevator apartment house at 605 to 609 West 114th Street, subject to a mortgage of $273,500.

Bronx Sales.

Cahn & Pittman sold to Dr. Adolph Rostenberg the three-story frame private dwelling 152 East 179th Street, on a lot 76 by 83 by irregular.

For the purpose of filling out shallow lots, Albert H. Finlay bought the rear of 1,499 Rosedale Avenue and A. M. Wetyen bought the rear of 1,493 Rosedale Avenue. John A. Steinmetz was the broker.

Brooklyn.

John N. Ross of the Ross Realty Company sold, for cash, a plot 60 by 100 on Mermaid Avenue, near Seventeenth Street, Coney Island, for the estate of Edwin C. Burtis to John Singer.

Queens Borough Sale.

Emil Wiederhold sold a two-and-a-half-story dwelling on North Remington Avenue, Richmond Hill, on a plot 30 by 100, to a client of R. A. Schlesing for occupancy.

Westchester.

The Scarsdale Estates Organization sold the home of H. G. Larzelere, on Greenacres Avenue, in the Greenacres section of Scarsdale, N. Y., to a New York client.

Fish & Marvin sold three lots on Highbrook Avenue, Pelhamwood, N. Y., to a client. The property was held at $8,000.

A. F. Mack Buys Montclair Home.

August F. Mack, President of the Cosmopolitan Shipping Company, purchased the Colonial residence, with garage, on the south side of Melrose Place, near Clinton Avenue, Montclair, N. J., erected two years ago by Ernest C. Hinck.

In the immediate neighborhood are the residences of William B. Dickson, Treasurer of the Midvale Steel Company, and John Reis, Vice President of the United States Steel Corporation. F. M. Crowley & Brothers negotiated the sale.

New Jersey.

George W. Fisher, living in Flatbush, Brooklyn, has purchased a small villa from Mountain Lakes, Inc., located on a plot 100 by 166, with a frontage of 100 feet on Pollard Road, at Mountain Lakes, N. J., and overlooking both Wildwood and Mountain Lake.

Louis Schlesinger, Inc., sold for Louis W. Steiner of New York City to Samuel Solowich the one-family residence at 166 Seymour Avenue, south of Clinton Avenue, Newark, consisting of a plot 28 by 100.

Commercial Leases.

Horace S. Ely & Co. leased for M. M. Hayward & Co. the entire set of lofts containing about 20,000 square feet, at 427 to 429 Broadway, at the southwest corner of Howard Street, to Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell for a term of years.

Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., leased the store at 1,997 Broadway, to David Robinson.

Huberth & Huberth leased the Briscoe Sales Company store at 1,794 Broadway to Harry J. Everall.

A. H. Mathews leased for the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company the building at 514 West Twenty-fifth Street to Dings & Schuster for a term of years.

Spear & Co. rented for Moses Samuels for a long term of years the entire building at 415 Lafayette Street to L. Barth & Son, who will occupy the building in connection with their premises on Cooper Square. They plan extensive alterations.

The Duross Company leased for the Norlin Realty Company to Antonio Cracco the northerly store on Sixth Avenue in the new building at the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Ninth Street for a term of five years.

Recent Buyers.

James H. Cruikshank is the buyer of 270 West 141st Street, a five-story flat on a lot 25 by 99.11, sold last week by Katherine M. Leroy.

The Royton Realty Company is the buyer of 1,854 Seventh Avenue, sold recently by Mrs. John Martin.

Realty Notes.

M. Moseson has become associated with the Lewis H. May Company as manager of the loft-renting department.

At the recent meeting of the Murray Hill Taxpayers' Association the following officers were elected: Michael J. McCauley, President; Thomas M. Brennan, First Vice President; Dr. Dennis J. McDonald, Second Vice President; Pierre M. Clear, Secretary; Louis Moeschen, Financial Secretary, and Henry Hof, Treasurer.

The Board of Directors will consist of Michael J. McNamara, Charles Pfeiffer, Charles W. Eidt, Frank J. Lynch, John J. Killian, Peter Soery, Edwin M. Young, and James N. Dobbie.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

118th St, East, n s, 160 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.11, vacant; Meta Malchow against Katie Graff et al.; A. W. Venine, attorney; due, $15,309; taxes, &c., $181.80; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

Fairmount Av, n s, 30.6 ft w of Valentine Av, 75x100; Mutual Benefit Society of Members of E. German Conference of M. E. Church against R. F. Kochenhauer et al.; Jerome Elsner, attorney; due, $1,205.52; taxes, &c., $114.18; to Raphael J. Smythe for $1,550.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

West Broadway, 356 to 360, and Thompson St, 34 to 38, for a two-story garage, 59.5x162.6; L. & F. Dour, 365 Canal St, owners; G. W. Culgin, 15 Broad St, architect; cost, $60,000.

78th St, 16 East, for a six-story private dwelling, 17x87; William A. Prime, owner; F. Sterner, 150 East 62d St, architect; cost, $50,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

19th St, 521 to 525 West, to three one and four-story factory and garage, &c.; M. V. MacNut, 191 9th Av, owner; A. E. Straker, 191 9th Av, architect; cost, $9,000.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 25.7 ft w of Ridge St, 25x72.11; Josephine Regnault against Mollie Gross et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. J. Kalt.

TAX LIEN 8,446, Section 6, Block 1,639; Annie L. Demorest against Clergymen's Retiring Fund Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, C. H. Schwartzman.

2D AV, 2,208; Dora Mendlovitz against Biagio Pernetti et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, C. H. Schwartzman.

2D AV, 1,080; Dora Mendlovitz against James Blard et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, C. H. Schwartzman.

3D AV, e s, 24.11 ft s of 126th St, 25x80; Annie L. Demorest against Elizabeth Elku et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, C. H. Schwartzman.

5TH AV, 1,345; Herman Weinstock against Goodman Spielholz et al., notice of attachment; attorney, P. M. Crandell.

78TH ST, 304 East; Annie L. Demorest against Hungarian Brotherly Love Benevolent Society et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, C. H. Schwartzman.

102D ST, 161 East; Annie L. Demorest against Abraham Herbst et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, C. H. Schwartzman.

129TH ST, 112 East; Annie L. Demorest against John T. Mulhall et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, C. H. Schwartzman.

131ST ST, 30 East; Annie L. Demorest against Mary F. McNamara et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, C. H. Schwartzman.

Bronx.

BROOK AV, e s, 110.4 ft n of 164th St, 27.5x102.2; Bankers Trust Co., as trustee, against Annie Federman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, White & Case.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 155th St, 99x125; Howell, Field & Goddard, Inc., against Museum of American Indian, Heye Foundation, owner; John Clark Udall, Inc., contractor $480

EXTERIOR ST, e s, opposite East 19th St pier, 40x500; Globe Sash and Door Co. against O. H. Perry & Son, owners; Clark & Appelman, architects $182

77TH ST, 209 to 223 West; Philip Goldfarb against 77th Street Realty Corp., owner; Plaza Contracting Co., contractor $3,699

80TH ST, 529 to 533 East; Clark & Appelman against Fleischmann Vehicle Co., owner and contractor $6,396

Bronx.

MORRIS AV, s w corner of Cameron Place, 80x101.4; Hauck & McGloin against Kerry Building Co., Inc., owner; Kerry Building Co., Inc., Mary A. Kastner, President, contractor $180

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Forty-one new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $2,427,500, were chartered today. They include:

Metal Package Corp. of New York, Brooklyn, $1,000,000; H. O. Hyatt, E. H. Bancker, A. E. Bruns, 346 Carroll St., Brooklyn.

Restaurant Elysee, Manhattan, $10,000; O. J. Baumgarten, B. F. Foster, A. F. Cutler, 271 Broadway.

The Rossini Restaurant, Manhattan, $12,000; R. D. Martera, P. Deldin, A. M. Leslie, 41 Bennett Av.

American Blacking Co., Manhattan, $10,000; A. Lipschutz, H. Moeller, C. Schwieger, 331 East 13th St., Brooklyn.

A. P. Topping & Co., Manhattan, general brokerage business, $10,000; A. P. Topping, M. S. Kaveny, J. P. Hancock, 24 Liberty St.

St. Regis French Pastry Shop, Manhattan; H. Freund, S. Schenier, S. King, 818 East 163d St.

Hess & Hicks, Manhattan, electrical and mechanical engineering, $5,000; G. Hicks, J. F. and F. F. Hess, 416 West 42d St.

M. Kaufman Co., Manhattan, realty, $25,000; W. Morgan, R. and L. Becker, 405 Lexington Av.

Howells Creamery Co., Howells, Orange County, $15,000; J. O'Brien, H. J. and C. A. Howell, Howells.

Lawless Bros. Paper Mills, Rochester, $150,000; M. D. and M. J. and D. J. Lawless, Rochester.

National Woodenware Mfg. Corp., Tarrytown, utensils and furnishings, $5,000; M. Sallit, L. I. Becker, M. Perlman, 55 Liberty St.

Mount Vernon Macaroni Co., New Rochelle, $10,000; P. E. Cuonzos, S. La Barthera, F. Marciano, New Rochelle.

The Capitol Taxicab Corp., Manhattan, $15,000; R. N. and G. C. Hickman, B. M. Kaye, 149 Broadway.

The New England Mfg. Co., Manhattan, dry goods and notions, $100,000; A. Riegel, R. Levy, L. G. Barth, 341 Broadway.

The Corex Realty Co., Buffalo, $50,000; R. E. Warle, E. Anderson, H. F. de Ceu, Buffalo.

James A. King & Co., Manhattan, stock and bond brokers, $6,000; H. G. Kosch, B. and M. R. Rubin, 1,476 Broadway.

615 West 47th Street, Manhattan, realty and construction, 366 shares common stock no par value, active capital $9,150; G. J. Eltz, J. Thedford, F. Gehrung, 31 Hamilton Terrace.

T. E. Transportation Co., Manhattan, 366 shares common stock no par value, active capital $9,150; J. Thedford, F. Gehrung, G. J. Eltz, 441 West 47th St.

Lincoln Potter & Co., Manhattan, mail order business, $250,000; J. Manne, M. A. Thake, M. F. Tilman, 20 Covert St., B'klyn.

Conserver Mfg. Co., Manhattan, make butter merging machines and hardware specialties, $125,000; F. J. Kent, C. G. Campbell, S. S. Newton, 73 Cortlandt St., Brooklyn.

Dobbins Core Drill Co., Manhattan, $100,000; E. A. Ball, P. J. Diemunsch, T. H. Dobbins, 615 West 143d St.

Dowell-McIntyre Co., Manhattan, cotton goods, $50,000; J. R. Dowell, G. D. McIntyre, N. Schiller, 1,855 7th Av.

Midwest Brass and Copper Co., Manhattan, brokerage and commission business, $50,000; C. H. Williams, C. C. Steel, E. H. Caterson, 17 Battery Place.

Bernard & Keller, Manhattan, furs and women's apparel, $10,000; B. Bernard, I. Keller, I. I. Komito, 265 Haven Av.

St. Regis Self Service, Manhattan, restaurant, $10,000; H. Freund, H. King, J. Spumberg, 2 East 111th St.

George Daly & Co., Manhattan, watches and jewelry, $10,000; L. Meyer, R. and P. T. Sugar, 149 West 118th St.

Lagana & Co., Queens, lumber trim and indoor woodwork, $15,000; V. and L. Lagana, M. J. Metz, 7,608 14th Av., Brooklyn.

Zodiac, Manhattan, deal in antiques, $20,000; W. R. Oglesby, N. Freund, G. Weiner, 6 East 108th St.

Ost-Walt Trading Corp., Manhattan, mercantile and jobbing business, $300,000; G. E. Ostwalt, E. A. Roure, H. W. Evans, 196 Vernon Av.

Parisian Art, Manhattan, artistic advertising manufacturing boxes, $10,000; M. Coombes, T. Albert, A. Spilo, 1,350 Lyman Place, Bronx.

The Stagg Delivery Co., Manhattan, sell and distribute newspapers, $5,000; M. Ginsburg, J. B. Hoff, B. C. Berry, 72 Seaman Av.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Jefferson Film Corp., Manhattan, $10,000 to $25,000.

A. E. Nettleton Co., Syracuse, $700,000 to $1,000,000.

Palace Theatre and Realty Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $1,000,000.

Buffalo Envelope Co., Buffalo, $100,000 to $140,000.

M. Wilber Dyer Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $150,000.

Bradley Contracting Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $850,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

Mutual Realty and Development Co., Manhattan $50,000 to $10,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Emco Hosiery Co., Manhattan, to Society Maid Hosiery Co.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

Continental Credit Corp., Del., deal in accounts receivable and commercial paper, $5,000,000; representative, C. Dale, 1 Wall St.

French-American Line, Del., operate steamships and sailing vessels, $400,000; representative, S. A. Telsey, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Motor Accessories Corp., Del., $500,000; representative, M. H. Horton, 170 Broadway.

The Kolx Co., Del., make drugs and chemicals, $300,000; representative, S. G. King, 1,328 Broadway.

Blast Furnace Products Corp., Del., 10,000 shares common, no par value, begin business with 15 shares; representative, C. B. Jaques, 50 East 42d St.

U. S. Structural Co., Ohio, engineering and construction, $750,000; representative, C. E. Patton, 841 Broadway.

M. C. Sins & Co., La., general freight and forwarding business, capital not given; representative, C. J. Golden, 25 Beaver St.

Edwards & Christ Co., Ill., deal in motor cycles, $30,000; representative, F. W. Snook, 938 8th Av.

REVOCATION AND NEW DESIGNATION.

[illegible] Metal Const. Co.; new representative, W. G. Riehl, Jamestown.

REVOCATION AND SURRENDER OF AUTHORITY.

Woman's Institute of Domestic Art and Sciences.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Practical Fur Shop, Utica.
The Robert Burns Realty Co., Manhattan.
P. & H. Waist Co., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Feb. 4.—Charters filed:

Fortification Co., contractors, $1,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong, of Wilmington.

American Corrugated-Steel Wheel Co., $1,000,000; A. W. Britton, Samuel B. Howard, George V. Reilly, all of New York.

Chlorine Products Co., $100,000; incorporators same as above.

Economy Fuel Co., $100,000; John P. Hogan, Fred J. Zuedna, E. H. Pfeiffer, all of Buffalo, N. Y.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

Metropolitan 5 to 50c Stores, of Buffalo, from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000.

The Oil Products and Refining Co. of Kansas, from $250,000 to $2,500,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, FEB. 4.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omited address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CROSBY ST, 97, e s, 25.3x66; Frederick Johnson and another, trustees of George F. Johnson, to D. H. Jackson Co., 135 Broadway, mtg $12,500, all liens, Jan. 15; attorneys, Ferris & S., 165 Broadway.......$100

FORT WASHINGTON AV, 15-17, w s, 157.4 ft w on curve from w s of Broadway, runs s 115.9 to a point 115 ft n of 158th St x w 75x n 114.10x n e 45.2 to avenue x s 51.10 to beginning, with all title to small gore on avenue, w s, adjoining; N. Sulzberger to Max Bentlinger, 4,524 Park Av, Bronx, b. and s., all liens, Feb. 1; attorney, B. J. Weil, 5 Beekman St.......$50

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 1,630 and 1,632, e s, 75 ft n of 191st St, 67.6x100; Mose Goodman Corp. to Emilie Bierman, 558 West 181st St, mtg $62,000, all liens, Jan. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.......$100

2D AV, 2,024, n e corner of 104th St, 25.11x75; Marvin Holding Co. to Sam Bernard, 317 West 89th St, and Henry Jonas, 105 West 72d St, executors and trustees, all liens; attorney, A. H. Mittlemann, 44 Cedar St.......$1

5TH AV, 452, s w corner of 40th St, 33x110, mtg $250,000; Broadway, 212, n e corner of Fulton St, 29x77.2x29x76.2, mtg $200,000; also stocks, &c.; J. Frederick Kernochan, executor Edward M. Knox, to Farmers Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St, trustee, Jan. 25; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place.......$1

12TH ST, 511 East, n s, 146 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.3; John H. Rindlaub et al. to John Scholl & Bro., Inc., 147 Reade St, ½ part, mtg $15,000, Sept. 19, 1917; attorney, H. C. Knoeppel, 5 Beekman St.......$100

12TH ST, 511 East, n s, 146 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.3; Katharine E., wife of William C. Dilger, et al to William C. Dilger, 28 Court St, White Plains, N. Y., mtg $15,000, Nov. 30, 1917; attorney, Harold C. Knoppel, 5 Beekman St.......$100

30TH ST, 225 and 227 East, n s, 279.7 ft w of 2d Av, 47.9x102.2; American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless to New York City Baptist Mission Society, 56 Washington Square South, Jan. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.......$25,000

31ST ST, 303 East, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Bertha Kahn to Benjamin J. Weil, 21 East 82d St, b. and s., all liens, Jan. 15; attorneys, Weil & M., 5 Beekman St....$50

83D ST, 53 West, n s, 258.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 16.8x102.2; Mary L. Schreyer to Hamilton F. Dean, 214 East 31st St, mtg $11,000; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St....$1

89TH ST, 262 West, s s, 178 ft e of West End Av, 15x100.8; Lillie S. Beebe to Rose Theaman, 602 West 157th St, b. and s., mtg $12,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.......$100

113TH ST, 204-208 East, s s, 95 ft e of 3d Av, 45x100.11; Leopold Harris to Sadie Harris, 317.1 ft e of 13th St, Dec. 4, 1917; attorney, Paul Gross, 302 Broadway.......$1

135TH ST, n s, 505 ft w of Broadway, runs n 99.11xw 102.2 to e s of Riverside Drive x s w 102.5 to street x e 125 to beginning; Halcyon Real Estate Corp. to Irving Arms Real Estate Corp., Feb. 1; attorney, H. B. Davis, 52 Broadway.......$1

Bronx.

BROOK AV, n e corner of 169th St, 34.2x100.1; Gertrude Boecher to Conwalt Corporation, 309 Broadway, mtg $26,000, Feb. 1; attorneys, Krakower & P., 309 Broadway.$1

CLINTON AV, 1,807, n w corner of 175th St, 90x27; Clinton Avenue Realty Co., Inc., to Anton Erdmann, 168 St. Ann's Av, Feb. 1; attorney, H. C. Kelly, 505 Tremont Av...$1

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, n w corner of 165th St, 74x102.11; Conwalt Corporation to Gertrude Boecher, 1,160 West Farms Road, mtgs $83,000, Feb. 1; attorney, Emil P. Karkus, 924 Broadway.......$1

JEROME AV, s w corner of 176th St, 138x100x112.11x103.8; George W. McAdam to John F. Kaiser, Yonkers, N. Y., and another, Jan. 24; attorneys, Todd & St. John, 258 Broadway.......$100

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, e s, 75 ft n of Windham Place, 50.4x106.11; Elmore F. Austin to Cora B. Austin, 2,676 Morris Av, mtg $9,500, Dec. 27, 1917; attorney, William R. Hill, 141 Broadway.......Gift

MONROE AV, w s, 75 ft s of Mount Hope Place, 25x115; Frank A. Kramer to Edw. A. Kramer and another, 1,865 Monroe Av, Feb. 1; attorney, H. B. Chambers, 115 B'way..$1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 400 ft n of Barretto St, 77x100; Franklin J. Mason to Hyman Friedman, 120 East 14th St, Jan. 17, 1917; attorney, Joseph J. Baker, 34 Nassau St.......$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

CROSBY ST, 97, e s, 25.3x66, Jan. 15; D. H. Jackson Co. to Central Trust Co. of New York and Frederick Johnson, as trustee of George F. Johnson, 5 years; attorneys, Ferris & S., 165 Broadway.......$12,500

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 1,630 and 1,632, e s, 75 ft n of 191st St, 67.6x100, Jan. 11; Emilie Bierman to Mose Goodman Corporation, 117 West 119th St, due Feb. 1, 1921, 6 p. c., prior mtg $62,000; attorney, Frederick Lese, 35 Nassau St.......$13,000

3D AV, 1,074 and 1,076, w s, 50.5 ft s of 64th St, runs w 100 x n 50.5 to s s of 64th St, 184 East, x w 25 x s 100.5 x e 125 to avenue x n 50 to beginning; Beacon Holding Co. to Tillie Jacobson, 935 St. Nicholas Av, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Jacobson & Pollock, 74 Broadway.......$5,000

30TH ST, 225 and 227 East, n s, 279.7 ft w of 2d Av, Jan. 30; New York City Baptist Missionary Society to American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, 936 Woodycrest Av, Bronx, due Feb. 2, 1921; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.......$15,000

Bronx.

DECATUR ST, e s, 155.2 ft s of Travers St, 37x100.8; Robina T. Roberts to Annie Roberts and another, 601 West 33d St, Feb. 1, 5 years; attorney, Charles A. Barrett, 2,871 Webster Av.......$2,500

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, n w corner of 165th St, 74x102.11; Gertrude Boecher to Conwalt Corporation, 309 Broadway, Feb. 1, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Krakower & P., 309 Broadway..$13,000

LOTS 128 and 129, map of Bronx Terrace; Giuseppe Cavaluzzi to Vito Gentile, 242 West 26th St, Jan. 16, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Leopold Porrino, 552 West Broadway....$600

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, e s, 118.6 ft s of 17th St, 19.6x95.6, mtg $14,000; Josephine D. Kumpf to Wilhelmina K. Gronholz, 213 South 9th St, Brooklyn; attorney, Adolph Waxenbaum, 124 Stanton St.......$9,265

PLEASANT AV, 384; John McDonald to Carmana Realty Co., 123 Lockwood Av, New Rochelle, N. Y.; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St.......$2,000

3D AV, 1,301 and 1,303, two mtgs, each $12,000; 113th St, 558 West, mtg $16,500; Broadway, 2,643 and 2,645, mtg $18,000; 104th St, 1 West, mtg $35,000; 46th St, 352 to 356 West, mtg $90,000; Greenwich St, 487 and 489, mtg $63,000; Franklin St, 139 and 141, mtg $165,000; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 117th St, 118.5x39.9, mtg $125,000; 7th Av, n w corners of 117th St, 100.11x60, mtg $125,000; 21st St, 40 East, mtg $7,250; John A. Stewart et al., as trustees in New York of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., to John A. Stewart, 16 West 53d St; Walter C. Hubbard, 138 West 74th St, and Thatcher M. Brown, Red Bank, N. J., as trustees of said Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.......
Eleven assignments, each $1

10TH AV, 548, mtg $2,500; Andrew Franz to Franz Franz Realty Co., 1,311 Bushwick Av, Brooklyn; attorneys, Mann & B., 886 Broadway.......$1

76TH ST, n s, 298 ft e of Avenue A, 50x102.2, mtg $12,400; Jacob Gengel to Sarah Glickman, 1,422 Pitkin Av, Brooklyn; attorneys, Jonas & N., 115 Broadway.....$100

145TH ST, 223 and 225 West; Howard Thompson to A. Wright Thompson, 160 Hicks St, Brooklyn; attorney, Wilson M. Powell, 7 Wall St.......mtg of $3,000

Bronx.

BRIGGS AV, n e corner 198th St, —x—; Almine M. Tjardes to Hamilton F. Dean, 214 East 31st St.; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St.......$4,000

INTERVALE AV, 1,130; Grant Squires, executor, to Mary Plunkett, 6,031 Tyndale Av.; attorney, G. Squires, 299 Madison Av.......$3,500

NELSON AV, n e corner Brandt Place, —x—; 174th St, 442 East; Leggett Av, n e corner 145th St, 100x50; also land in N. Y. County; Louise Stolte, executrix, to Louise Stolte, 563 West 161st St, assignment 4 mortgages; attorneys, Wesselman & K., 55 Liberty St.......$1

WASHINGTON Av, 2,267 and 2,269; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Charles Lauer, 882 3d Av; attorneys, Lind & P., 46 Cedar St.......$6,500

LEASE.

Bronx.

TREMONT AV, 475, store; Clement H. Smith and another to Leopold Oppenheimer, 509 West 110th St, 3 years from May 1, 1918; attorney, Joseph J. Baker, 34 Nassau St.......$3,600 to $3,800

No COAL? Burn WOOD

Large supply for immediate delivery.

Kiln-Dried Oak Pieces

Excellent for cooking and baking.
¾ inch thick, 1½ to 2½ inches wide.
Lengths suitable for stove or furnace.
$7.75; $10.50; $13 per 1000 pieces.
SIDEWALK DELIVERY.

Federal Parquetry Mfg. Co.
3 West 14th St. Chelsea 3030

FOR SALE

Excellent Factory Site Property

On Baltimore's Waterfront With Railroad Facilities

known as

MOALE'S POINT

Location: Immediately adjoining the Port Covington Terminals of the Western Maryland Railroad, fronting on Hanover Street, a well-paved north and south thoroughfare; within two blocks of the tracks of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; within the radius of one mile are the Municipal Piers and the Light Street wharves and adjoining the tract is the new one million dollar Hanover Street Bridge.

Water Facilities: The property has a frontage on the Patapsco River of 1910 feet. The channel depth is 27 feet and the tide variation in the harbor is less than one foot.

Area: The property contains 19 acres of fast land and the submerged land to the pierhead line equals 27 acres.

Labor: Adjacent to Moale's Point is one of Baltimore's largest labor districts, which would provide an ample supply of all classes of labor.

This is the first time we have been able to offer the above property as a unit. There is no other tract of this size, having similar advantages as to water and rail facilities and labor, available on Baltimore's waterfront.

WILLIAM MARTIEN & CO., Agents
911 Lexington Building
BALTIMORE, MD.

SPECIALISTS IN
Baltimore Waterfront and Terminal Properties

STORE and FLOORS

Broadway Fifth Ave Building
Cor. 21st St.

TO LEASE
in this new 16 Story Fireproof Structure.
Light on all sides.
STORE (with Mezzanine) and Basement.
FLOORS, 11,000 feet.

907 Broadway HESS Cor. 20th St.
Gramercy—6052.

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SIX STORY LOFT BUILDING
334 STANTON ST.
40'-0" x 63'-0" x 70'-0"
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Will Assist in Improvement.
A. L. LIBMAN
112 W. 46th St. Phone 4612 Bryant.

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Pretty Brick Houses
$4,500—For Sale—$6,500

With or Without Garage—Easy Terms. We are builders of cozy 7-Room Homes in Brooklyn on New Subway—that will just suit your taste and pocketbook. Let us send you information and photos. We have something to tell you.

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Forest Hills Gardens
"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
15 minutes from Penn. Station.
Houses and Villa Plots for Sale.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 West 34th St. or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet T.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

RYE Bargain on Milton Point Directly on the Water

About FOUR acres, modern frame house, parlor library, wide hall, dining room, smoking room, 8 master's, 3 baths, 4 servants' rooms and bath, electricity, town water. Beautiful view over water; stable, 4 stalls, 2 rooms and kitchen, wonderful trees and garden.
SPECIAL PRICE QUICK BUYER.

BLAKEMAN QUINTARD MEYER
50 E. 42d St., N.Y. Tels. Murray Hill 2465 Rye 523 & 576.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT
PROPERTIES. INSURANCE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

FOR SALE OR RENT

Dutch Colonial House, 8 rooms; all modern improvements; 30 minutes from Grand Central, Harlem Division; near station; large, well-kept grounds; garage. Apply to owner, H. E. Wilson, Hotel St. George, Brooklyn.

LEGAL NOTICES.

New York City, Jan. 29th, 1918.

MORGAN & BROTHER, Storage Warehouses, 230, 232, 234, and 236 West 47th Street, New York City. To Theodore Blundell, Mrs. A. F. Bowen, Mabel Bradford, Mrs. G. E. Bridgeford, Mrs. E. Brown, Mrs. E. F. Bruen, Florence Clarence, Mrs. J. H. Collins, John P. Corrigan, E. J. Curley, J. M. F. Denning, Mrs. Andre Deville, Mrs. A. E. Foster, Laura Haslan, Mrs. F. Higgins, H. P. Hill, Elizabeth Horath, Frank Hurliman, James Kelly, Nevin S. Lamb, Mrs. E. Leahy, L. F. Leland, Francis Lenhardt, Mrs. A. J. Lewis, Dr. E. Locke, William McKenzie, A. J. McManaus, Mrs. Chas. Mayard, Mrs. A. Mitchell, Mrs. E. Morris, Mrs. A. M. Norris, Miss M. S. Oerther, Harry O'Keefe, Angeline Peters, G. D. Potter, B. L. Raven, J. Reuther, Leander Richardson, J. Rolfe, Wm. H. Sams, Miss M. E. Scott, M. A. Schutte, Eva Shaw, Arthur Stanford, Robert L. Stanton, Mrs. F. A. Starken, R. Stein, Malcolm Strauss, Tevis Hanford & Co., United Service Corporation, H. Van Cleve, Mrs. M. Ward, Theo. H. Ward, Gustav Werner, J. O. Wheelock, J. O. Wheelock, George F. Campbell Wood, Ada Zahn, Juan Zay: You are hereby notified that the time for the payment of this firm's lien upon the property hereinafter described, having expired after due notice therefor has been given you, this firm will cause such property, to wit, household goods, personal effects, and merchandise, stored by you in their warehouses, to be sold at public auction, according to the statute in such case made and provided, at their warehouses, 230, 232, 234, and 236 West 47th Street, New York City, on Thursday, February 14th, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock, and will continue on each succeeding Thursday, at the same time and place, by Floyd Grant & Co., Auctioneers.
MORGAN & BROTHER.

IN THE MATTER OF PAULINE LAPIN, Assignor.—Creditors of Pauline Lapin, above named, formerly conducting business at 2,255 3d Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, trading as the MODERN WAIST SHOP, are hereby notified to file verified statements of account with the undersigned as Trustee on or before the 15th day of February, 1918.
Dated February 5th, 1918.
EDWARD LEVI, Trustee,
514 Broadway, New York City.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

RYE Beautiful Example of GENTLEMEN'S COLONIAL HOUSE

In finest residential section. Hall, Living Room, Reception Room, Dining Room, Kitchen and Butler's Pantry. 6 Master's Rooms, 3 baths; hot water heat, electricity and gas; town water. PHOTOGRAPHS ON APPLICATION.

BLAKEMAN QUINTARD MEYER
50 E. 42d St., N.Y. Tels. Murray Hill 2465 Rye 523 & 576.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Waterfront Estate Sacrifice

Magnificent 50-acre estate, 600 feet fine waterfrontage; large mansion, 14 rooms, 4 baths; farm house, garage, barns, numerous outbuildings; perfect condition; private dock; grounds beautifully landscaped; excellent location; cost over $100,000; price $50,000; wonderful opportunity.
HARVEY B. NEWINS.
347 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK.

SUBURBAN HOME.

Fine residence, 8 very large rooms, tile bath; hot water heat; oak trim; large porches front and side; gas and electric; all City improvements; 30 minutes out; 5 minutes station; restricted, refined, beautiful; healthy location. Price very low, $7,500. Owner, 200 Broadway, N. Y. Suite 506.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN
MONTCLAIR PROPERTIES
Morristown, Bernardsville and Summit
Country Estates and Farms.
Frank Hughes-Taylor Co.
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

1,000 ACRE ESTATE at $90 an acre. Beautiful Hudson River shorefront country place, within two hours of New York. Large brick residence having 4 baths, indirect steam heat, electricity, hardwood floors. Complete set of farm buildings, greenhouse, etc., all in perfect condition. Gravity water supply, fruit, lake, trout stream, woods, hunting and fishing. Superb views of river and country. Remarkable opportunity.
Kenneth Ives & Co.,
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TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Attractive Store and Loft
About 12,000 Square Feet.
140-142 6th Av.
Near 11th Street.
Practically a New, Modern Building, New Elevators, Sprinkler, &c.
Lowest Insurance Rates.
Moderate Rent.
THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Downtown Office, 51 Chambers St.

5 Lofts
Together or Separately
10 East 33rd St. Just Off Fifth Ave.
Mezzanines on Two Floors.
Desirable for showrooms or light manufacturing. Modern building. Two elevators.
LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY,
171 Madison Avenue.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

SUBLET CORNER APARTMENT. MOST COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT IN THE CITY.
NINE ROOMS—3 BATHS
Every improvement, inquire Superintendent.
270 Riverside Dr., Corner 99th.

WILBRAHAM, N. W. Corner 5th Ave., at 30th St.—Choice Apartments, two rooms and bath each; rent $65.00 and $70.00 per month, including maid's services. Superintendent on premises or FRED'K FOX & CO., 14 West 40th St. Vanderbilt 540.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

NEW, WARM, LIGHT
UNUSUAL ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
2 or 3 Rooms and Bath.
42 E. 78TH ST.
S. E. Corner of Madison Ave.

BROOKLYN.

STEAM HEATED APARTMENTS

7 rooms, bath, decorated beautifully, $42.50; plenty coal on hand; janitor service. One block Tompkins Ave. Station, Fulton St. "L." Apply 28 McDonough St.

REAL ESTATE.

Real Estate for Exchange.

For sale or exchange for city income property, 530 lots in Norwich, Conn., 10 minutes from station. Morris Weiss, 5 Beekman St., New York City.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Small farm, with good 5-room house; plenty of ground for raising vegetables, fruit, chickens, &c.; shade trees; ideal place for small family; $12 monthly; small cash payment; further particulars at STORE, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

BERKSHIRES.
Complete farm, 460 acres, brooks, $5,000.
53-acre farm, 300 feet waterfront.
Other properties. Archer, 10 East 43d.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

GARAGE TO LEASE, 235 WEST 69TH ST.; ACCOMMODATES 20 CARS; ALL CONVENIENCES; ABUNDANT DAYLIGHT; SUITABLE FOR OTHER BUSINESS PURPOSES. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 4772.

LIGHT LOFT TO SUBLET for two years, where lease may be continued, 11th floor, 25x135; light on 4 sides; 2 passenger and 2 freight elevators; adapted to showroom or light manufacturing; price $2,500. The Gill Engraving Co., 140 5th Av.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY, 34th, 64 East, Adjoining Vanderbilt Hotel. Large parlor store, plate-glass front, suitable physician, dentist, or professional purposes. Premises, Vanderbilt Gown Shop. Murray 913.

LAW OFFICES in Mutual Life Insurance Building, 32 Liberty St., to sublet, with space and privileges in outer office, including use of large and up-to-date personal library. N 276 Times Downtown.

FOR RENT.—Desirable offices, about 800 square feet, overlooking North River, situated in the St. Paul Building, 220 Broadway, 18th floor. H. S. Hadden, 461 8th Av., New York City.

Publisher's representative has well appointed office, 42d Street Building, all facilities, including stenographer, desires to share same with party in similar line. Room 225, 3830 Murray Hill.

BUILDING.
HOWARD ST., NEAR LAFAYETTE.
5 story and basement, 25x100.
A. H. MATHEWS, 181 BROADWAY.

Furnished offices and desk room, with telephone and stenographic service; high-class office building directly connected with subway express station. Room 212, 51 East 42d.

Phone Rector 5664-5665 for Offices and Lofts in Manhattan. Sub-leasing our specialty.
G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc.,
115 Broadway.

Three light floors to let in loft building; steam heat and elevator. Apply on premises, 214 Fulton St., N. Y. C. Telephone 521 Cortlandt. Wolins & Bull, Inc.

Small inner private office and portion of open office, approximately 190 square feet; $50. 120 Broadway. Telephone 3436 Rector.

PARLOR STORE, $1,300.
132 West 34th, at Broadway; 25x65; light. AMES & CO., 26 W. 31ST, OR JANITOR.

Deskroom.—All facilities. 120 Broadway, Equitable Building, Room 1602. Telephone 9516 Rector.

437 5th Av.—Private office; unfurnished; service; anteroom; ideal location. Room 904.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

A loft wanted, between 10,000 and 15,000 square feet; wanted in fireproof, steam-heated loft building, equipped with sprinkler system; business, woodworking and cabinet making. Address Cabinet, H 114 Times.

WE WANT TO RENT A BUILDING SUITABLE FOR FLOUR WAREHOUSE, BELOW CANAL ST. LUBETKIN BROS., 10 FRONT ST.

Office accommodations for manufacturers' representative, high-class downtown building. X 264 Times Annex.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

Great Sacrifice.—Finest private house, West 85th St., $21,500; liberal terms; cost $32,000; parquet floors; hot water, instantaneous; filtering plant; electricity; specially built conservatory and library. Mann, Schuyler 9551.

New Jersey.

TELEPHONE ME NOW—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

STUCCO HOUSE, MONTCLAIR, N. J. Nine rooms, two baths, finished in ivory; beautifully decorated; kitchen and butlery in white enamel; most approved type of fixtures; lot 50x140; price $9,000; terms to suit; owner's health compels quick sale.
FRANK HUGHES TAYLOR CO.,
At Lackawanna Terminal, Montclair, N. J.

Your rent buys 6 rooms, bath, all improved dwelling, half hour Erie. For particulars, W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Long Island.

In Flushing's best section, 12-room house, with large ground from street to street; also 9-room house, 50x150; also one 11-room house. P. O. Box 103, Flushing, N. Y.

Houses Wanted.

Wanted—Modern bungalow, about five rooms, with garage; craftsman style preferred; will rent or purchase for cash; plenty ground; within one hour from Times Square; give fullest details. H 134 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

34TH, 62 EAST.—Nicely furnished 2 rooms, bath; $75; every convenience. Murray Hill 9281.

70TH, 178 EAST.—Seven rooms, three baths; very well furnished; Steinway piano; rent $300 monthly till Oct. 1 or $350 monthly till June 1; immediate possession. Telephone Rhinelander 3775 or apply to superintendent.

81ST, 75 EAST, Corner Park Av.—Seven rooms, elegantly furnished; service unexcelled.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished, unfurnished; 3 to 12 rooms, $200 monthly up; most desirable locations and appointments. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St. Telephone 8300 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

GRAMERCY PARK Section. — Two rooms, bath, shower; maid service; kitchenette; $65 monthly. Browne, Apt. 51, phone 6041 Gramercy.

MADISON AV, 548.—Nicely furnished two rooms and bath, nonhousekeeping.

To Sublet.—Small furnished apartment; very attractive. HOTEL LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, (near 5th Av.)—Elegantly furnished apartment, four rooms, kitchenette, bath; all light; $175. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

51ST, 70 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; business people only; also single room.

52D, 48 WEST. — Large room, bathroom; steam heat, electric light.

55TH, WEST. — High-class elevator apartment; 5 rooms, bath, very handsomely furnished; $150. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apt. Hotel.)—Attractive suite, two rooms and bath; full hotel service, low weekly, monthly rates.

61ST, 27 WEST.—Three rooms, kitchen; beautifully furnished; piano; private bath.

74TH, 242 WEST.—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED SUITE, 2 ROOMS AND BATH; JAP SERVICE; SUITABLE TWO OR MORE BACHELORS.

80S.—Handsomely furnished 3-room apartment, new building, $125 month; 3 months, longer; immediate possession. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

82D, 226 WEST.—Floor, completely furnished, in private house, for housekeeping; rent reasonable.

90TH, 47 WEST, (Near Central Park.)—Beautifully furnished apartment, two large rooms and bath; electric light; all improvements.

100TH ST., WEST. — Handsome elevator apartment; four large rooms, bath, piano; bargain, $100. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

106TH, 238 WEST.—7 rooms, very beautifully furnished, in high-class elevator house. Inquire Mr. Lawson.

116TH, 610 WEST.—Three rooms, bath, and kitchenette apartment; 8th floor, rear; southern exposure; all outside rooms; rent $150 per month; immediate possession. Telephone 8040 Morningside. Thompson.

122D, 514 WEST.—Seven rooms and bath, all outside rooms, $100 per month, to Oct. 1. Telephone Morningside 6102.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite; rates $80 monthly up; weekly rates; breakfast and dinner, $9 weekly, (optional.)
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.
One block from subway express and elevated. All cars, bus lines. C. M. Beliak, Mgr. Dir.

ATTRACTIVE furnished apartment, nine rooms and three baths, five open fireplaces, in high-class apartment, below 59th St.; reasonable rent to a desirable tenant. Frank L. Fisher Co., 30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 8513.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

WHY NOT RENT YOUR APARTMENT FURNISHED?

You can facilitate the renting of your apartment to desirable tenants by consulting
MISS VAN TASSEL,
who has charge of this department. Her services are at your disposal, and she will gladly give you the benefit of her experience and advise you as to rental value and other important features without charge.

THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Uptown Office,
BROADWAY AT 109TH ST.
Telephone Academy 1600.

APARTMENTS, Beautifully Furnished 2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH, with or without kitchen; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
305 West 98th St., Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; long, short subleases a specialty; choice localities. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974.

APARTMENT RENTING a specialty; furnished, high-class, season or longer. Apply Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

APARTMENT Hunting Unnecessary.—Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

CLAREMONT AV., 180.—Attractive front apartment; five rooms; $95. Morningside 4733. Kuts.

LEAVING FOR THE WAR.
My husband going into the service necessitates the renting of my handsomely furnished apartment of eight rooms and two baths, including linen, silver, Oriental rugs, &c.; situated near 116th St., Broadway subway; urgent. Box 137 Times Harlem.

RIVERSIDE, (near 116th St.) — Artistically furnished 6 rooms; large foyer; two baths; ample closets; cedar closet; $250 month, to October; immediate possession. 3337 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 227, (95th.) — Handsomely furnished 6 rooms; piano, Victrola, linen, silver; immediate possession. Phone 1150 Riverside. Coyle.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73, (near 79th St.)—Large, attractive studio, bedrooms; bath; bachelors; private residence; references.

Unfurnished—East Side.

5TH AV. AND 58TH ST.
To lease from July 1 next, beautiful apartment; 20 rooms and 6 bathrooms; finely decorated; an entire floor; building covers 4 lots of land; northeast corner. Inquire for Mr. Breen, on premises.

ONE ROOM and bath with service, $50 per month to October. Apply Superintendent, 507 Madison Av.

Unfurnished—West Side.

12TH, 51 WEST.—Sculptor's studio, $80; 2 rooms and bath, $55; 1 room and bath, $50. Duross, Chelsea 2377.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

48TH, 113 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, all modern improvements; $40 to $50 per month.

50TH, 214 WEST, (Near Broadway Subway.)—All light, southerly exposure, 5 room single apartment. Owner.

57TH, 200 WEST.—New building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 25x30. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Agent, 9 East 44th. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

90TH, 49 WEST.—Two large rooms, kitchenette, and bath; entire floor; unusually attractive.

122D, 514 WEST.—7 rooms and bath to Oct. 1, $80 monthly; all outside rooms. Morningside 6102.

171ST, 720 WEST.—Very desirable, sunny, five-room apartment; new building; $52; call between 1 and 5. Apt. 51.

BROADWAY, S. E. COR. 180TH ST.
EIGHT large, light rooms, high-class, elevator; electricity; complete service; low rentals. Superintendent, on premises.

WASHINGTON SQUARE Section. — Sublet high-class 7-room apartment; 82 Washington Place.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Wanted, furnished apartment, two or three rooms and bath, 85th to 100th Sts., west of Central Park; best references. W. N. Valk, 445 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Two gentlemen want three-room unfurnished bachelor apartment in modern building; two bedrooms, living room, bath; not above 125th St.; state terms. N 22 Times.

Refined young couple want small furnished housekeeping apartment, between 70th and 40th; moderate rent; clean, homelike. A 445 Times Annex.

Responsible couple wish for two months small sunny furnished flat; good neighborhood; no objection to walk-up. Price and particulars, H 140 Times.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT.—Large demand; select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72. Col. 836.

FURNISHED apartments wanted for clients. Miss Hinton, Butler & Baldwin, 280 Madison Av. Murray Hill 6632.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite, with bath; residence art collector; references.

87TH, 74 EAST, (Park Av.)—With French family of two, room, $3.50; only tenant; top floor. Ackerman.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.)—Furnished rooms; steam heat, electricity; board optional; references.

GRAMERCY PARK, 42.—$15, $10; private bath; $5, $6, $6.50, $7.50; running water.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractively furnished rooms, with running water, musical art.

West Side.

37TH, 52 WEST. — Attractively furnished apartment, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette. Anderson.

48TH, 62 WEST.—Back parlor, large room, with bath; also small room.

48TH, 82-84 WEST.—Attractive large and hall room in quiet house.

49TH ST., 78 WEST.—Desirable large room; other room; every convenience.

55TH.—Englishwoman, with corner modern elevator apartment, will let large, comfortable room; southern exposure. Dodsworth, 358 Circle.

57TH ST., 260 WEST. — Comfortable front room; business people; 7th floor.

40 WEST 58TH ST.
Rooms and Suites, attractively furnished.

65TH, 142 WEST.—Large furnished room, suitable business couple; kitchenette privileges; all conveniences.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Rooms, with hot and cold running water; references. Col. 8826.

69TH, 143 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive suite; lavatory; electricity; closets; telephone; excellent heat; southern exposure; non-housekeeping, charming apartment; $12. Rouza.

69TH, 145 WEST, (Broadway.)—Handsome nonhousekeeping suite, adjoining bath; first floor. Buckley.

69TH, 141 WEST.—Large and small furnished rooms; all conveniences; centrally located.

70TH, 10 WEST.—Very large beautifully furnished front room; heat, electricity; also smaller room; breakfast optional; gentlemen preferred.

70TH, 219 WEST.—Living room and bedroom, kitchenette adjoining, $10; also large double room, adjoining bath, $8; telephone service; convenient bus and subway.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive room, modern improvements; must see to appreciate; reference; telephone.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Large, warm, attractively furnished room; electricity, steam heat; gentleman; reference.

71ST, 29 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence; rooms, en suite, with bath, or single; electricity, telephone; $6, $9, $15.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Attractive parlor floor, private bath; two, three bachelors. Columbus 5158.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Large front room, with bath, steam, electricity; references.

71ST, 324 WEST.—Bachelor's suite, private bath; open fireplace; reasonable.

72D, 336 WEST.—Large room, with bath, facing Hudson and Drive; electricity; references.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished room, well heated; private bath.

73D ST., 158 WEST.—Small, sunny room, adjoining bath; near subway, elevated; references.

73D, 275 WEST. — Nicely furnished, large room; private bath; also medium-sized room; telephone.

73D, 121 WEST.—Exceptionally warm room, kitchenette; first floor. Call after 4:30 P. M.

73D, 269 WEST.—Warm, medium room, adjoining bath, $8.50 weekly; also smaller.

74TH ST., 134 WEST.—Special rates for sublease until July or October of handsomely furnished suite, second floor; parquet flooring; southern windows; fireplaces; private residence.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

[illegible]TH, 244 WEST, (Just off Broadway.)—Large and small rooms; plenty of hot water and good heat. Phone or call Columbus 6149.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large, sunny room, private bath; gentlemen or business couple; reference.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished room, with bath; also one other large room.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean, large, sunny; electricity, private bath; two small rooms.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large rooms; well heated; electricity; $8-$10.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Comfortable room, with bath; all conveniences.

77TH, 170 WEST. — New, warm bachelor home; southern exposure; shower baths; $50; references.

77TH ST., 179 WEST.—New bachelor home; latest comforts; warm; southern exposure; $8; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small, sunny room; references; reasonable; gentlemen.

78TH, 223 WEST.—Attractive parlor floor, furnished or unfurnished; also large front room.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, warm, rear parlor, private bath, lavatory, kitchenette.

78TH, 163 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; nicely furnished; small room; subway and L.

80TH, 225 WEST, (Cor. Broadway.)—Bright, sunny room and bath; reasonable. Apt. 28.

81ST, 27 WEST.—One or suite; large, elegant; southern exposure; facing Park; steam heat; exclusive private house. Schuyler 1826.

81ST, 166 WEST.—Large and small rooms adjoining bath; convenient "L"; references.

82D, 168 WEST.—Beautifully furnished second floor front; also back parlor, with extension.

86TH, 55 WEST. — Beautiful front room; southern exposure; twin beds; private bath.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Attractive room; southern exposure; twin beds, bath, kitchenette, steam, electricity.

91ST, 252 WEST.—Private family would let to desirable gentleman front room; adjoining bath; exclusive; references; telephone Riverside 3960.

93D, 146 WEST.—Perfectly appointed suite, private bath; electricity; well heated; every convenience; accessible locality; 3d floor, gentleman's house.

93D, 258 WEST.—Large and small rooms in well appointed Christian home; references.

95TH, 251 WEST.—Connecting rooms, separate if desired; heat, hot water. Apartment 4 West.

95TH, 26 WEST.—Medium-sized room; hall room; modern conveniences; gentlemen; references.

95TH, 251 WEST.—Large room for rent; hot and cold water. Apartment 4 West.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Two large outside rooms; adjoining bath; single, en suite. Apart. 9.

99TH, 245 WEST.—Beautiful, large, front room; steam heated; one flight; every convenience.

99TH, 306 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms with lavatory; single or together. Willis.

105TH, 248, cor. Broadway.—Attractive, comfortable front room; private family; elevator. Phillips.

106TH, WEST.—Desirable room, with all conveniences; $14 per month; permanent gentleman only. Academy 1936.

112TH, (Broadway.)—Attractive, sunny, warm; adjoining bath; exclusive. Cathedral 6390. Apartment 10C.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms, adjoining bath; private family; references. Apt. 22.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light room; bath adjoining; elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

120TH ST., 359 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms in private house; telephone.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Quiet, attractive, well furnished rooms for ladies; $4-$6. Seller.

149TH, 452 WEST.—To a girl, warm room; kitchen privileges. Apt. 33. $4.

152D, 588 WEST.—Beautiful large room; refined private house; well heated; references.

AMERICAN FAMILY offers congenial, permanent party library, dressing room, bedroom, bath; West End Av., near 76th; references required. Schuyler 1883.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Large room, private bath; high-class apartment; every modern convenience, for one or two gentlemen; private family; references exchanged. Apt. 3.

BROADWAY and 80th St.—Large room; private family; gentleman; references. Phone Schuyler 2035.

BROADWAY, 1,730.—Large, sunny, modern room; adjoining bath; private family. Apt. 1D.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 418.—Three large connecting rooms, single or en suite; bath adjoining. Copeland.

CLAREMONT AV., 180.—Light, airy room; elevator apartment; gentleman; references. Apartment 63.

CLEAN, homelike room for gentleman; new, desirable; $10 weekly; near Broadway and 116th subway. Phone Morningside 5308.

COUPLE, having elegant apartment in high-class uptown building, will rent exceptionally desirable suite, with private bath, or bedroom and bath; references exchanged. X 291 Times Annex.

DESIRABLE, warm room; select neighborhood; near subway; moderate. Ellis. Phone 211 Morningside.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 44. — Furnished rooms; also 3-room housekeeping suite. Telephone 252 Morningside.

ONE OR TWO gentlemen can find superior accommodations with refined private family; references. Phone Cathedral 9088.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (116th Subway.)—Handsomely furnished front room, $38 month; 12th floor, overlooking Drive; private telephone. 672 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (Apartment 35.)—Warm, well furnished, outside room with couple; attractive home; gentleman or business woman.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (corner 80th.)—Comfortable room in elegant house.

WEST END AV., 936, (Corner 106th.)—Outside room; running water; private apartment. 5, West.

WEST END AV., 410.—Attractive, sunny room or suite; private apartment. Schuyler 3283.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

69TH, 141 WEST.—Unfurnished rooms, all conveniences; centrally located.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Young man wants clean, comfortable furnished room, with private bath, in good location; must be reasonable; state full particulars and rates. H 139 Times.

CANADIAN PIANISTE wants furnished or unfurnished, near 86th and Broadway. X 292 Times Annex.

GENTLEMAN desires room in refined, congenial family; full particulars required. S 136 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

53D, 37 EAST.—Double room, with board; references; table board.

86TH, 58 EAST.—Front room, suitable two; permanent tenant preferred; meals served.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; excellent board; electricity; all improvements.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive single rooms; excellent table; refined surroundings; references; table guests.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Large room, private bath; references.

16 WEST 55TH ST.
Small room and bath, with board.

57TH, 328 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large room, steam heat, electricity; French family; references.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Opposite Sherman Square.)—Homelike, attractively furnished front room, running water; high-class elevator house; board. Hubbell.

70TH, 127 WEST. — Exceptionally well-furnished sunny front room; excellent table; fine service.

72D, 314 WEST.—Single, warm, front room, near bath; American home; excellent table.

72D, 117 WEST.—Large front room, adjoining bath, with board; ideal location.

73D ST., 142 WEST.—Spacious room, alcove, private bath; electricity, gas log; best home cooking.

112 WEST 73D ST.
Desirable room; heated house; board; references.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Refined home; attractive medium-sized room; board optional; references exchanged.

76TH ST., (344 WEST END AV.)
Beautifully furnished rooms, en suite, singly; bath, steam, electricity; home cooking; table guests.

76TH, 129 WEST.—Attractive, warm, double room; excellent table; reasonable; table guests.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—Attractive rooms, electricity; good home cooking; rates reasonable.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms; good home table; men or business women.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; small room, adjoining bath; gentleman; table guests.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Large, small rooms; conveniences; good home cooking; table guests accommodated.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

85TH, 300 WEST. — Comfortable, sunny rooms; well heated; electricity; private house. Schuyler 8609.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private bath; electricity; excellent table; references.

92D, 48 WEST.—Large connecting rooms; also single; superior table; parlor dining; references.

93D, 303 WEST.—Table guests accommodated; food and service highest quality. Riverside 9095.

97TH, 259 WEST.—Comfortable front room for two; home table. Riverside 5933.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Large, well-heated room, private bath; Jewish table. Morningside 2123.

OPPORTUNITY for select board; complete care for girl 6 to 15 years; fine home life guaranteed. N 118 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Very desirable sunny rooms; running water; single, double rooms, adjoining bath; excellent board. Morningside 4960. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private family offers superior accommodation, large room, facing the Drive. 4570 Audubon, Apt. 6B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 70.—Pleasant. refined accommodations for gentlemen; with or without board; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Steam-heated rooms, board, $10-$12; two, $20. Payne.

WEST END AV., 531, (86TH.)—Handsomely furnished double room; adjoining bath; single; table guests.

WEST END AV., 541, (86th.)—Large single rooms; table guests; parlor dining; social surroundings.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double rooms, private baths; meals optional; facing park; singles.

BOARD WANTED.

Young gentleman, in business downtown, wants room and breakfast in private home; not below 66th St; will pay $6 per week. S 117 Times.

Gentleman, Jewish, wishes room and board, refined family, $40-$60 per month; first-class references. H 79 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW.
Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring. Flack, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 CABRIOLET; PERFECT. SLOCUM, 1,700 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC 1916 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 limousine, used 3 months; perfect. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 landaulet; positively new condition throughout; quick action necessary. Columbus 910.

CADILLAC 1917 limousine, used 3 months; perfect. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway.

CASE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

COLE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

FIAT 1917; limousine body; used 3 months; beautifully upholstered. Phone Col. 8963.

FRANKLIN DELIVERY.
Six-cylinder light delivery; best delivery car made; big bargain. Gage, 1,862 Broadway. Columbus 4467.

FRANKLIN 1917 seven-passenger limousine, excellent condition, fully equipped. Marmon Automobile Company, 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

FRANKLIN 1916, two bodies, limousine and roadster; exceptional bargain. Gage, 1,862 Broadway. Columbus 4467.

FRANKLIN 1915 sedan, like new; 5 new tires; 11,000 miles. Gage, 1,862 Broadway. Columbus 4467.

FRANKLIN brougham sedan, 1917; perfect condition. Gage, 1,862 Broadway. Columbus 4467.

FRANKLIN 1917 touring car. Call after 7 P. M., Geo. J. Donahue, Hotel Majestic.

HUDSON 1917 TOURING.
HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON SPEEDSTER, 4-passenger; like new; car guaranteed. Alexander Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE, 1917, sedan; bargain; first-class condition; guaranteed service. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

KISSEL sedan; brand-new paint; starter; excellent shoes; quick, $490. Lexington Motors, Circle 1872, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor.

LANCIA "35" Touring, 5-pass. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car, guaranteed. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1917 Landon brougham, guaranteed. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger sedan. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1918 touring car; 1917 limousine; roadster; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE "6," 1913; open, closed body; electric starter, lights, all new tires; $400. Pfeuffer, 3,018 Atlantic Av. Cypress 744.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 brougham, like new; run less than 2,500 miles. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

OVERLAND Sedan, 1917, Model 85-6; choice all-year car; manufacturer's equipment and guarantee. Willys Overland, Broadway and 50th.

OVERLANDS AND WILLYS-KNIGHTS, all models. Willys Overland, Broadway and 50th.

PACKARD 6-passenger limousine body, 1915 model; almost new; also limousine and landaulet bodies, built on 2-38 by Woods; for sale cheap. Hess Bros., 212 West 43d St.

PACKARD 1916 1-35 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

PACKARD 1917 touring car; 1918 Packard brougham; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PEERLESS Special 1917, cost $3,250; bargain; party going abroad. 370 Central Park West, Apt. 108. 3582 River.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "66,"
4 pass. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 B'way.

REO 1917 four-cylinder, five-passenger; quick. Lexington Motors, Circle 1872.

SIMPLEX, 1915, special 75 touring; shaft drive; Holbrook body. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

SIMPLEX, 1914, 7-passenger, Holbrook body, electric system; overhauled. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

S. G. V. 1914 town car; A1 condition; new shoes. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

STEARNS-KNIGHT limousine, "Light 4" model; desirable town car; most economical car in its class; newly painted thistle green and black; overhauled and sold with BINDING MECHANICAL GUARANTEE by Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Most beautiful car in city; Fleetwood body; every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut paneling; cost $3,500; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

STEARNS 1916 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

STUDEBAKER, 1917, (bargain,) 7 passenger, practically new, in first-class condition, guaranteed; must sell at once; drafted; $550 to quick buyer. Telephone 8321 Flatbush.

STUDEBAKER 1917 six-cylinder, all-weather top; newly painted and overhauled; make offer; time payments; trade. Lexington Motors, Circle 1872, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor.

STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

WILLYS-KNIGHT limousine; exceptional equipment and appearance. Willys Overland, Broadway and 50th.

Miscellaneous.

CHANDLER
USED CARS
REBUILT, PAINTED, AND GUARANTEE
90 DAYS.
Model 17, 7 pass. Limousine.
Model 17, 7 pass. Sedan.
Model 17, 4 pass. Coupe.
Model 17, 7 pass. Touring.
Model 17, 4 pass. Chummy Roadster.
Model 16, 7 pass. Landaulet.
Model 16, 7 pass. Touring.
OTHER STANDARD MAKES.
1917 Hudson Super-Six, brand new....$1,400
1916 Oakland 5 pass. Light Six.........$450
1916 Oakland 7 pass. 8 cylinder.........$700
1916 Chalmers 5 pass. touring...........$400
1916 Jeffrey 5 pass. touring............$425
1916 Pullman runabout.................$300
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION,
62d St. and Broadway.

AUCTION SALE OF AUTOMOBILES TODAY at 12 o'clock noon, Van Tassell & Kearney's Mart, 126-128 East 13th St.; several first-class cars, different makes and models; to be sold to the highest bidders; if you are looking to buy a good car reasonably, attend this sale; IF YOU HAVE A CAR TO SELL, THESE AUCTION SALES, HELD EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, ARE THE BEST MEDIUM FOR QUICK AND SATISFACTORY RETURNS. AUTOMOBILES TAKEN ON DEAD STORAGE AT REASONABLE RATES.

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN.
STUDEBAKER.—Man enlisting in service will sacrifice new 1917, six-cylinder, 7-passenger Studebaker for $500; in first-class condition; has been used very little; wonderful opportunity for quick purchaser; can be seen by appointment. W. H. Almy, One Liberty St., New York. Telephone John 2881.

TOURING CARS, ROADSTERS, CLOSED CARS.
Limousine Bodies. Rolls-Royce Winter Body.
Ford Sedan, (new,) big bargain.
20th Century Co., 1,700 B'way, Cor. 54th.

EIGHT-CYLINDER, 7-passenger touring car; best condition; tires good; any demonstration. Lowell, phone Main 1220.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Motor Trucks.

MOTOR TRUCKS and teams for hire to truck coal, &c. Bell & Kilcullen, Intervale 212.

TRUCKS.—New, high-grade, 3½, 5, 7 tons; special discount. Col. 9046. 66 Journal Bldg.

U. S. TRUCKS GUARANTEED NEW. Never used. Special 5-ton. Immediate delivery. Discount. Bryant 5187. Willis.

Automobiles Wanted.

BUICK six, 1918; 1917 Cadillac, Chandler; mention lowest cash price. S., 140 Times.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTO TRUCK.—Have 2-ton truck to hire by hour or day. Steiner, Gramercy 2963.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. and G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD 7-passenger for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 886.

PIERCE ARROWS, PACKARDS.—Attractive rental service; special rates monthly; polite, liveried chauffeurs. Egidi, 123 West 52d. Circle 774.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Automobile Storage.

CONSERVE GASOLINE and help win the WAR; dead storage (fireproof) automobiles and bodies. Charles C. Tough, 510 East 73d St. Lenox 7194.

COMMERCIAL CARS.
322 to 328 East 47th St.
Fireproof garage; Socony gas and oil.
Reasonable rates.

Automobile Repairing.

AUTOMOBILES.—Why don't you come and see us? We do artistic painting, trimming, woodwork, metal work, victoria top, and slip covers; motor repairing; work guaranteed in all branches. S. & F. Auto Body Co., 318-320 West 48th St., 3d floor. Telephone Bryant 9340.

ALUMINUM BODY REPAIRS.
We guarantee to solder any break in aluminum bodies, fenders, etc. Zetter Auto Top Co., 214 West 65th. Columbus 2422.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

ADVERTISING ASSISTANT, experienced, secretary, desires position with advertiser or publisher. O 298 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, efficient, desires extra work evenings, Saturday afternoon, Sunday. A 613 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. — High school education, five years' experience, $18. K 249 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—High school graduate, five years' experience, $18. K 248 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, capable, efficient, familiar with modern systems; salary $18. K 256 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, 6 years' experience, capable of taking charge; $16. N 10 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced, competent, $18. S 130 Times.

BOOKWOMAN, skilled in MS. reading, editing, proofreading, typing, reviewing, advertising, and publicity, seeks position requiring publishing experience, plus literary ability. Business, H 132 Times.

CLERK. — Capable, accurate at figures, knowledge of bookkeeping; best references. W. A., 636 Times Harlem.

COMPANION.—Refined young woman desires position companion, elderly couple, lady; travel. X 246 Times Annex.

DRESSMAKER, fashionable, 8 years with 5th Av. firm, desires a few more customers, out by day or home. Mrs. Ollendorff, 440 East 139th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Gowns, coats, alterations children's clothes; $2.50 daily. Phone Hensley, Morningside 880.

FILING EXPERT, librarian, and typist, with New York Public Library, desires similar position. O 293 Times Downtown.

GIRL, refined, age 29, wishes position with child between age 3 and 6; no housework good reference. 246 West 106th; care Gilbert.

HOUSEKEEPER, efficient worker and manager; entire charge or otherwise; liberal salary. Telephone Schuyler 2234, or address H 141 Times.

LAUNDRESS.—Finnish woman, by the day. Mrs. Matson, 150 East 121st.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, (26,) eight years' experience; refined, thoroughly reliable; $12-$14. W 200 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED, CAPABLE, SEEKS POSITION REQUIRING INITIATIVE, EXECUTIVE ABILITY. P 206 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SHORTHAND SECRETARY. — Thoroughly competent stenographer, 26, seven years' progressive experience, literary, commercial, legal, statistical, banking, secretarial; quick to master new responsibilities and follow orders without direction; seeks engagement as personal assistant to executive or man of affairs in position offering opportunity for development of ability ad utilization of services; salary, $30-$35. Care Public Stenographer, Vanderbilt Hotel.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, correspondent, 10 years' electrical engineering automobile experience, highly educated, capable assuming responsibilities; up-to-date office methods; attractive personality; good conversationist; age 26; Christian; unquestionable references; $25. J 356 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 22; 5 years' technical experience; academic education; quick grasping ideas; willing, conscientious, painstaking; not afraid of work; excellent credentials; $18. J 391 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Young woman, Christian, thoroughly experienced commercial, technical, legal lines; educated, refined, desires position reliable firm. K 219 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — College graduate, legal, varied experience, seeks connection; busy executive, prize winner, rapidity, accuracy, $20. K 251 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — American, high school graduate, competent, experienced, desires to connect with concern where ability is appreciated; $16. S. Schmeidler, 28 West 113th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; good business training; takes dictation and transcribes accurately. Lillian Christman, 37 East 58th. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER, intelligent, efficient, quick, and adaptable, accustomed to earning $25 and more, desires responsible secretarial position. N 43 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, legal experience, desires position with part-time work at home; salary, $20 weekly. O 349 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Beginner; business school graduate; will work hard for advancement. Edith Rueb, 37 East 58th. Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER, Typist. — $15; accurate, experienced, neat; capable taking charge office; 21. Sylvia Epstein, 42 West 114th. Harlem 6677.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, wants responsible position; technical, executive, correspondent, French translator. K 247 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Familiar office routine; three years' experience; conscientious worker; $15. O 378 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Operates plug switchboard; experienced; neat appearance; references; $15. Telephone 2050 Intervale.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; two years' experience; willing; references; $12. O 370 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six months' experience; high school education; capable, willing; $9. S 146 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; good education; best references; $12. S 145 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—American; four years' experience; reference former employer; $15. O 341 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 2 years' experience, refined, well recommended, seeks position. P 210 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, refined, thoroughly reliable; high-grade references; $15-$18. W 199 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; high school graduate; thoroughly competent; $18. O 400 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, three years' experience, $12. Sadie Krasnoff, 627 East 137th St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR desires position; central office experience; best references. Theodora Wider, 890 Elsmere Place, Bronx.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS. — Thoroughly experienced workers, excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 W. 59th.

COOKS, waitress, nurses, houseworkers, couples. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9136.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY. — Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn. 6916.

COLORED HELP, city, country; references. Hope Agency, 433 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049.

The new Harlem office of The New York Times, 2,109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street, is now open. Advertisements and subscriptions received.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104. Telephone Cortlandt 6688.

ACCOUNTANT.—Income tax reports; trial balances, $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, audited. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5655.

ACCOUNTANTS, EXPERTS, ALL LINES. Let us prove the facts with figures. Colonial Audit Co., 1,270 Broadway. Telephone 6285 Madison Square.

ACCOUNTANT. — Capable systematizer and efficiency man, present with big corporation, desires change; wide experience; A1 record; $35. K 255 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, (39,) wants position. Fischer, P. O. Box 61, Jamaica, L. I.

ACCOUNTANT'S JUNIOR, through bookkeeping, at present with C. P. A., desires position. P 202 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—C. P. A.; extensive public and corporation experience; high-class man. S 134 Times.

ADVERTISING AGENTS.—Do you require the services in your production department of a man who is a thorough typographer and layout man, can purchase printing, paper, electrotypes and engraving at the lowest rates, and get best results? I can produce good results at $1,920 to $2,000 a year. X 279 Times Annex.

BIG CALIBRE YOUNG MAN, red-blooded, enthusiastic, seeks executive position where initiative, energy, ability to think and write clearly, road sales, office and business experience, and a sincere determination to make good are assets; start $25; finest references. W 196 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (assistant,) 19 years old, high school graduate, accounting student; excellent recommendations; $15. Apt. 3, 854 West 180th St.

BOOKKEEPER, 29; 10 years experience; college graduate; executive; thoroughly competent; reliable; trustworthy; correspondent; exempt; salary $35. J 396 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 20; experienced, double entry; trial balances; knowledge of typewriting [illegible] Ringelheim, 1,453 St. Marks Av., B'klyn.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, 25 years' experience with large importing house; trustworthy and capable; excellent references. P 203 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 20; high school graduate; 3 years' experience double entry, controlling accounts, and trial balances. P 207 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man; thoroughly experienced; capable of taking full charge; excellent references; $21. P 205 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Man, 36, executive ability, desires position bookkeeper, cashier, correspondent, salesman. O 327 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 19; experienced; controlling accounts; high school graduate; $18. N 126 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (25,) married; thoroughly experienced; controlling accounts; best references. O 322 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, 21; exempt; 4 years' experience; accurate figurer; references. P 209 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, thorough on trial balances, controlling accounts, &c. O 401 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER.—Long general experience; efficient correspondent; $25. N 122 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office man; trial balances, collections, credits; 15 years; $30. N 93 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4656.

CHAUFFEUR, married, wishes steady position; city or country; good machinist and careful driver; first-class references. Wm. Jensen, 103 West 80th St. Phone Schuyler 2274.

CHAUFFEUR wishes steady position; twelve years' experience, domestic, foreign machines; A1 mechanic; reference. F. Herman, 255 West 127th St.

CHAUFFEUR - MECHANIC. — Middle-aged American; careful driver; any car; five years' experience; abstainer; excellent references; private. S 143 Times.

CHAUFFEUR - MECHANIC. — Single; best references; $25 weekly; permanent only. S 144 Times.

CHRISTIAN YOUNG MAN, energetic, with initiative, for number of years private secretary and office manager for large manufacturing concern, wishes to make connection with progressive firm. K 253 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, 27, desires position experi[illegible] in automobile line. S 147 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR; expert; clerical and bookkeeping experience; salary $18 week. J 379 Times Downtown.

COUPLE, English, chauffeur, useful, first-class cook, wants permanent position in country; wages $100; highly recommended. N 283 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MANAGERS, ATTENTION!—Young man desires to make good connection as credit assistant; New York University graduate and draft exempt; has made special study in credits and collections. W 198 Times.

DRAFTSMAN (junior) wishes position; best reference; also machine shop experience. Regnante, 350 East 125th St.

EXPORTERS.
Business man, 40, accustomed handling large contracts, desires connection with established export house; experienced management large sales force and himself salesman proven ability; local and foreign connections and best personal and bank references. X 223 Times Annex.

FOR SALE.
My services as salesman, manager, or mill agent. Do you want a good, live wire working for you? I am open for engagement. P 204 Times Downtown.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE MAN, with sixteen years' experience in the 5, 10 and 25c. business, is open for a position as manager, buyer, or window trimmer; highest references. H 136 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—College graduate; experienced assistant to manager; handle men, good letter writer, understands file system; salary basis; married. S 25 Times.

OFFICE MAN, 27, married, bookkeeper, correspondent, credits, resigned managing position large corporation, desires good connection. G 263 West 125th St.

OFFICE WORK.—Young man wishes general office position; 3 years' experience, 1 year in accounting; hustler; can furnish good reference; $20. L. B., 200 Times.

SALESMAN.—Aggressive, draft exempt, five years' road experience, desires city connection with reputable concern. N 125 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Young man, having a year's experience as assistant, grocery line, can check shipments, load trucks, &c., would like to connect with good firm. W 192 Times.

SALESMAN of long experience and proved ability, with the best of reference, desires connection with manufactures, specialty or otherwise, for Pacific Coast trade; commission basis. Address W 197 Times.

SALESMAN, thoroughly experienced for the cutting-up trade, cloaks and dresses, desires to connect with a live-wire house. N 130 Times.

SALESMAN, married, 33, 7 years' experience, wants connection with high-class concern; salary and commission only. S 24 Times.

SALESMAN, married, exempt, experienced underwear, hosiery; able take other line. S 138 Times.

SALESMANAGER, who has recently organized sales organization in four States on commission basis, seeks change; over sixteen years' experience highest credentials. X 296 Times Annex.

SILK SALESMAN desires good waist and dress line. S 131 Times.

SPANISH CORRESPONDENT; knowledge bookkeeping and typewriting; able, adaptable; highest credentials. S 132 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, (22,) exempt, high school graduate, can take rapid dictation; two years' experience, understands bookkeeping, controlling accounts, general office work; best references. K 205 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man desires position as stenographer; knowledge Spanish; high school education; one year's experience. P 208 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (32,) over 15 years' experience; secretary, public stenographer, competent and reliable; $25-$30. Steno, 245 West 107th.

STENOGRAPHER, 24; detail specialist to busy executive troubled with work. S 149 Times.

STOREKEEPER. — Honest, conscientious worker, where upkeeps and systematising of stock is essential; first-class man in machine shop on assembly work; references. N 313 Times Downtown.

STOREKEEPER. — Honest, conscientious worker, where the upkeep and systematising of stock is essential; first class on final and sub-assembly work. N 313 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG college student, Japanese, general knowledge chemistry, physics, willing to learn for future concern. K. B., 263 West 125th St.

YOUNG MAN, EXEMPT, SEVEN YEARS' COMMERCIAL EXPERIENCE, NOW EMPLOYED AT $30 WEEK, BUT FOR LACK OF FUTURE DESIRE CHANGE, JUST WANT A CHANCE TO MAKE GOOD. J. N., 27 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, 32, good mathematician, thoroughly experienced in plotting and computing surveys by logarithm and co-ordinate system, desires position in any line; accurate and conscientious worker; A1 references. H 138 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (32,) desides position; good correspondent; long experience handling details selling and purchasing department. O 358 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN seeks position; experience order department cotton goods house, gray goods contracts, mill details; references. K 208 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25; educated, competent, experienced; handle office detail; will prove valuable assistant to busy executive. S 148 Times.

YOUNG MAN, American, high school graduate, experienced bookkeeper, operate typewriter, competent, desires position with advancement; $16. D. S., 28 West 113th St.

YOUNG MAN, college education, executive and selling experience, desires connection. K 257 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) wishes position where he can earn $12-$14 per week; has experience in export shipping. K 250 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) desires permanent position, clerical; advancement; excellent penman. Harry Baumann, 519 East 85th St.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) ambitious, desires position; knowledge bookkeeping. Max Bressler, 229 West 111th St.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires position with advancement; experienced stock and shipping clerk. S 139 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires few hours' work daily; $6 per week. S., care Goldblatt, 326 Vermont St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 20, college educated, desires office position, with advancement. K 237 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (19) desires position with advancement; experienced office clerk. A 600 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 19, ability, clean cut, energetic, high school graduate. W 187 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, having selling and clerical experience, desires position. S 69 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, wishes position in office. Fred J. Keller, 862 East 232d.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT to general manager, out-of-town, up-to-date, business woman, about 30; healthy and robust; stenographer-bookkeeper; drive automobile, capable, take charge office business corporation; salary commensurate with ability; no agents. X 273 Times Annex.

ATTENDANT for insane hospital; state age and experience; pay $22 a month. Address S. Lord, Stamford, Conn.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, and typist to take full charge of office cloak and suit house; experience required; excellent position for right party; salary $20 to start. Apply all week, Joseph Eckstein, Inc., 40 East 30th St.

BOOKKEEPER for large office; conversant with corporation work, thoroughly experienced; splendid opportunity; congenial surroundings; state salary. N 134 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and typist, experienced double entry; capable taking charge business correspondence. Crescent Cap Co., 22 West 4th. Call Tuesday.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant; good penmanship required; exceptional opportunity; advancement; state salary. O 397 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER for dress house; one who can act as model; size 16 or 36; references, full particulars. N 42 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and typist, capable of taking complete charge of office; permanent position. N 128 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, capable handling numerous accounts. Sable Bros., 616 Broadway.

CLERK.—Young lady for clerical work in billing department; must be bright and rapid and have knowledge of typewriting; state experience and salary. X 288 Times Annex.

CLERICAL WORKER wanted for circulation department, with knowledge of typewriting and filing cards. N 129 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, EXPERT, FOR INVENTORY; GOOD PAY. L. BARTH, 32 COOPER SQUARE.

EXAMINER experienced on dresses. M. Weisman & Sons, 118 West 22d.

FOLDERS AND INSERTERS, experienced on circular work; piece work. McCall, 236 West 37th.

GIRL.
Experienced, to take charge of sample swatch department in large clothing concern; must be accurate in labeling, numbering, assembling, and distributing of samples; steady position with good pay for right party. Call Employment Department, 754 Pacific St., near Atlantic Av. subway station, Brooklyn.

GIRLS WANTED FOR OFFICE WORK. APPLY MISS WITTERS, NINTH FLOOR, BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO., SPRING AND MACDOUGAL STS., NEW YORK CITY.

GIRLS, experienced at running labeling machines. Wm. R. Warner & Co., 113 W. 18th St.

GIRLS for labeling, wrapping, and cartoning. Wm. R. Warner & Co., 113 W. 18th.

GIRLS.—Clerical work; no experience necessary; $6 start. McCall, 236 West 37th.

GOVERNESS.—Girl take care of baby, 2 P. M. Albemarle Hotel; 54th St. Boucicault.

LEDGER CLERK.
Preferably one who has had experience in large wholesale dry goods or manufacturing concerns on purchase ledger accounts; hours 8:30 to 6; salary $12 to start. Call Monday or Tuesday after 10, A. M. Klauber Bros., 24 East 18th.

LEDGER CLERK; one experienced in handling several ledgers; must be rapid and accurate; state experience and salary. X 286 Times Annex.

MILLINERS AND LEARNERS. GOOD PAY, LONG SEASON. GERHARDT, 12 EAST 46TH.

MODELS.
ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES, WITH EXPERIENCE AS MODELS, IN HIGH-CLASS WHOLESALE COSTUME HOUSE; SIZE 18 OR SMALL 36. STEPHAN CO., 2 WEST 33D.

MODELS, SIZE 16, ON DRESSES. GREENBERG, WEINER, 31 WEST 27TH.

MODELS wanted for coats, size 16. Apply all week. Cassidy & Dorfman, 45 West 25th St.

MODELS wanted for coats; size 16. Apply all week, Cassidy & Dorfman, 45 West 25th St.

MODELS, size 36, for coats and suits; long season. Mutual Garment Co., 16 W. 32d.

NURSE or attendant for a sanitarium, pay $22 per month, board and laundry. Address S. Lord, Stamford, Conn.

NURSE.—Infant's; experienced; city reference; call mornings, 10:30 to 12; afternoons, 3:30 to 6; car fare paid. Sixth floor, [illegible] 393 West End Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young lady to assist in office; permanent position. LUDWIG BAUMANN & CO., 144 West 125th St., City.

OFFICE CLERK, good at figures. The Calculating Co., 50 Church St.

SALESWOMEN, 24 to 35 years of age for inside selling; must have at least high school education; drawing account against commission basis. J. F. Heffernan, 286 4th Av., 14th floor, near 22d St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.
Wanted by downtown house; stenographer and typist; must be quick and accurate; hours, 8:15 to 5 P. M.; Saturdays 12 noon; permanent position; salary $12. Apply in own handwriting to J 380 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, efficient, experienced, of good education and good appearance, wanted by aircraft corporation; will pay $18 to right person; write letter, giving full information. S, 140 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by high-class technical publishing house; must be experienced, neat, and accurate; state age, nationality, and salary expected. K 254 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist; must be over 20 years; willing to start $10 or $12 weekly. Apply and state experience and reference to P. O. Box 128, Madison Square Station.

STENOGRAPHER of good address, capable conducting correspondence on own responsibility; experience in financial business preferred. S 142 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert, of pleasing appearance, not afraid of hard work. Apply American Red Cross, 165 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHERS and typist, competent, also office assistant, in manufacturing concern. Louis Mayers, 145 West 28th.

STENOGRAPHER, Typist.—State references, age, salary, and experience. Y. M., 104 East 14th.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, moderate salary start, with opportunity advancement. McCall, 236 West 37th St.

STENOGRAPHER, WITH SOME EXPERIENCE IN FILING. JOHN S. SILLS & SON, NORTH RIVER AND 37TH ST.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER.
FIRST-CLASS, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER. APPLY EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT, AERONAUTICAL ENGINE CORP., BORDEN AND STAR AVS., L. I. CITY.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, accurate at figures; good penman; entire charge. Bliss, 388 Broadway.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—A settled woman to assist on switchboard and elevator in private hospital; previous experience unnecessary; references. N 133 Times.

TEACHER.—High school; Latin, French, history; begin now. H 106 Times.

TYPIST.—J. & C. Fisher, 417 West 28th St., offer permanent position to fast, accurate typist, (Underwood,) used to dictaphone; knowledge of Spanish essential; salary to start $14.

TYPIST and office girl wanted by aircraft corporation; must be experienced, quick, intelligent, and of good appearance; write letter stating qualifications. S 141 Times.

TYPISTS.—Beginners, if competent, for billing and copy work; $7 start. McCall, 236 West 37th.

YOUNG LADY wanted for an insurance office, typewriting. Call Tuesday morning, 10 to 11. M. Williams, 110 St. Nicholas Av.

YOUNG LADY familiar with gas lighting supplies as assistant to salesman; state experience and salary. R 159 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, over 16, to operate switchboard. Call Tuesday, Lesher Whitman & Co., Inc., 881 Broadway, Manhattan.

Employment Agencies.

ENGLISH-SPANISH stenographers, experts and beginners, wanted; good salaries; American girls for clerical positions. The Beers Agency, 401 Flatiron Building, or 949 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, $15-$25; bookkeepers, stenographers, $15-$22; stenographers, $12-$20; office assistants, $10-$15; typists, $10-$12. Coultans & Masterson Agency, 203 B'way.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 154 NASSAU STREET. MISS GRIFFIN. Stenographers, $25-$20. Dictaphone operators. Many openings.

JUPP AGENCY, 87 Nassau.—Stenographer, law, $18; many commercial beginners; expert bookkeeper, stenographer; several switchboard, typist, hotel.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS.—Many good opportunities; bookkeepers, stenographers, typists, clerks. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers; numerous desirable positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

Instruction.

LEARN BOOKKEEPING IN 40 HOURS. We guarantee to teach you bookkeeping in 40 hours so that you can actually and accurately keep books. No home study; price reasonable; call at our school for a free demonstration lesson; only two hours' attendance per day required. HOFFMAN BOOKKEEPING SCHOOL, Singer Building, New York.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.—America is now demanding hundreds of trained women, and in nearly every case one of the essentials is good English; can you qualify? Free booklet, "Your English," will enable you to determine; it also suggests the method for overcoming defects; write for Booklet 70. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

FRENCH and SPANISH, the two foreign languages offering greatest opportunity now and after the war; write or phone for details of class groups meeting downtown after business hours; instructors experienced in teaching their own native language to English-speaking students. Ask for Bulletin 92. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

CLERKS for filing can earn $12 to $30 weekly according to ability; we secure these positions for our graduates, teaching them expert filing methods in six weeks; join the day or evening classes forming now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone 2261 Franklin.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL CLASSES Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS, juniors, for firm of public accountants. Call, Tuesday, 9 A. M., 2 Rector St., Room 418.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, about 25 years old, on salary basis; one exempt preferred; excellent chance to learn business from ground up. X 285 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT PURCHASING AGENT.
Experienced in electrical switchboard and panel board material, hardware, wire and cable, steel; state qualifications, age, and salary expected; excellent opportunity for advancement. N 38 Times.

ASSISTANT.—Shipping department assistant. LUDWIG BAUMANN & CO., 144 West 125th St.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER. — Salary to start, $12; answer in own handwriting, references, &c. N 132 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND CREDIT MAN.
A thoroughly experienced and capable man as bookkeeper and credit man in fur establishment doing a large wholesale and retail business in New York City; state references, extent of experience, and salary expected. N 44 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, competent to keep complete set of books, voucher system; state references, experience, age, salary desired, or application will not be considered; resident of Brooklyn preferred. S 128 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Man who thoroughly understands controlling accounts; must be rapid and accurate; state age, references, nationality, and salary desired. Box 501, 1,318 2d Av.

BOOKKEEPER and typist; experienced double-entry, capable taking charge business-correspondence. Crescent Cap Co., 22 West 4th St. Call Tuesday.

BOOKKEEPER.—Accurate, quick, and possessing some initiative; state age, salary, and references. N 282 Times Downtown.

BOYS AS PAGES OR OFFICE BOYS IN LARGE DOWNTOWN BANK; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES; WRITE, STATING AGE AND BIRTHPLACE OF PARENT, ADDRESS BANK, BOX O 375 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY for general office work; must be a willing worker, good penman, neat appearance; salary to commence, $7 per week; quick advancement. Call 9 A. M. today, Current History Magazine, 17th floor, Times Building, 42d and Broadway.

BOYS,
16-18; wholesale stock and correspondence departments; steady work. Call Tuesday, Arnold Constable & Co., 5th Av. and 40th, 5th floor. See Mr. Dawson.

BOY WANTED IN STEAMSHIP OFFICE; GOOD CHANCE ADVANCEMENT FOR BRIGHT AND ENERGETIC BOY; STATE SALARY EXPECTED. K 252 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY.—Bright, ambitious boy can secure good opportunity to learn advertising agency business by calling before 10 A. M., Tuesday, on Marx & Angus, Inc., 9 East 40th St.

BOY wanted by advertising agency; errands and general office work; good chance for bright, intelligent boy; $6 week. Call Tuesday morning, Ruthrauff & Ryan, 404 4th Av.

BOY, IN SALES OFFICE OF LARGE CORPORATION; SPLENDID CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE. N 261 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY for general office work, large wholesale house; must be active; good opportunity for promotion; give age, nationality, and salary expected. H 115 Times.

BOY to make blueprints in drafting room; one who is ambitious to learn. A. L. B., 135 Times.

BOY, American, steel house office, age 16 to 17; wages $8 weekly. Address Steel, Post Box 837, New York.

BOY wanted, 17 to 18, to make himself generally useful around studio. Call 227 West 78th St., 10 until 12.

BUYER.—Wanted, by a Wall Street firm, experienced buyer of domestic manufactured goods for the Far East; practical knowledge of Orient essential. Apply, stating full particulars. D. L., N 268 Times Downtown.

CARPENTERS and PAINTERS wanted at once at Hopatcong, N. J., on D., L. & W.; plenty of overtime; union men preferred; railroad fare paid to Hopatcong. Apply The Austin Co., care Atlas Powder Works, J. Gildersleeve Superintendent.

CHAUFFEUR.—White or colored chauffeur for small body commercial Ford. Apply, with references, eighth floor, 9 East 40th Street.

CHAUFFEURS.—Experienced Dodge cars; $15 weekly; 10 hours day; single time for overtime. Jack Woods, 409 West St.

CORRESPONDENT.
Young man wanted as correspondent by first-class manufacturing concern located near New York; must have good knowledge of office methods; excellent opening for intelligent man with sufficient ambition to enjoy work. Reply stating age, training, experience, and salary expected. X 257 Times Annex.

CORRESPONDENT.—Man with knowledge of bookkeeping to handle correspondence in complaint adjustment department; must be educated and capable of writing terse, plain English; previous experience in similar position necessary. Park & Tilford, 529 West 42d St.

COTTON PIECE GOODS MAN.
Well-established export concern specializing in cotton piece goods wants good, active, and thoroughly experienced man to handle the buying and to obtain the necessary lines among the trade to increase business; export experience preferred, but not absolutely essential; give full particulars as to experience, salary expected, &c. N 281 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

COUPLE.—Man, gardener, horseman; wife laundress; pleasant cottage; references; experienced. X 289 Times Annex.

DESIGNER.—An experienced embroidery designer for stamped linen; one who can operate a perforating machine. Apply J. Finkelstein, the Butterick Publishing Co., Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York City.

DRAFTSMEN-TOOL DESIGNERS AND MEN EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGN OF HIGH-GRADE, MEDIUM-WEIGHT MACHINERY AND DEVELOPMENT WORK; ALSO DETAILERS AND TRACERS. THIS IS NOT A JOB, BUT A REAL OPPORTUNITY TO ENTER A GROWING AND SUBSTANTIAL ORGANIZATION; TO MEN WHO CAN QUALIFY, WE HAVE A DESIRABLE PROPOSITION. WRITE US ABOUT YOUR EXPERIENCE, GIVING FULL DETAILS AND WHEN YOU WOULD BE AVAILABLE. M. J. A., 115 TIMES.

DRAFTSMEN for plumbing work, permanent positions; good salary. Apply Baker, Smith & Co., 576 Greenwich St., New York City.

ELECTRICIANS.—Marine work; $3.50 and $4 daily; bring tools. Call 402 West St.

EXPORT MANAGER wanted; a leading cotton converting house wishes to enlarge their export department; must have good knowledge of cotton goods for fine market; also speaking Spanish; answer in strict confidence. N 100 Times.

GENERAL ENGINEER.—A live and prominent public service corporation desires for out-of-town work several recent college or technical school graduates; the work will be along general engineering lines planning future development of organization; this calls for unusual ability, but offers a real future to men of tact, initiative, and perseverance. We teach the men the elements of the work. Replies should include a full inventory of qualifications, covering age, experience, schools attended, nationality, dependents, and salary expected. Also include telephone number, so that our representative may communicate with you while in the city next Thursday. N 135 Times.

JANITOR in elevator house, east side; 15 families; wages $60 and apartment; must have A1 references. Apply Tuesday morning, Ruland & Whiting-Benjamin Corporation, 710 Madison Av.

MACHINIST.—All-around, capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 242 Times Downtown.

MACHINIST TRADE.—Tonight, practically; class; $35. Call today. Engineering, 4 West 125th.

MAIL CLERK.
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY IN MAILING DEPARTMENT OF MANUFACTURING ORGANIZATION FOR YOUNG AMERICAN MAN 16-18, WHO HAS GRADUATED FROM SCHOOL; ONE WHO HAS HAD BUSINESS EXPERIENCE WILL BE GIVEN PREFERENCE. CALL AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE WITH WRITTEN APPLICATION OR WRITE ADVERTISER, 410 EAST 32D.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN wanted with experience on electrical apparatus, particularly switchboards, circuit breakers, and controllers; permanent positions and every chance for advancement offered to the right men. Address Chief Clerk Engineering Dept. Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

MECHANIC'S HELPERS, $2 a day. Call 402 West St.

MILLWRIGHT.—Capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 241 Times Downtown.

NIGHT ENGINEER wanted. William R. Warner & Co., 118 West 18th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT. — Bright, energetic young man; best of references required. R 185 Times.

OFFICE BOYS, 16-17, IN LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN; MUST BE BRIGHT AND WILLING; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. CALL 8 EAST 22D ST.

OFFICE BOY in the office of a large publishing house; bright and ambitious; good chance for advancement; salary, $7. Call Buhre, 229 West 43d St., third floor.

OFFICE BOY.—Bright young chap wanted for good position with advancement. Eisemann Magneto Co., 32 33d St., 6th floor, Brooklyn.

OFFICE BOY to run errands, be generally useful. Address 402 West St.

PHOTOSTAT OPERATORS
2 men for night work; steady employment, good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., NEAR WEST ST., 6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

PIPEFITTERS.—Marine work; $3.75 per day. Call 402 West St.

PIPEFITTER'S HELPERS, $2 a day. Call 402 West St.

PLUMBER'S HELPERS, $2 per day. Call 402 West St.

PLUMBERS.—Marine work; $4 a day; bring tools. 402 West St.

PORTER, ready to do any work around building. Call Supt., 12 West 97th St.

PURCHASING AGENT'S ASSISTANT.—Young man, experienced, with knowledge of stenography; must be ambitious and not afraid of hard work; good opportunity in a growing concern; state age, nationality, experience, and when available. N. P., 242 Times.

SALESMEN to sell stock in a high-grade local industrial enterprise having to do with work for United States Government; experience in selling securities not absolutely essential; will also consider men who can devote only part of their time to the work; liberal commission allowed. Apply by mail, stating age and full detail of experience, to N 280 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN
wanted by well-established manufacturing concern to sell highest class specialty to medical profession; real opportunity for man of high calibre to make a worth while permanent position for himself; salary and commission; address stating age, training, and experience; best references required. X 258 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—All large manufacturers and wholesalers require our services; many influential concerns using same here and highly recommend it; salesmen and sales manager wanted; liberal commission; no competition, unlimited field; appearance and references essential. Call 9 to 2, E. N. Getzler, 96 Warren St.

SALESMAN.—Experienced muslin underwear for the Coast; commission basis; traveling expenses advanced. A. E. Harris & Co., 133 West 21st St.

SALESMAN and assistant buyer; salary and commission; attractive opening for young man of good appearance and address, intelligent, energetic, and honest; state experience fully, age, religion, and expectations, which must be moderate until you show us. Government Supplies, N 284 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted who can successfully interview deaf people and give home demonstration of greatest hearing device known to science; must have good appearance and voice; choice of territory and liberal commission to right person; leads furnished. S 120 Times.

SALESMEN.—Stock and investment securities salesmen of ability and absolutely clean record will find a most interesting business opportunity by calling upon me at once; drawing account and commission. J. F. Heffernan, 286 4th Av., 14th floor, near 23d St.

SALESMEN.—We have openings in our sales force for men with commercial, mercantile, and specialty experience; must be at least 25 years of age; for New York and outside territory; transportation, drawing account, and commission. B. M., 86 Times.

SALESMEN wanted who possess the ability to obtain interviews with executives of large concerns and present an electrical telephonic proposition which is of vital interest to them at this time; liberal commission; choice of territory; leads furnished. S 119 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED; ONE WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN VIEW POST-CARD PREFERRED, NOT ESSENTIAL; SALARY AND COMMISSION. A. M. SIMON, 32 UNION SQUARE.

SALESMEN. — WONDERFUL OIL STOCK PROPOSITION; LIBERAL COMMISSION. EFFICIENCY SERVICE CO., 3,536 BROADWAY.

SALESMEN.—Men, $3 to $5 easily made daily selling photo coupons; commission basis. Call 10 to 12, Brunel, 1,482 B'way.

SALESMEN to speak in public; something new; commission. 307 B'way, Room 210.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ALVAREZ, VALDES & CO., HAVANA, CUBA.
Notice is hereby given that Senor Eugenio Alvarez is no longer authorized to represent or act for the firm of Alvarez, Valdes & Co. of Havana, Cuba, or to bind said firm by the signature of any paper.
Dated February 1st, 1918.
ALVAREZ, VALDES & CO., Havana, Cuba.

WANTED—ANY PERSONS THAT WITnessed accident at 6th Av. and 33d St. elevated station Friday, Jan. 11, 6:20 P. M. Berns, 171 West 99th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SEWING MACHINE SALESMEN wanted, experienced; new territory and chance for advancement; first-class closers, $35 to $60, according to ability; salary or commission. White Sewing Machine Co., Worcester, Mass.

SHIPPING CLERK wanted who has had a wide experience in the jobbing line, hardware preferred; must have thorough knowledge of all railroad, express, steamship, and delivery lines; should be able to handle men and care for the packing and shipping of 500 orders per day; married man, draft exempt; salary to start, $100 per month. Reply, stating age, experience, and references, N 123 Times.

SHIPPING MAN for receiving and checking imports on docks, supervising trucking, and storage; experience required. Address in own handwriting, giving full particulars. S 74 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Bright young man, 18-20 years of age; must have A1 references; state experience and salary. X 224 Times Annex.

SHIPPING CLERK.—MUST HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE IN WHOLESALE GROCERY; STATE WAGES, EXPERIENCE; GIVE REFERENCES. W. G., 126 TIMES.

SHOE SALESMAN to carry side line of children's shoes; commission. American Novelty Works, 128 East 16th.

SIGN PAINTER. — FIRST CLASS, ALL-AROUND MECHANIC (UNION MAN) CAN SECURE A PERMANENT POSITION WITH BOFINGER BROS., SIGN MAKERS AND PAINTERS, 146 EAST 42D ST.

SPECIALTY SALESMAN
to call on drug, hardware, and department stores, with nationally advertised line; salary and commission; opportunity for advancement. Call between 4 and 6 or by letter. S. Sternau & Co., Inc., Room 1021, 417 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHERS.—SEVERAL CAPABLE AND ENERGETIC YOUNG MEN WANTED AT ONCE; MUST BE QUICK AND ACCURATE; PERMANENT POSITIONS FOR RIGHT PERSONS AT GOOD SALARIES; DON'T WRITE, BUT CALL AT ONCE. ASK FOR MR. LUDWIG, WRIGHT-MARTIN AIRCRAFT CORP., NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER, capable and experienced, for general correspondence and routine office duties with manufacturing concern. Apply at once, Partola Manufacturing Co., 160 2d Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man; general office clerk and field work; near Elizabeth; apply in writing. N 127 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Familiar with switchboard. O. J. Weeks, 365 Washington St.

STOCK SALESMEN.—Experienced and capable men wanted to handle stock issue of a prosperous, dividend-paying corporation; live leads and active co-operation for the right men; commission basis only. Call Room 1508, 50 Broad St.

STOCK SALESMAN.—New dividend-paying sulphur company; attractive commission proposition; salesmen to qualify for district managers. Durell, Gregory & Co., 10 Wall St.

STOCK SALESMEN. — WONDERFUL OIL PROPOSITION; LIBERAL COMMISSION. EFFICIENCY SERVICE CO., 3,536 BROADWAY.

TEACHER. — Romance languages; speak Spanish, French; good salary; begin Summer. H 108 Times.

TEACHER.—Mathematics; engineering experience; good salary; begin Summer. H 107 Times.

THE WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., HAVE THE FOLLOWING OPENINGS IN THEIR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS:

BOYS.
Must be 18, for mail and messenger service; $7 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement.
DRAFTSMEN.
High-class men, experienced in the designing and drafting of small machines and apparatus; steady position and excellent opportunity for advancement along engineering lines. Call or write.
GLASSWORKERS.
Men who have had experience at making surgical glass apparatus or similar work; good pay for good men; overtime if you want it at time and a half; double time if you work Sunday.
INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
High-class men on small electrical and mechanical apparatus; must be accustomed to using blue prints and micrometers; steady position and advancement.
RECEIVING CLERKS.
Must have experience with large corporations.
TOOLMAKERS.
First-class men only need apply.
YOUNG MEN
for telephone inspection work; draft exempt and knowledge of electrical parts.
YOUNG MEN
with high school education; $8-$9 start; raise April 1st, if satisfactory; excellent opportunity to advance along engineering lines
YOUNG MEN
from 18 to 21 years to work nights on rectifiers; will be paid $10 week while learning, $18 week when experts.
CALL
57 BETHUNE STREET, NEAR WEST ST., 6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN ON PUNCHES AND DIES, JIGS AND FIXTURES, FOR SMALL INTERCHANGEABLE WORK; ONLY MEN WITH EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY; CALL OR WRITE, GIVING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY. CALL WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 203 BROADWAY, 9TH FLOOR.

UPHOLSTERER, DRAPER, and SLIP COVER men; steady positions; large department store, Washington, D. C. Apply local office S. Kann Sons & Co., 432 4th Av.

YOUNG MAN wanted, bright, for newspaper office; preference given to applicant with high school experience; good knowledge English essential. Call Monday, between 7 and 9 A. M., Room 816, World Building.

YOUNG MAN, 18-20, with knowledge of printing, to assist in estimating and executing orders. Apply to Mr. Katz, Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

YOUNG MAN, experienced, to handle silk skirts for office trade; no others need apply. Greater New York Silk Co., 44 East 23d St.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 115 BROADWAY. J. J. McLAUGHLIN. C. P. HASSON.
WE NEED NOW Executives, managers, accountants, bookkeepers, stenographers, and general clerical men. CALL ON US, 9-2.

EXECUTIVE, (cost accountant,) $4,000; C. P. A. seniors, ($4,000); purchasing agents, $2,000-$3,000; correspondent, (investment securities,) $2,500; office manager, (accountant,) $2,100; factory office man, $1,800; executive clerk, (metalware,) $1,800; secretary-stenographer, $1,800; correspondent, (export,) $30; bookkeepers, $20-$35; stenographers. Miscellaneous clerical. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

ENGLISH-SPANISH BOOKKEEPER, $20; export shipping clerks, 4 openings, $25-$35; manager for shipping department provisions and general merchandise, $35-$40; English-Spanish stenographers, male, female, $20-$30; also beginners wanted. OUR PEAPLE NOT SUBJECT TO DRAFT. THE BEERS AGENCY, 401 Flatiron Building, 949 Broadway.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 154 NASSAU ST., TRIBUNE BUILDING. We can place immediately several senior accountants, bookkeepers, stenographers, dictaphone operators, clerks.

Instruction.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.—America is now demanding hundreds of trained men, and in nearly every case one of the essentials is good English; can you qualify? Free booklet, "Your English," will enable you to determine; it also suggests the method for overcoming defects; write for Booklet 73. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

ANY ONE CAN LEARN to earn $25 to $100 weekly taking photographs. Many jobs now open. We teach motion picture, studio and commercial photography; 3 months' studio instruction. Day or evening classes. Easy terms. Call or write for booklet. N. Y. INSTITUTE OF PHOTOGRAPHY, Dept. 2-T, 141 West 36th St., New York.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS. Splendid profession; individual instruction; best radio course in city; write or call today for booklet. Radio School, 157 East 86th St.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Kelly, Capt. F. H., and Collins, 1st Lt. L. M., previous orders revoked.
Griswold, 1st Lt. M. H., to Curtis Bay, Md.
Martin, Maj. F., to Ft. Des Moines with Army Gen. Hosp. 11.
Pinckney, 1st Lt. F. H., to Charity Hosp., New Orleans, for inst., then to Camp Hancock.
Mason, 1st Lt. K. P., to Camp Johnstone.
Smith, 1st Lt. J. W., to Base Hosp. 22, at Milwaukee.
Clark, Capt. C. H., to Camp MacArthur.
Brown, Capt. R. D.; Bell, 1st Lt. F. H., and Boone, 1st Lt. W. H., to Camp Dodge.
Bush, 1st Lt. L. M., and Buerki, 1st Lt. R. C., previous orders revoked.
Dorsey, 1st Lt. H. A., to Camp Johnson with Aux. Remount Depot.
Stout, 1st Lt. M. E., previous orders revoked.
Reich, 1st Lt. R. S., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.
Cogswell, Capt. C. H., to Dallas with Av.Sec. of Sig.C.
Byford, 1st Lt. W. H., to Pittsburgh for inst., then to Camp Hancock.

Signal Corps.

Icenhower, 1st Lt. F. J., to Dallas.
Dargue, Maj. H. A., Av.Sec., is rated a Junior Mil.Av.

Engineers' Reserve Corps.

Walters, 2d Lt. L. D., promoted to be a 1st Lt.
Gibson, Chap. W. J., transferred to Mech. Repair Shop No. 304.
Street, Chap. R. B., transferred to 25th.
Ackerman, 1st Lt. A. S., promoted to be a Capt.
Foss, 2d Lt. E. D., promoted to be a 1st Lt. in 83d Div.
Friedrichs, 2d Lt. F. E., to Camp Grant with 86th.
Fiske, 1st Lt. J. S.; Wilson, 1st Lt. A. L., and Rust, 2d Lt. B. W., to Camp Am. Univ. with 20th.

Field Artillery.

Bonner, 2d Lt. C. B., transferred to 5th Brig. of 5th Div.
Thompson, 2d Lt. J. V., transferred to 21st.
Ball, 2d Lt. E. C., Ind.N.G., hon. discharged.
Wiederkehr, 1st Lt. W. A., N.A., promoted to be Capt. in Av.Sec. of Sig.R.C. and assigned to School of Mil. Aeronautics at Atlanta.
Sutton, 2d Lt. W. D., R.C., will report to Chief of Ord.
Polk, Capt. N. N., transferred to 13th.
Mulherrin, Capt. J. A., transferred to 2d.

Quartermaster Corps.

Moore, Capt. I. H., N.A., designated as the representative of the Supt. of Outside Buildings for buildings located at 1,312 and 1,314 Mass. Av., this city.
Roach, 2d Lt. C. E., N.A., promoted to be a 1st Lt.

Quartermaster Reserve Corps.

Graham, Capt. P. J., to Newport News, with organization of two fire companies there.
Vickery, Capt. W. C., hon. discharged.
Gercken, Capt. A. R., discharged.
Wells, Capt. E. H., to Am. Embassy, London, as asst. to Mil. Attache.
Morgan, Capt. H. J., to Ft. Mason as asst. to Depot Qm.

Coast Artillery.

Craven, 2d Lt. A. R., previous orders revoked.
Callan, Col. R. E., to Coast Defenses of Puget Sound.
Kerrick, Lt. Col. H. E., to Coast Defenses of the Columbia.
Stiley, 1st Lt. J. F., assigned to 63d, vice 2d Lt. J. H. Boden, relieved.
Roberts, Capt. W. T., assigned to 63d, vice Capt. W. I. Neal, R.C., relieved.
Pruden, Chaplain A. A., to temp. duty in office of the Adjt. Gen.

Infantry.

Downing, 2d Lt. R. S., 22d, to Kansas City for training in aviation.
Burr, Capt. J., Ill.N.G., hon. discharged.
Coulter, Col. T. B., Ind.N.G., hon. discharged.
Hitchens, Maj. A. L., Kan.N.G., hon. discharged.
Robinson, 2d Lt. D. L. T., Tenn.N.G., hon. discharged.
Witt, Capt. E. O., Wis.N.G., hon. discharged.
Boswell, Maj. W. O., detailed member of Gen. Staff C. for period of present emergency.
Cogswell, 2d Lt. D. B., N.A., promoted to be 1st Lt. in Av. Sec. of Sig.R.C. and assigned to School of Mil. Aeronautics, Ohio State Univ. for training.

Infantry Reserve Corps.

Henderson, 2d Lt. A. B., appointed to same grade in Av.Sec. of Sig.R.C. and assigned to School of Mil. Aeronautics, Ohio State Univ.
Brown, 1st Lt. M. H., now at Springfield, Ill., is relieved from further active duty.

Medical Corps.

McKellar, Maj. H. R., appointed to be Capt.

Following appointed to active duty as 1st Lts.:

MAJORS.

McCord, D. P.	Stallman, G. P.
Sparrenberger, F. H.	

CAPTAINS.

Burt, C. E.	Jordan, P. B.
Ruddy, P. J.	Ashley, H. H.
Hudnall, J. R.	Weston, H. R.
Boland, J. E.	Wilder, R. M.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Field, L. M.	Rogers, J. A.
Crank, G. O.	Richards, W. L.
Sentell, N. W.	Odom, S. G.
Lloyd, R. S.	Moynan, R. S.
McLelland, W. D.	Lanahan, C. R.
Vanderboget, C. L.	McGarty, M. A.
Hilton, J. J.	Murray, C. R.
Turlington, L. F.	Phillips, E. W.
Martin, W. B.	Tyng, F. C.
Bridge, E. R.	Webster, J. P.
Myers, M. J.	Ducat, R.
McAllister, J.	Walker, R. W.
Duenweg, R.	Gilliland, O. S.
Thorne, F. H.	Thomas, A. R., Jr.
Stern, N. S.	Bowen, A.
Cafee, W. M.	Easton, E. R.
McGovern, F. X.	Burnwell, J. Du B.
Hoge, S. F.	Tousey, T. G.
Kent, G. B.	Reinartz, E. G.
Lancer, J. J.	Hardeman, S.
Andrew, H. M.	Platt, R. G.
Doust, H. T.	Paulsen, N. P.
Scott, V. T.	Van Vlack, H. G.
Faulkner, J. F.	
Simpson, J. R.	

Miscellaneous.

Reeves, 1st Lt. P., San.C., will report to Chief Surg. of Av.Sec. of Sig.C.
Dauber, Capt. K. H., Ord.R.C., previous orders amended so as to order him to report to Chief of Ord.
Schelegel, 2d Lt. J. O., Vet.R.C., to Camp Taylor.
Sanford, Sergt. J. H., Army War College detachment promoted to be 2d Lt. in N.C. and assigned to 93d Div. at Camp Stuart.
McIntyre, Maj. F. P., Georgia N.C., hon. discharged.
McLaughlin, 2d Lt. W. F., 12th Cav., transferred to 24th Cav.
Hayes, 2d Lt. W. P., 82d F.A., transferred to 12th Cav.
Logan, Brig. Gen. J. A., N.A., hon. discharged.
Chisholm, Maj. K. O., Ord., detailed a representative on the Clearance Committee of the War Industries Board, relieving Stern, 1st Lt. K. G., who was appointed to relieve Col. Blunt.
Randall, Regt. Sergt. Maj. W. B., N.G., promoted to be 2d Lt., and assigned to 39th Div. at Camp Beauregard.
Arnold, 1st Lt. F. L., to Bellevue Hosp. for inst., then to Camp Lee.
Barrow, 2d Lt. E. J., N.G., promoted to be 1st Lt., and assigned to 39th Div. at Camp Beauregard.

Resignations.

Null, 2d Lt. E., W. Va. N.G.
Critcher, 2d Lt. L. C., Inf.R.C.
Stillwell, Brig. Gen. F. W., N.A.
Hargrave, 2d Lt. G., Inf.R.C.

New Officers Commissioned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Adjt. Gen. McCain announced today another list of appointments, made under date of Feb. 2, in the Officers' Reserve Corps and the national army. The officers should telegraph acceptances of commissions, signed with full name and rank, to the Adjutant General at once. The appointments follow:

Hickey, J. F., Maj. in Eng.R.C.
Roulae, J. W., 1st Lt. in Eng.R.C.
Watts, C. E., Capt. in Ord.R.C.

1st LIEUTS. IN ORD. RES.

Brown, J. L.	Hinchcliff, J. W.
Burns, A. R.	Miller, E. W.
Cushing, C. D.	Seymour, H.
Haynes, H. S.	Strait, W. W.

2D LIEUTS. IN ORD. RES.

Flammer, W. H.	Miller, W. B.

Baker, S. K., Capt. in Sig.R.C.

CAPTS. IN AV. SEC. OF SIG. RES.

Brett, G. M.	White J. K.
Liddell, D. M.	

1ST LIEUTS. IN AV. SEC. OF SIG. RES.

McVetty, P. G.	Weaver, F. A.

2D LIEUTS. IN AV. SEC. OF SIG. RES.

Burch, H. D.	Grafa, C.
Dayton, W. H.	Henderson, D. T.
Egan, T. F.	Sias, D. E.
Fenno, J. K.	Worthington, R. S.
Freck, J. O.	

CAPTS. IN MED. RES.

Bryan, O. N.	Sharp, W. L.
Craycroft, H. J.	Trawick, J. D.
Dale, G. L. A.	Weeden, A. A.
Fox, R. R.	Wayland, C. A.
Newgord, J. G.	Walton, J. E.
Mouser, A. H.	Cox, T.
Sowder, C. R.	Pritzker, L. J.

1ST LIEUTS. IN MED. RES.

Bayard, W. D.	Moncure, W., Jr.
Bailiff, J. O.	Monnier, J. C.
Benkendorf, B.	Nelson, G. R.
Blair, A. A.	Nelson, L. A.
Board, O. P.	O'Connor, T. P.
Bressmer, W. A.	Perry, E. B.
Brosnan, J. T.	Regan, J. H.
Carberry, F. V.	Robertson, W. P.
Claypool, B. W.	Schwan, C. G.
Di Cosola, F. S.	Sisk, I. R.
Fosselman, D. C.	Tillou, D. J.
Frybarger, C. E.	Uhr, J. S.
Galgano, M. A.	Webb, J. L.
Goundry, T. J.	Larsen, C. N.
Grove, A. F.	Lawson, G. W.
Howard, L.	Schultz, A.
Lescher, H. G.	Taylor, W. H.
Lawler, F. J.	Downs, P. C.
Meyers, H. A.	Linder, H.
Missildine, J. G.	Owen, S. H. C., Jr.

Greeley, M. N., Maj. in Adjt.Gen.'s Dept.
Barnhart, E. M., 1st Lt. in Qm.C. of N.A.

1ST LIEUTS. IN SAN. CORPS.

Barrows, F. C.	Pedrick, I. D.
Clark, A. G.	Scholl, H. A.
Coleman, W. F.	Stech, C. C.
Cullen, G. E.	Stokes, T. M.
Elliott, R. M.	Vecchi, R. D.

Following appointments authorized by the Sec. of War and made at Mil. School of Aeronautics are approved:
Carroll, F. O., 1st Lt. of Sig.R.C.

2D LTS. IN AV. SEC. OF SIG. RES.

Anderson, G. W.	Plyler, W. H.
Ashenden, A. F.	Porter, K. L.
Battey, B. M.	Raible, J. C.
Carner, W. M.	Robertson, G. A. S.
Clapp, K. S.	Seevers, R. O.
Clark, E. R.	Shearman, W. H., Jr.
Cole, D. B.	Shidler, H.
Corse, I. P.	Smith, H. R.
Cullman, G. R.	Stevens, H. Le N.
Forshay, H. J.	Wise, G. T.
Gish, D. B.	Tyly, L. T.
McArthur, J.	

Education Notes.

The speech clinic in the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers, Nostrand Avenue and Park Place, will be closed until further orders owing to the fuel conditions in Brooklyn. The clinics in the City College on Saturdays and in the Jamaica Training School for Teachers will be continued as usual.

Most of the public schools in Brooklyn were opened yesterday. In those that were closed the pupils were taken care of in other schools or in other buildings.

All examinations scheduled for this week have been postponed until further notice, owing to the fire in the Board of Education Hall last Friday.

A meeting of the Teachers' Interests Organization will be held at the World Building, Room 506, at 4 P. M., on Feb. 7.

The Board of Education will hold a meeting tomorrow afternoon. There will be an election of a District Superintendent to succeed Dr. John Griffin, who was retired on account of age.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Instruction.

LEARN BOOKKEEPING IN 40 HOURS. We guarantee to teach you bookkeeping in 40 hours so that you can actually and accurately keep books. No home study; price reasonable. Call at our school for a free demonstration lesson; only two hours' attendance per day required. HOFFMAN BOOKKEEPING SCHOOL, Singer Building, New York.

MEN, AGE IS NO BARRIER. Become Dental Mechanics. Agreeable work; excellent pay. Big demand. Remarkably short and practical course; individual instruction, day or evening. No book study. Easy payments. Get particulars; write us to mail you free Booklet 50. Dentists' Laboratories School, 25 W. 45th St. (Finest and most authoritative in America.)

ACCOUNTANTS are needed; men trained to audit expenditures, calculate cost-plus prices, prepare tax returns, devise office procedures, systematize, organize, supervise; write for outline of training needed and details of instruction being given to groups after business hours; ask for Bulletin 25. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

MECHANICAL DENTISTS WANTED. Learn big-paying trade. Mechanical dentists in great demand now. We teach you in few months. Individual instruction, day or night. Write for Free Booklet C. Easy payments. Bodee School of Mechanical Dentistry, 15 W. 44th St., N.Y. 15-17 Flatbush Av., Bklyn. OLDEST—LARGEST—MOST RELIABLE.

FRENCH AND SPANISH, the two foreign languages offering greatest opportunity now and after the war; write or phone for details of class groups meeting downtown after business hours; instructors experienced in teaching their own native language to English-speaking students. Ask for Bulletin 91. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced. City or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings. Immediate employment service rendered members. Natl. Salesmen's Tr. Ass'n, Suite 1803-D Candler Bldg., New York.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

EXPORT BUSINESS FOR SALE.
AN ESTABLISHED AND ORGANIZED EXPORT FIRM, DOING BUSINESS IN SOUTH AMERICA, FAR EAST, AND EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, WITH AN EXPERIENCED PERSONNEL AND FOREIGN LANGUAGE CLERICAL FORCE, IS FOR SALE AT AN ADVANTAGEOUS PRICE. S 137 TIMES.

NO ICE THIS YEAR.
I control a device that will put ice in every home where there is electricity at less than 5 cents a day; will show you enormous possibilities with a small investment for organization expense; full information on request. H 133 Times.

EXECUTIVE WANTED.
Active interest in established manufacturing business offered to man of character with $20,000 to invest; capital required to take care of rapidly expanding business and for increased shop equipment; orders in 1917 over double the previous year. Address Executive, K 245 Times Downtown.

Wanted $20,000 as loan with good security or as investment; exceptional opportunity for large returns; full particulars in personal interview only; we are not promoters and will only deal with responsible principals direct. Write Room 1416, Hotel Robert Fulton, city.

Corporation with electrical product that has a large profitable sale desires to get in touch with men that can organize, finance, and manage; exclusive territory, on satisfactory terms. S 121 Times.

Fancy goods business for sale, as party wishes to retire; want a partner to buy said business out; reasonable terms offered; exceptional opportunity. S. B., 274 Times Downtown.

On account other business, must immediately dispose of oldest cleaning and dyeing establishment; busiest location on Washington Heights. Address Reliable, Box 135 Times Downtown.

An export house offers a limited amount of its 8 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, par $100. N 224 Times Downtown.

Motor transportation man wishes hauling contracts or will accept responsible position with large firm. Box H 26 Times.

Fac-simile letter business; modern equipment; net income, $3,000 year. H 135 Times.

Business Notices.

MANUFACTURERS, DO YOU WANT TO sell your goods to United States Government? Would you like direct representation in Washington with the departments, at no expense unless you receive contracts? Address, at once, W 194 Times.

Private party wishes to discount bills small firms; charges reasonable. N 258 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE.

6,900 new white pine boxes, planed, with covers, size 25 13-16 inches length, 10¾ inches width, 10¼ inches depth, ends ¾ inch thick, top, bottom, and sides ⅝ inch thick; 1,175 new white pine boxes, planed, with covers, size 27¼ inches length, 21¾ inches width, 5¾ inches depth, ends ⅞ inch thick, top, bottom, and sides ⅝ inch thick; these boxes originally made for shipment of canned goods; can be purchased reasonably. Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, Edgewater, N. J. Phone 386 Cliffside.

50,000 latest type addressograph frames, suitable for re-use. Addressograph, motor-driven; two dictaphones, two transcribers, one shaver, two 19-inch face factory clocks. E. B. Leaf Co., 50 Church St. Telephone Cortlandt 2656.

Lady's handsome seal coat, dyed muskrat, trimmed with skunk; also gentleman's Hudson seal lined overcoat; gent's raccoon coat; chauffeur's Eskimo coat; bear automobile robe. Geo. Sipp, 362 West End Av., 102d St.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Nonvisible, 3 months, $5; visible, 3 months, $7.50. Initial payment applies if purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC.
339 Broadway, at Worth St. / 30 E. 23d St., opp. Madison Av. / 149 W. 42d St., at Times Sq. TEL. 5408 FRANKLIN.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
3 months, $5; non-visibles.
3 months, $7.50; visibles.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 16 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 4728.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The cyclonic depression over the St. Lawrence Valley Sunday night is passing off to sea over Newfoundland as a storm of much intensity. A second depression is moving southeastward from the Canadian Northwest, and between the two a strong anti-cyclone is central tonight over the [illegible] Mississippi Valley.

Rain has fallen on the Pacific Coast north of Central California and light snows have fallen at various points along the lakes and in Eastern Maine. Elsewhere the weather was fair.

Temperature has fallen considerably, with the maximum drop in the St. Lawrence Valley, where readings Monday night were 30 to 35 degrees lower than for the preceding twenty-four hours.

The depression in temperature is quite general, extending to extreme Southern Florida. In the Canadian Northwest there has been a rise in temperature of 30 to 40 degrees.

Fair weather will continue in the Washington forecast district during the next forty-eight hours and the temperature will moderate in the East Gulf States, Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the upper lake region Tuesday, and there will be a slight moderation in the west portion of the Middle Atlantic States Wednesday, although unseasonably cold weather will continue in Atlantic Coast districts until Thursday, when a material change may be expected.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate northwest gales, fair; Middle Atlantic Coast fresh to strong northwest winds, fair; South Atlantic Coast, fresh northwest winds, fair.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, continued cold, Tuesday and Wednesday.

New England—Fair and slightly colder Tuesday. Wednesday, fair, continued cold.

Western New York—Fair Tuesday. Wednesday, fair, not quite so cold.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1917.	1918.		1917.	1918.
3 A. M.	16	28	4 P. M.	34	10
6 A. M.	19	20	6 P. M.	34	5
9 A. M.	22	13	9 P. M.	34	2
12 M.	30	12	11 P. M.	33	*1

*Below zero.

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 15; for the corresponding date last year it was 24; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 16; at 8 P. M. it was 3. Maximum temperature, 29 degrees at 12:30 A. M.; minimum, 1 degrees below zero, at 10 P. M. Humidity, 56 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 35 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.80 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.98 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[*By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.*]
Sun rises..7:03 | Sun sets..5:17 | Moon rises..1:54

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:46	2:09	8:28	8:21
Governors Island	2:07	2:26	9:21	9:15
Hell Gate	3:52	4:24	10:45	10:37

Official Shipping List.

Arrivals of vessels from foreign countries at ports on the Atlantic Coast and Gulf of Mexico during the twenty-four hours ended Feb. 3:

STEAMSHIPS.

Anchoria, (Br.)	Lord Dufferin, (Br.)
A. J. West, (Am. schr.)	Matura, (Br.)
Annie M. Murphy, (Am. schr.)	Milverton, (Br. schr.)
Aragon, (Am.)	Marion N. Cobb, (Am. schr.)
Bovic, (Br.)	Mahopac, (Br.)
Ba, (Nor. bk.)	Mattinicock, (Am.)
Baywest, (Br.)	Munisia, (Am.)
Cyprus, (Russ. steam yacht.)	Olel R. Finsen, (Dan.)
Colombier, (Belg.)	New York, (Am.)
City of Everett, (Am.)	Northumberland, (Br.)
Clare, (Am.)	Nils, (Nor.)
Cosmo, (Am.)	Oceano, (Port. bk.)
Coosa, (Am.)	Polarsjerne, (Nor. bk.)
Clara, (Port. bk.)	Plymouth, (Am.)
Donald Monroe, (Br.)	Poleric, (Br.)
Fontera, (Nor.)	Queen Helena, (Br.)
Biore, (Nor. bk.)	Ralph S. Parsons, (Br. schr.)
German, (Am.)	Roseway, (Am. schr.)
Georgia D. Jenkins, (Am. schr.)	Robert T. Murphy, (Am.)
Governor Cobb, (Am.)	Santa Barbara, (Am.)
Giovanni, (Ital.)	Santa Marta, (Am.)
Halki, (Am. schr.)	Sunbeam, (Am. schr.)
Hamlet, (Nor.)	Saint Bede, (Br.)
Harold Walker, (Am.)	Torres, (Am.)
Holbrook, (Br.)	Vera, (Nor.)
Isla de Panay, (Span.)	Virginia, (Am.)
Iocolite, (Br.)	William G. Warden, (Am.)
Iris, (Br.)	War Shell, (Br.)
James McGee, (Am.)	Warkworth, (Br.)
Lancastrian, (Br.)	Yaque, (Am.)
Lakeland, (Am.)	Zimorodok, (Russ.)
Lysefjord, (Nor.)	
Larimer, (Am.)	

Fire Record.

A. M. — Loss.
2:20—Whitlock and Hunt's Point Avs. (trolley car); Union R. R. ....Slight
3:15—234 4th Av.; not given....Slight
3:50—133 Washington Pl.; not given..Slight
9:40—1,566 Park Av.; Abe Mirkes...Slight
P. M.
12:25—271 2d Av.; Julius Baldsch....Slight
2:30—164 Fulton St.; not given....Slight
2:45—2,220 Broadway; Oliver Olsen & Co. ...Slight
5:10—54 Ridge St.; Jacob Fishwasser..Slight
5:45—Franklin and Pearl St., (auto); Louis H. Leferve....Slight
5:45—206 W. 17 St.; Reade Printing Co. ...Slight
6:15—227 W. 121 St.; Max Jacolus....Slight
6:15—203 W. 17 St.; John O'Brien & Co. ...Slight
7.55—2,309 B'way; Sherman Square Hotel; Mrs. William Austin....Slight
8:20—29 Washington St.; E. Hityak Schedyak ...Slight
9:55—Foot Stanton St., (scow:) D. S. C. Slight
10:10—152 Beekman St.; S. Hertzfield & Potter $2,000
10:25—2 E. 33 St., (chimney on dwelling:) Lloyd Phoenix ...Slight
11:00—823 Lexington Av.; S. Walker...Slight

The Civil Service.

City.

The following list for assistant pathologist is announced: Frederic D. Zeman, 97.90; Max R. Smirnow, 86.60; R. Smith, 76.80. There are eighty-eight candidates for male stenographer and typewriter, Grade 2; six candidates for actuarial clerk, Grade 4, and thirty-nine candidates for inspector of iron and steel construction. The commission has directed that the rating of papers in the recent examination for supervising nurse should proceed and that a list be established.

United States.

The commission announces for Feb. 26 an examination for registrar for men. Vacancies in the Signal Service at Large, at entrance salaries from $1,800 to $2,400 a year for Grade 1, and from $1,200 to less than $1,800 a year for Grade 2, will be filled from this examination. Certification to fill the higher-salaried positions in either grade will be made from those attaining the highest average percentages in such grade. There are at present ten vacancies in the schools section of the Signal Service, as follows: Four at $2,400 a year, two at $1,800 a year, two at $1,500 a year, and two at $1,200 a year. The duties will be similar to those required of a registrar of a college or university, including office management and the keeping of the schools records. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on education, 50, and experience, 50. Applicants for both grades must have graduated from a college or university of recognized standing. To be eligible for Grade 1 they must have had at least three years' experience as registrar or in a responsible position in a registrar's office, or in some other position in which the duties involved the training of subordinates and required a thorough knowledge of statistics, graphical representation, and general office management. To be eligible for Grade 2 they must have had at least one year of such experience. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Transfers, to take effect 8 A. M., Feb. 4: Patrol. J. A. Black, from 35 to Bridge precinct; Dominick Gilgan, from 43 to Traffic Div., Sub. C; John Kelly, from 61 to Traffic Div., Sub. A; A. C. Fleischer, from 69 to Traffic Div., Sub. D, assigned to mounted duty; H. D. States, from Traffic Div., Sub. A, to 149; W. H. Thompson, from Traffic Div., Sub. D, to 165, assignment to mounted duty discontinued.

Temporary assignment: Patrol. J. S. Reilly, 276, to C. O. Squad for 5 days, from 8 A. M., Feb. 5.

Fire Department.

Fined Fireman, 1st grade Peter Cahill of H. & L. Co. 31 $1 for loss of fire alarm box key No. 1,357.

Revocation of temporary detail, while on sick report, to take effect at 8 A. M., Feb. 5: Fireman 1st grade J. D. Wanser, Eng. 294, to the office Chief of Department.

Temporary detail, while on sick report, to take effect at 8 A. M., Feb. 5: Fireman 1st grade J. J. McGrane, Jr., Eng. 85, to the Bureau of Fire Prevention.

Special leave of absence: Fireman 3d grade P. J. Rogers, Eng. 11, for 84 hours, from 8 A. M., Feb. 8.

NEW PLAN TO REDUCE CITY REALTY TAXES

Local Board's Budget Committee Proposes Tariff on Personal Property and Business.

INDORSED BY MAYOR HYLAN

Measures Which Would Net City $28,000,000 to be Introduced at Albany—Maximum Tax on Realty.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—A new personal property tax and a business license tax, to relieve real estate in New York from part of its heavy tax burden, are proposed by the Real Estate Board of New York City. The measures, which were brought to the Capitol tonight by Edward P. Doyle, Chairman of the Real Estate Board's Budget Committee, have the indorsement of Mayor Hylan, and will be introduced on Wednesday by Senator Boylan, a Tammany member.

It was announced here tonight that the proposals for a habitation tax and a tax on bank deposits, which originally figured in the Hylan tax program, had been abandoned. The habitation tax would have affected every owner of a dwelling or tenant of an apartment, and the bank deposit tax would have been levied against the savings of the poor as well as the rich.

Another bill introduced some days ago by Senator Boylan, and which since has been indorsed by Mayor Hylan, provides for a maximum tax of $1.75 on each $100 of assessed valuation on real estate. Under the tax rate fixed last Fall, real estate in some localities in New York City will pay as high as $2.40 for each $100 of assessed valuation. With the maximum fixed in the Boylan bill the total tax proceeds from real estate in New York City, at its present valuation, would be reduced from $156,000,000 to $125,000,000.

The proposed personal property tax, it is estimated, would net the city treasury about $25,000,000, where only $8,000,000 is collected from that source now. The prospective yield from the proposed business license tax has been estimated at $3,500,000. So that, with the reduction in the proceeds from the realty tax and the proceeds from the new taxes, the city would stand to gain $7,500,000.

The rate of the proposed personal property tax is fixed in the bill at $2.50 on $1,000. Under the present personal property tax, which has not been rigidly enforced in the City of New York for years, a person would pay $24 on an equal amount of property. Under the circumstances the promoters of the new measure do not believe there will be any tax dodging worth mentioning should the Boylan bill be enacted. The measure provides for no exemptions or deductions for debts, and the tax would be levied against the property where located regardless of the domicile of the owner. It is intended that the proposed law shall be State-wide in its application.

The business license tax would be levied at the rate of from $10 to $100 against all individuals, corporations, or co-partnerships in New York City, to which locality alone the bill applies. According to an estimate, some 125,000 concerns in the five boroughs would be affected.

It was said here tonight that the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association favored the bills and would join in a campaign in New York City in the interest of their passage. The Real Estate Board will begin a crusade for the proposed changes this week, the first meeting to be held at the Turn Verein Hall, Eighty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue, on Friday evening, with Henry Bloch, President of the Taxpayers' Association of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards; Robert E. Dowling, President of the New York Investing Company, and Edward P. Doyle the speakers. The West Side Taxpayers' Association, it was said, has arranged a meeting for the night of Feb. 21.

Mr. Doyle, who brought the bills to the Capitol, said tonight that building in New York City had come to a standstill as a result of the heavy tax on real estate and the steadily mounting valuations.

COMMIT MRS. BERG FOR MENTAL INQUIRY

Woman Who Is Accused of Kidnapping Lillian Rosner Is Believed to Be Unbalanced.

Mrs. Sophie Berg, charged with kidnapping Lillian Rosner, 3 years old, last Tuesday from in front of her home at 52 Lenox Avenue, was committed to the Psychopathic Ward at Bellevue Hospital yesterday for observation for ten days.

The commitment order was signed by Magistrate McGeehan in Washington Heights Hospital. The child was found Sunday in a Brooklyn rooming house.

Suspicion that the mental condition of Mrs. Berg was impaired was increased by the fantastic story which she told on the witness stand and by the testimony of an old acquaintance of hers, who said that he had noticed that her reason was impaired the last time he saw her, which was about four months ago.

Mrs. Berg said on the witness stand that she was 30 years old, had lived at 121 West 116th Street and worked as a shirtwaist operator. She said that a week ago last Saturday her brother-in-law, Nathan Shapiro, of 128 West 116th Street, had twisted her finger and put her out of his shop. When she reached the street, she said, a woman who was a stranger to her asked her why she looked so discouraged, and then told her she ought to take a child to board. By appointment, she met this woman, she said, last Tuesday at a drug store at 114th Street and Lenox Avenue and found her surrounded by children, said to be orphans.

Mrs. Berg declared she was told to select the child which pleased her most and she chose Lillian Rosner. The woman then gave $15 to her, she asserted, which was the first installment toward the child's board.

John Rosen, a silk weaver of Whitestone, L. I., said that he knew Mrs. Berg ten years ago. He recognized her by her picture in the papers. After telling of his earlier acquaintance with her, Rosen said:

"About four months ago I met Mrs. Berg on a Sunday afternoon at 110th Street and Lenox Avenue. I knew there was something wrong with her, and she told me that she had had domestic trouble and had been divorced. She said that she was thinking of taking little children to board. Her condition on that afternoon convinced me that she was unbalanced when she took this child."

SHAPING METHODIST UNITY.

Commission Votes to Create Associate Conferences.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 4.—Creation of an associate conference of every branch of the Northern and Southern Methodist churches, each of which is to be represented in a constitutional conference which would elect representatives to the central governing body, is the plan decided upon by the Methodist Unification Commission in session here.

The commission passed a resolution today to adjourn Wednesday. It is now working on the details of a constitution for the united body, which will have to be acted upon by the two general conferences and the territorial conferences.

A joint general conference probably will be held in Atlanta in May.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Saturday A. M., probably on East 58th St., brown paper wallet containing money, railroad ticket to Savannah, and personal papers. Finder will receive suitable reward on bringing to L. F. C., 11 East 58th St. No questions asked.

LOST.—January 29, either at Vanderbilt Hotel or Healy's, Columbus Ave., half pair earrings; pearl and diamond, one pearl and two diamonds; $100 reward return to Udall & Ballou, 574 5th Av.

LOST—Seal piece made by Schlosberg, Portland, Me., between Great Northern Hotel, West 57th St., and 58th St. and 6th Av. elevated station. Liberal reward return Great Northern Hotel.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, on Park Av., near 51st St., a platinum and diamond wrist watch, initials inside. $50 reward, if returned to Mrs. Wood, 40 East 51st St.

LOST—Lady's leather handbag, fitted inside; left on subway train, going south, at Grand Central Station Saturday, 5:30 P. M. Finder return to Brewer Bag Co., 78 Pearl St., New York, and receive reward.

LOST—Gold ring with diamond solitaire, Saturday evening, about 7 o'clock, corner Morningside Drive and 117th St. Return 19 Columbia, 40 Morningside Drive. Reward.

LOST—From taxicab going from 222 West 59th to 147 West 56th St., 1 bundle wrapped in a sheet, containing chintz curtains and draperies. Reward for return to 222 W. 59th.

LOST—Diamond and pearl barpin, platinum setting, between East 73d St. and West 98th St., or in Rector's; reward offered if returned. M. W. R., 51 East 73d St.

LOST—On uptown subway train, about 6:30 P. M. Saturday, bundle, containing shirts, books, stationery, and other articles. Finder please return same or communicate 833 East 165th St. and receive reward.

LOST—Black wallet, initials marked S. N., containing draft registration card, birth certificate, and other valuable papers. Finder return to S. Nettler, 724 B'way, N. Y.

LOST.—Blue fox neckpiece, from Yale Red Cross cloakrooms, Friday, Jan. 25, between 3 and 4 P. M.; liberal reward; no questions asked. 15 East 78th St.

LOST.—Liberal reward return fur scarf lost Friday, Feb. 1, 42d St., between Knickerbocker Hotel and Murray Restaurant. Return Hotel Knickerbocker.

LOST.—Chinchilla fur piece, between Plaza Hotel and 67th St., Madison Av. If finder will return to 40 East 64th St., liberal reward will be given.

LOST—On Jan. 30, on 5th Av., between 18th and 29th Sts., drawing and manuscript for poem. Return Groam, 32 West 18th St.; suitable reward.

LOST—Thursday, Jan. 31, on subway or in or near Stern Brothers, seal muff. Suitable reward if returned to A. Loeb, 12 West 34th.

LOST—Gold initial watch bracelet, 14th St. subway, Saturday; liberal reward. Wickham, 16 Lexington Av., Montclair, N. J.

LOST.—Garnet pin, in or near Childs, 1 West 42d; sentimental heirloom; reward. M. Wagner, 2,142 Arthur Av., Bronx.

LOST—Lady's gold wrist watch, Sunday night, between 60th and 26th Sts.; reward. Return 87 Madison Av.

LOST.—Jan. 24, in Lyceum Theatre, gold mesh bag marked H. D. Geer. Liberal reward if returned to 246 West 72d St.

LOST—Octagonal wrist watch, engraved R. C., in Palais Royal, Saturday night. Reward, return to Room 1415, 50 Broad St.

LOST—Cameo pin, Three Graces, Saturday afternoon in vicinity of Macy's and Saks; liberal reward. Phone 2644 Cortlandt.

LOST—Gold cigarette case, Friday evening; finder will be handsomely rewarded. Apply Room 1013, 24 State St., New York.

LOST—Jan. 28, gold vanity articles, (four,) marked "J. R."; $25 reward return Apartment 9B, 152 West 58th St.

LOST — Lavalliere, diamond earrings; 23d St. station 6th Av. "L"; $25 reward. H. Mountcastle, 232 West 24th St.

LOST—Dorothy-Louise Tearoom, Saturday evening, beaver neckpiece. Finder please call Murray Hill 7344; reward.

LOST—A bundle of paper money and checks. Inquire at 35 Rutgers St., M. Richmond. Reward.

LOST—Jan 29, 6th Av. "L," $25, (savings;) reward. Virginia Kitahjinn, 408 W. 150th.

LOST—Jan. 29, gold rosary beads. Miss Craigie, 9 East 80th St.

Found.

FOUND—Sunday evening, money, at theatre. H 137 Times.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Welsh terrier; looks like small Airedale; on Broadway, near 80th St. Reward if returned to Hexter, 297 West 80th St.

If You Need Clothes Don't Pass This Sale By

It is truly an opportunity sale—not only a sale of class but a sale of exceptional value. It is a big reduction sale.

There is an unlimited array of suitings to select from. They are all-wool in every thread and cost less by from 15% to 40% than they did during mid-season.

$40 to $50 Suitings, many $30
$30 to $35 Suitings, many $25

Made to Measure Only

Army and Navy Officers' Uniforms
Made-to-Measure and Ready-to-Wear-Away
At very Reasonable Prices

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
20 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S.—Only the small man hesitates to tell his subordinate that he has done a good job. Arnheim Axioms

The TRAVELERS

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

L. F. Butler, President

ANNUAL STATEMENT

January 1, 1918

The Travelers Insurance Company

[Life, Accident, Health, Workmen's Compensation and Liability Insurance]

Capital, $6,000,000

Assets	$129,311,109
Reserves and Liabilities	115,248,166
Capital and Surplus	14,062,943
Life Insurance Paid for, 1917	$186,357,301
Life Insurance in Force	617,239,004
Increase—Life Insurance Paid for	$ 70,876,608
Increase—Life Insurance in Force	140,923,162
Paid Premiums for Life Insurance	16,516,888
Paid Premiums for Accident and Health Insurance	5,880,176
Paid Premiums for Liability Insurance	6,384,290
Paid Premiums for Workmen's Compensation	11,335,400
Increase—Premium Income	7,983,976
Total Income	46,411,911
Increase—Total Income	9,360,411
Total Paid to Policyholders to End 1917	195,314,111
Paid for Prevention of Accidents by Inspection	3,591,523

The Travelers Indemnity Company

[Automobile, Steam Boiler, Flywheel, Burglary and Plate Glass Insurance]

Capital, $1,000,000

Assets	$4,199,461
Reserves and Liabilities	2,583,688
Capital and Surplus	1,615,773
Total Paid Premiums	$2,745,259
Total Income 1917	2,899,369
Increase—Premium Income	$940,649
Increase—Total Income	965,169
Total Paid to Policyholders to End 1917	3,021,693
Paid for Prevention of Accidents by Inspection	867,083

MORAL: INSURE IN THE TRAVELERS

METROPOLITAN BRANCH, 76 William St.
JAMES G. BATTERSON, Resident Director.

MADISON SQUARE BRANCH, 1 Madison Ave,
Life and Accident Depts. WM. H. GLINES, Manager.

BROOKLYN BRANCH, Franklin Trust Co. Building, Clinton & Montague Sts.
Life and Accident Depts. W. I. VANDERPOEL, Special Agent.

True Value in the Food Prices of the Future

IF, for any reason, producers' outlets to market were suddenly closed, livestock raisers would have no incentive to increase their output. Even if the stoppage existed for but a few months, it would cause a decrease in cattle breeding. For, why should the farmer raise that which he cannot sell?

OF COURSE, consumers would not feel this immediately. It takes three years to mature a beef animal for market. But three years hence, the supply would be short and prices would jump sharply.

One of the most important services, therefore, which a concern like Armour and Company can render to consumers is to keep the producers' market constantly open, thereby encouraging increased production.

Stabilizing Supply

FOR, if Armour bought from producers only when there was a heavy demand from meat users, or, if Armour sold to consumers only when cattle growers had raised a surplus supply, there could be no stability to meat prices at any time. With the public, it would be always "a feast or a famine."

All this is but preface to stating a remarkable condition which exists today.

Meatless Days were expected to save one-seventh of our national meat consumption for our Allies abroad. Instead, the demand for meat in some parts of the country has fallen off as much as half! So great is the reaction that, were it left to itself, production would probably be decreased for years to come. Farmers would merely drop cattle raising to a large extent—at least, until the demand reasserted itself. And, three years hence, meat prices would be out of all reason.

But, the significant fact for you to bear in mind, is that Armour and Company did not stop buying!

Service Under Fixed Profits

INSTEAD, Armour has continued to buy steadily and evenly, absorbing the livestock off the market as it arrived and putting it into cold-storage warehouses—and performing this public service in the face of the fact that packers' profits are fixed by the Government!

Thus, by doing this, Armour is co-operating to increase the future food supply which the country needs and also is aiding consumers to secure that future supply at true value levels.

When you consider such facts as these, you must find in them a very real reason why it will pay you to insist upon Armour foods for your own family's use.

Armour's QUALITY PRODUCTS

ARMOUR AND COMPANY
CHICAGO

A slender silk thread, in a child's hand, is strong enough to make a heavily-loaded Shaw-Walker drawer "coast" open. (From actual photograph.)

SHAW-WALKER STEEL LETTER FILES

MAKE this test yourself. See how smooth the drawer action is. How noiseless.

Bang the door shut. It won't rebound. Stays shut without superfluous mechanism.

Shaw-Walkers are "Built Like a Skyscraper." And go the skyscraper one better, because they're electric-welded into one piece of solid steel. No nuts—bolts—rivets—rods—screws.

Compare a Shaw-Walker with the files in your office. See why we say: "If they're not the best files you ever used, *your money back.*"

Phone us now to send you one. Franklin 2261.

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Shaw-Walker also manufactures a complete line of filing cabinets in wood; as well as supplies for all files.

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